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1901

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY EDITION

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1901

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FOR CONTENTS AND INDEX SEE END OF VOLUME.

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Century ends! The Century begins! That is the cry in the high Courts of Time which matches the weaker cry in lesser courts, "The King is dead! Long live the King!" As in the latter, so in the former: There is no interregnum. Life touches life, and death can make not even an infinitesimal interval between. The sixtieth second of the sixtieth minute of the twenty-fourth hour of the thirty-first day of the twelfth month of the nineteen hundredth year was still in the nineteenth century. The first second of the first minute of the first hour of the first day of the first month of the nineteen hundred and first year is already in the twentieth century. The step is instantaneous from the completed to the promised, from the ended to the begun, from the known to the unknown. From before the latter we cannot raise the veil, save as thread by thread it is withdrawn by the too slow and yet too rapid hand of Time. Upon the former, as a finished and irrevocable whole, the contemplative eye may rest and the discriminating judgment dwell.

It is a common practice to compare day with preceding day and year with preceding year. Thus also, in reviewing former ages, we may compare century with century. Not so this latest cycle. One knows not whether the praise or the blame of laudator temporis acti will be incurred in declaring that no other century of recorded time is on the whole worthy to be compared with this, the only century which living men of to-day have ever known. It matters not. We shall commend ourselves to thoughtful judgment if we hold in ample confidence that the nineteenth century is to be compared, and not to its own disadvantage, not with any one but with all the other centuries united which have elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era. One century against eighteen, and in the last analysis of trial the one will not be found wanting.

In those tumultuous annals, in whose absence from the history books, according to the Sage of Chelsea, resides the happiness of peoples, but in whose presence chronicles possess much of their interest and their illumination, the century has not been lacking. It came into being with the Napoleonic wars, with Austerlitz and Jena, with Trafalgar and Waterloo. It saw our war with the Barbary States, and then our second war with Great Britain. There followed wars for independence in Central and South America and in Greece; wars of conquest in India, in Persia and in the Ottoman Empire; the conquest of Algeria, the Belgian revolution, the final crushing of Poland, the Carlist wars and our own numerous Indian wars, invasion of Afghanistan and aggressions upon China. Then came on in one tremendous cataclysm our Mexican war, the Sikh war, the Hungarian revolution, and a mad swirl of revolutionary and reactionary wars in almost every European land. These furies began to subside only to make room for the colossal Taiping rebellion, the Crimean War, the Sepoy Mutiny and

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the Italian War of Liberation, with lesser wars in China and Syria and Persia. Then, while the world was still ringing with echoes of Balaklava and Lucknow and Magenta and Marsala, our gigantic Civil War marked a new epoch, at once in war and in peace. For even so vast a spectacle, however, the world did not stand still. There were at the same time, and following closely after, wars in Mexico, in Italy, in Cochin China, in Schleswig-Holstein, and finally the six weeks war between Prussia and Austria, which introduced new war lords to the startled world. There was an interlude of petty wars in Asia and South America, and a revolution in Spain, and then came on the Franco-German war, with Metz, Sedan and the fall of Paris. Carlist war, Cuban war, Ashantee war, Atcheen war and war in the Balkans swiftly succeeded, the last named culminating in the great struggle betweeen Turkey and Russia. There followed the first Transvaal war, another Afghan war, the Zulu war, the war between Chili and Peru, the French conquest of Tunis, the Russian conquest of Turkestan, the revolt of Arabi in Egypt, the Mahdist revolt in the Soudan and the heroism and martyrdom of Gordon. These were succeeded by the French war in Tonquin, the British conquest of Burmah, the Servo-Bulgarian war, the French conquest of Siam, the revolution in Brazil, the great war between China and Japan, the Italian war in Abyssinia, and lesser conflicts in South Africa, the Philippines, Madagascar, Crete and Ashantee. Nor was the century to close in peace, for in its latest years came the Greco-Turkish war, the Cuban rebellion, our war with Spain, the war for the redemption of the Soudan, the second Transvaal war and the Boxer outbreak and the armed intervention of the Powers in China. These, with a score or more of minor wars make up a record of belligerency surpassed by that of few other centuries.

The political changes wrought during the nineteenth century surpass those of any other since the fall of Rome. When the century began Republicanism stood at bay in our thirteen States, constitutional monarchy was in a state of siege in Great Britain, and all the rest of the world, with fragmentary exceptions, was given up to absolutism. To-day practically all the Western Hemisphere—scarcely excepting Canada—is triumphantly republican, together with one of the chief Powers of Europe; and all the rest of Europe, save Turkey and Russia, is more constitutional and liberal than England was when the century began. Japan is a liberal, constitutional realm, and great free governments have been established in South Africa and in the islands of the sea. The United States has expanded, persistently, consistently and logically, under its constitutional provisions, from a chain of thirteen States on the eastward Appalachian slope to a continental domain of forty-five States, with outlying possessions in both hemispheres. The Spanish provinces of Central and South America, passing through phases of dictatorship in Paraguay and empire in Brazil and Mexico, have become independent republics. A few wrangling provinces and an unknown wilderness have grown into the splendid Dominion of Canada. In Europe Poland has disappeared, Turkey has been reduced to a

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remnant, Russia has aggrandized herself, Belgium has been created, Italy has had a new birth, and that "Holy Roman Empire" which was neither holy nor Roman, nor yet an empire, has vanished to give place to the new German Empire. Greece has arisen in new life, and upon the wrecks of Turkdom the great kingdom of Rumania and the lesser realms of Servia and Bulgaria have been securely founded. Japan has been opened to the world and has taken place among the great civilized Powers. China is opening her doors to all the world. Indo-China has been seized by France and all of India by Great Britain. Practically the whole of the African continent has been partitioned among the Powers, and great civilized States are there being developed. Upon the islands of the sea the flags of Holland, Germany, Great Britain and the United States have been planted, and civilized States are growing there, led by the fine commonwealth of Australia. Bonapartism was succeeded by the Holy Alliance, which in turn was checked by the Monroe Doctrine. Revolution and reaction alternated in the mid-century, the former finally winning and leading, through many tribulations, to the ordered popular sovereignty which is to-day prevailing more and more in all truly enlightened lands.

The nineteenth century has seen no one feat of adventure quite equal in importance to the discovery of America. It has, however, seen more blank space on the world's map filled up than any other in all our annals. It has seen the American continents fully surveyed, the islands of the sea discovered and colonized, the recesses of Asia penetrated, the Dark Continent of Africa illuminated, the mystery of untold ages—the sources of the Nile—solved and discovered, the Northwest and Northeast passages explored, and the Arctic and Antarctic regions invaded to an extent that before would have been deemed impossible. Even the stellar realms have yielded to nineteenth century enterprise, revealing planets and stars almost innumerable which were unknown before.

If from adventure and exploration we turn to invention and engineering achievements, we see at a glance the pre-eminence of the nineteenth century over all others. The steam engine was known before, but the railroad, the steamship, the screw propeller and the vast bulk of useful applications of steam power are dated since 1801. Something was known of electricity in Franklin's time, but the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, the electric motor, electric heating, the X rays, the use of electricity in medicine and surgery, and indeed practically all the useful applications of the mysterious force belong to the nineteenth century. Light had long been studied by men of science, but to the last hundred years were reserved the inventions of spectrum analysis, measurement of the velocity of light, photography, the kinetoscope and all the invaluable processes of photo-engraving and that inestimable boon the ophthalmoscope. Nothing has been known longer than air, but not until the closing years of the nineteenth century was that fluid liquefied and its constituent argon discovered. Since long before the time of Icarus men had dreamed of flying through the

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air, but the practical development of the balloon waited until within these hundred years.

The printing press dates away back to the fifteenth century. But the genius of the nineteenth has so transformed and glorified it as to make it wellnigh a new thing, while the adjuncts of stereotyping and the linotype have made the "art preservative of arts" seem more like magic than any of the dreams of Dr. Faustus. Gunpowder was in use centuries ago, and was used in firearms, but within a hundred years the invention of smokeless powder and other high explosives, the rifle, the breechloader, the revolver and the magazine and machine guns have surpassed the primitive matchlock further than it did the crossbow. Between the ships of Nelson and those of Drake the difference was only of degree, but the steel navies of the end of the nineteenth century mark a radical departure in kind. In the nineteenth century the oceans ceased to be barriers and were changed into highways, connecting instead of separating nations. Continents were spanned by railroads, isthmuses were cut by canals, mountain ranges were pierced with tunnels. When the century began men still depended upon flint and steel, candles, torches and some costly oils for light. These hundred years have witnessed the incoming of lucifer matches, kerosene oil, illuminating gas and the electric light. To these things we may add without exhausting the list of nineteenth century wonders the phonograph, the cotton gin, the power loom, the reaping machine, the sewing machine, the elevator, the electrotype, the lithograph, the bicycle, the automobile carriage and the whole manufactory system which has so revolutionized the industrial world. The great world's fairs are a product of the nineteenth century, and the discriminating observer will have witnessed that the vast bulk of the objects displayed in them have been characteristic fruits of the same period of time.

The science of chemistry was founded on its present basis in the eighteenth century, but in the nineteenth it has had nearly all its development, including analytical and synthetical chemistry and the chemical laws of definite proportions. In medicine and surgery the century's work has been so great as quite to overshadow all previous time. The advance in chemistry has wondrously amplified the materia medica and increased its effectiveness beyond all reckoning. The invention of anæsthetics has not only largely banished pain, but has made possible and easy innumerable surgical processes that were simply impossible without them. Antiseptic surgery has enormously decreased the mortality in hospitals, and the mention of this latter suggests another still greater triumph, of which indeed antisepsis was a mere outgrowth. This was the establishment of the germ theory of disease by the immortal Pasteur. From that sprang on the one hand a refutation of the old delusion of spontaneous generation, and on the other the whole beneficent science of bacteriology, with its departments of antisepsis, disinfection, filtration, quarantine, therapeutic and prophylactic inoculation, our knowledge of the leucocytes and their func-

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tions, and the auspicious promise, now hastening toward fulfilment, that one day all germ diseases—which comprise the worst scourges of the race—will be banished from the world.

A few other salient items from the record will serve as landmarks of scientific progress in the hundred years just behind us. The conservation of energy, the molecular theory of gases, the uses of dust, the theory of meteors, the glacial theory, the theory of evolution, the theory of cells and embryology—these are among the intellectual fruits of the nineteenth century.

The progress of the world in literature, art, music and the drama in the last hundred years is simply not to be measured. The century began with the opening of such an era of literary activity as the world had probably never seen before. With comparatively few exceptions the glories of European literature and practically all of American literature and art belong to the nineteenth century. A mere rollcall of names will amply indicate in this brief space the character of such achievements. Kant and Schiller, Klopstock and Alfieri, were just passing off the stage when the century began. Hegel was doing his best work, Scott was writing his poems with his romances still in future, Washington Irving and Abiel Holmes were laying the foundations of American literature, and "The Edinburgh Review" was beginning its career. The early part of the century saw the crowning labors of Haydn, Wieland, Delille, Koerner, Lagrange, Fichte and Count Rumford, and the best work of Byron and Niebuhr. Trumbull blazed the way in American art, Cuvier set the animal kingdom in array, Oersted founded practical electrical science, Saint Simon opened the way for Socialism, Shelley sang his immortal lyrics, Herschel explored the universe, and Canova produced his sculptured masterpieces. Richter, Laplace, Beethoven, Goethe, Bentham, Lafayette, Coleridge, Lamb, Schlegel, Davy, Lamarck —these are names that glorified the first quarter of the century. The reign of Queen Victoria is the longest in British history, yet before it began Dickens, who still seems to have been with us yesterday, published the first of his immortal works. Carlyle and Pushkin, Morse and Henry, Greenough and Powers, Southey, St. Hilaire, Sue, Thorwaldsen, Humboldt, Thackeray, Hood, Sydney Smith, Mendelssohn, Macaulay, Donizetti, Chateaubriand, Stephenson, Wordsworth, Balzac, Audubon, Cooper, Turner, Moore and Heine are other nineteenth century names, each one suggestive of works of worldwide renown. The roll continues with Musset, Hugo, Comte, Beranger, Hallam, Prescott, De Tocqueville, Humboldt, De Quincey, Schopenhauer, Darwin, Helmholtz, Grimm, Hawthorne, Landor, Faraday, Cousin, Rossini, Poe, Brougham, Meyerbeer, Chopin, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, Dumas, Auber, Grote, Bulwer, Mill, Manzoni, Livingstone, Agassiz, Guizot, Lyell, George Sand, Motley, Thiers, Leverrier, Bryant, Greeley, George Eliot, Littré, Draper, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Trollope, Doré, Wagner, Marx, Tourgeneff, Charles Reade, Mignet, Liszt, Rubinstein, Beecher, Asa Gray, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, J. S. Mill, Huxley, Tyndall, Pasteur, Ericsson, Chevreul, Joule, Augier, Tennyson, Browning, New-

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man, Schliemann, Kinglake, Bancroft, Meissonier, Moltke, Lytton, Arago, Freeman, Whitman, Renan, Siemens, Taine, Jowett, Gounod, Parkman, Merivale, Layard, Froude, Rawlinson, Leighton, Hughes, Mrs. Stowe, Millais, William Morris, Ruskin, Brahms, Daudet, Max Muller and others of a glorious galaxy, departed or still with us. In this random list we have not mentioned statesmen, such as Hamilton, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, Pitt, Canning, Peel, Gladstone, Disraeli, Salisbury, Bismarck, Cavour and Deak, nor generals and admirals such as Bonaparte, Wellington, Nelson, Dundonald, Grant, Lee, Roberts, Decatur, Farragut, Dewey and their compeers. The great names of science we have also left largely unmentioned, to be suggested by the mention of the works that have been done.

The material changes of the world in a hundred years are great beyond appreciation. The increase in population of the globe may be partially estimated from the increase of the United States from less than 6,000,000 to more than 76,000,000; the United Kingdom from 16,000,000 to 39,000,000; and corresponding if not equal increases in other civilized lands. With such swelling of numbers, industrial potency, wealth and the general standard of life have likewise been enormously advanced. The arable and productive area of the earth has been increased, and its productivity, by means of improved methods of culture and varieties of grain and fruit, has shown a comparable gain. The great coal, iron, copper, gold, silver and diamond fields, with their almost inconceivable riches, are practically all things of nineteenth century development. That there has been any perceptible change in nature itself, in climate and the "precession of the equinoxes," may be disputed, but that man has in these hundred years made himself far more the master of his environment than ever before is beyond all question.

It would be grateful to review also the moral and spiritual advancement of the world. Slavery has been abolished, prison reform has been effected, education has made immeasurable strides, law and justice have been more surely established upon their thrones, religion has been more imbued with light and charity and love, and there has been on every hand such a forward moving toward a realization of the universal brotherhood of man as a dozen centuries before had scarcely dreamed of or hoped to see. The full story of all such progress must be reserved for ampler treatment than these constricted pages will permit. The largest encyclopædia would not be too large for it. In the present case the duty is rather to suggest the vastness of the theme than to enlarge upon its multitudinous intricacies and its all but limitless expanses. The pages which follow reflect the light of the whole past century in the brilliance of its closing year, and look with steadfast hope into the opening year of the opening century, marking the transition from era to era, and the sure progress of the world toward that day when "comes the nobler Eden back to man" and when "springs the crowning race of humankind."

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ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared expressly for The Tribune Almanac by Berlin H. Wright, Penn Yan, N. Y.)

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1901 there will be two eclipses of the sun, one of the moon and a Lunar Appulse, as follows:

I. A Lunar Appulse May 8. At this time the moon will pass within 51."9 of the earth's shadow, or only one-seventeenth of the apparent diameter of the moon; the moon passing south of the shadow. Inasmuch as the moon will pass through a section of the earth's penumbra a perceptible diminution in the moon's light will be noticed at European points where the time of nearest approach falls after sundown.

II. A total eclipse of the sun May 18, visible in the Philippine Islands, Southern Pacific and Indian oceans, Southern Asia and Africa, the line of totality passing through the islands of New-Guinea, Borneo and Sumatra.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon October 27, invisible in the United States, except in Alaska and Pacific possessions. Visible generally throughout the eastern portions of Europe in Asia and the Pacific Ocean; the end visible generally throughout Europe and Eastern Africa.

IV. An annular eclipse of the sun November 11, invisible in the United States, except in our Southern Pacific possessions; visible throughout most of Asia, Europe, Africa and Indian Ocean. The annular phase will be visible at Cairo, Ceylon and Manila.

SUPERIOR PLANETS EAST OR WEST OF THE SUN.

East.—Mars, after February 22; Jupiter, after June 30; Saturn, after July 5; Uranus, June 6 to December 4.

West.—Mars, until February 22; Jupiter, until June 30; Saturn, until July 5; Uranus, until June 6 and after December 4.

MORNING STARS (INFERIOR PLANETS).

Mercury, until January 21 and from March 7 to May 14, July 13 to August 27 and after November 4. Venus, until April 30.

EVENING STARS (INFERIOR PLANETS).

Mercury, from January 21 to March 7, May 14 to July 13, and August 27 to November 4. Venus, after April 30.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

Mercury, February 14–18 and October 14–18, setting shortly after the sun; also November 18–22, rising shortly before the sun. Venus, not this year, but will be bright at close of year. Mars, February 22. Jupiter, June 30. Saturn, July 5. Uranus, June 6. Neptune, December 22.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

Yr.	No.	Month.	Begins Gregorian date.	Duration in days.
5661	5	Shebat.....	Jan. 21....	30
5661	6	Adar.....	Feb. 19-20.	29
5661	7	Nisan.....	Mar. 21....	30
5661	8	Yiar.....	Apr. 19-20.	29
5661	9	Sivan.....	May 19....	30
5661	10	Tamus.....	June 17-18.	29
5661	11	Ab.....	July 17....	30
5661	12	Elul.....	Aug. 15-16.	29
5662	1	Tishri.....	Sept. 14....	30
5662	2	Chesvan....	Oct. 13-14.	29
5662	3	Kislev.....	Nov. 12....	29
5662	4	Tebeth.....	Dec. 11....	29
5662	5	Shebat.....	Jan. 9, 1902	30

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Yr.	No.	Month.	Begins Gregorian date.	Duration in days.
1318	9	Ramadan.....	Dec. 23, '00	30
1318	10	Schewall.....	Jan. 22, '01	29
1318	11	Dsu'l Kadah..	Feb. 20, '01	30
1318	12	Dsu'l Hijah..	Mar. 22, '01	29
1319	1	Murharrem...	Apr. 20, '01	30
1319	2	Saphar.....	May 20, '01	29
1319	3	Rabia I.....	June 18, '01	30
1319	4	Rabia II.....	July 18, '01	29
1319	5	Jomhadi I....	Aug. 16, '01	30
1319	6	Jomhadi II...	Sept. 15, '01	29
1319	7	Redjeb.....	Oct. 14, '01	30
1319	8	Sheban.....	Nov. 13, '01	29
1319	9	Ramadan.....	Dec. 12, '01	30

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

Fast of Tebeth, Tebeth 10, Tuesday, January 1. Fast of Esther, Adar 13, Monday, arch 4. Purim, Adar 14–15, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6. First day of assover, Nisan 15, Thursday, April 4. Lag B'Omer, Yiar 18, Tuesday, May 7. First y of Pentecost, Sivan 6, Friday, May 24. Fast of Tamuz, Tamuz 17, Thursday, July Fast of Av, Av or Ab 9, Thursday, July 25. First day of New Year, Tishri 1, turday, September 14, or at sunset of 13th. Fast of Gedaliah, Tishri 3, Monday, ptember 16. Yom Kippur, Tishri 10, Monday, September 23. First day of Taber- cles, Tishri 15, Saturday, September 28. Hoshannah-Rabbath, Tishri 21, Friday, tober 4. Sh'mini-Atseres, Tishri 22, Saturday, October 5. Simchas-Torah, Tishri 23, nday, October 6. First day of Chanukah, Kislev 25, Friday, December 6. Fast of beth, Tebeth 10, Friday, December 20. When two days are given as the beginning a month, the last one is celebrated as the first of the month, except Tishri, which

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EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	After	First Sunday in Lent	February 27, March 1 and 2
		Pentecost	May 29 and 31, June 1
		September 14	September 18, 20 and 21
		December 13	December 18, 20 and 21

FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany	January 6	Good Friday	April 5
Septuagesima Sunday	February 3	Easter Sunday	April 7
Sexagesima Sunday	February 10	Low Sunday	April 14
Quinquagesima Sunday	February 17	Rogation Sunday	May 12
Shrove Tuesday	February 19	Ascension Day	May 16
Ash Wednesday	February 20	Whit Sunday (Pentecost)	May 26
First Sunday in Lent (Quadragesima).	February 24	Trinity Sunday	June 2
		Corpus Christi	June 6
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 17	Advent Sunday	December 1
Passion Sunday	March 24	Christmas	December 25
Palm Sunday	March 31		

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Roman Indiction	14
Epact	10	Julian Period	6614
Lunar Cycle (Golden number)	2	Dionysian Period	230
Solar Cycle	6	Jewish Lunar Cycle	18

THE SEASONS, 1901 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

			D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter begins	1900	December	21	1	33	A. M. and lasts	89	0	48
Spring begins	1901	March	21	2	21	A. M. and lasts	92	20	4
Summer begins	1901	June	21	10	25	P. M. and lasts	93	14	42
Autumn begins	1901	September	23	1	7	P. M. and lasts	89	18	2
Winter begins	1901	December	22	7	9	A. M. tropical year	365	5	36

AZIMUTH TABLE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1901.

Month.	Day.	Polar Dist. of Polaris.	Azimuth of Polaris at its Greatest Elongation East or West. For the Latitudes and Dates given below.							
			29° North.	31° North.	33° North.	35° North.	37° North.	39° North.	41° North.	43° North.	45° North.
January	1	1 12 51	1 23 18	1 24 59	1 26 52	1 28 56	1 31 13	1 33 45	1 36 32	1 39 37	1 43 2
January	11	50	16	58	51	55	12	43	30	35	0
January	21	50	16	58	51	55	12	43	30	35	0
February	1	50	16	58	51	55	12	43	30	35	0
February	11	51	18	25 0	52	56	13	44	32	37	
February	21	53	20	25 2	54	58	16	47	35	40	
March	1	55	23	4	57	29 2	19	50	38	43	
March	11	58	26	6	27 0	29 5	22	53	41	46	
March	21	1 13 0	28	8	3	7	25	56	44	50	
April	1	4	32	13	7	11	29	34 1	48	55	
April	11	7	36	17	11	16	33	5	54	39 59	
April	21	10	39	20	14	19	39	8	36 58	40 3	
May	1	13	42	23	18	23	42	12	37 2	7	
May	11	16	46	27	22	27	44	16	5	11	
May	21	18	48	29	24	30	47	19	8	13	
June	1	20	51	32	26	32	50	22	10	16	
June	11	21	52	33	28	33	51	23	12	19	
June	21	22	53	34	29	34	52	25	13	20	
July	1	22	53	34	29	34	52	25	13	20	
July	11	22	53	34	29	34	52	25	13	20	
July	21	21	52	33	28	33	51	23	12	19	
August	1	19	50	31	25	31	48	20	10	13	
August	11	18	48	29	24	30	47	19	8	10	
August	21	15	45	26	21	26	43	15	8	8	
September	1	12	41	22	17	22	41	11	4	5	
September	11	9	38	19	13	18	38	7	37 0	40 0	
September	21	6	35	16	10	13	32	4	36 56	39 56	
October	1	2	30	11	6	6	27	34 2	48	51	
October	11	1 12 58	26	6	27 0	3	22	33 53	41	46	
October	21	54	22	25 3	26 56	29 0	17	48	36	41	
November	1	50	16	24 58	51	28 55	12	43	30	35	43
November	11	47	13	54	47	50	8	38	24	31	42
November	21	43	8	50	43	46	4	34	20	26	
December	1	40	5	45	39	43	31 0	30	17	22	
December	11	38	2	43	36	39	30 58	27	14	19	
December	21	36	23 0	41	34	37	55	25	12	16	
December	31	1 12 34	1 22 58	1 24 40	1 26 32	1 24 35	1 30 52	1 33 23	1 36 10	1 39 14	1 42

The azimuths in the above table, applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west, will give the true variati

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of the magnetic needle from a true north direction, and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers. When the elongation is east the azimuth will be east and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs southeasterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic Coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line east of the true north. The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions. In the "Eastern Region" the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the "Western Region" the bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth, gives the variation east; but if eastward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two-degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

TIDE TABLES.

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below, apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 6, 1901:

Time of high water at Boston, January 6..... 0:08 p. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below)..... —0:26

Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 6..... 11:42 a. m.

Corrections to times of high water at Boston for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at New-York for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for:	Correction.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Eastport, Me.	—0 35	Block Island, R. I.	—1 2	Dover, Del.	— 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me	—0 49	Stonington, Conn.	+0 49	Sea Breeze, N. J.	—10 17
Machiasport, Me.	—0 40	New-London, Conn.	+1 6	New-Castle, Del.	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me.	—0 55	Norwich, Conn.	+1 47	Wilmington, Del.	— 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me.	—0 28	Middletown, Conn.	+5 1	Gray's F., S. R., Pa	— 6 15
S.W. H, Mt. D. I., Me	—0 44	Hartford, Conn.	+6 58	Phila., Wash.-ave.	— 6 7
Bass H., Mt. D. I., Me	—0 45	Duck Island, Conn.	+2 23	Trenton, N. J.	— 2 59
Rockland, Me.	—0 26	New-Haven, Conn.	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del.	+ 0 28
Oceanville, D. I., Me.	—0 36	Stamford, Conn.	+3 4	Ocean City, Md.	+ 0 5
Bangor, Me.	+1 12	City I., L. I. S., N. Y.	+3 7	Cape Chas. L., Va.	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me.	—0 43	College P, E. R., N.Y	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va	+ 0 55
Bath, Me.	+0 31	Flushing, E. R., N. Y	+3 40	Newport News, Va	+ 1 4
Gardiner, Me.	+2 56	Pot Cove, Ast., N. Y.	+3 2	Petersburg, Va.	+ 9 11
Augusta, Me.	+3 37	B'ckwell's I. L., N. Y	+1 50	Richmond, Va.	+ 9 25
Portland, Me.	—0 34	E. 41st-st., N. Y. C.	+1 37	Yorktown, Va.	+ 1 22
Portsmouth, N. H.	—0 15	E. 27th-st., N. Y. C.	+1 23	Pt. L., P. R., Md.	+ 5 7
Isle of Shoal L., N. H	—0 20	Brooklyn N. Y., N. Y	+0 40	Alexandria, P.R., Va	— 0 11
Newburyport, Mass.	—0 15	Brooklyn Bridge, N.Y	+0 20	Wash. N. Y., D. C.	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass.	—0 36	E. 110th-st., N. Y. C.	+2 6	Crisfield, C. B., Md	+ 4 59
Salem, Mass.	—0 11	High Bridge, N. Y. C	+2 21	Cambridge, C.B., Md	— 3 56
Nahant, Mass.	—0 18	Kings Bridge, N. Y.C	+0 56	Oxford, Md.	— 3 23
Boston Light, Mass.	—0 18	Willets Point, N. Y.	+3 7	Annapolis, Md.	— 2 38
Plymouth, Mass.	—0 9	Glen Cove, L.I.S., N.Y	+3 6	Balt., Fells, Pt., Md	— 0 50
Wellfleet, C. C., Mass	—0 11	Oyster B., L.I. S., N.Y	+3 6	Elkton, Md.	+ 2 10
Provincetown, Mass.	—0 1	N'thp't H., L.I.S., N.Y	+3 5	Pt. Dep., S. R., Md	+ 2 41
Siasconset, Nantuck. I	+0 1	Trum'n B., L.I.S., N.Y	+2 11	Virginia Beach, Va	0 0
Nantucket Har., Mass	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I. S., N.Y	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C	— 0 47
Edgartown, Mass.	+0 44	Montauk Pt. L., N. Y	—0 1	Cape Lookout, N.C	— 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass	—4 6	Bellport, N. Y.	+2 39	Beaufort, N. C.	— 0 12
Vineyard Hav'n, Mass	+0 11	Fire Island Inlet, N.Y	—0 56	Carolina Beach, N.C	— 0 14
Falmouth, Mass.	—1 8	Rockaway Inlet, N.Y	—0 35	Wilmington, N. C.	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass	—3 41	Coney Island, N. Y.	—0 42	B'nerman's B., N.C	— 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass.	—4 1	Tottenville, S. I., N.Y	—0 21	White Hall, N. C.	— 3 58
Woods Hole, Mass.	—2 55	Fort Tom., S. I., N.Y	—0 23	Georgetown, S. C.	+ 1 16
Bird Island L., Mass.	—3 43	Sing Sing, H. R., N.Y	+1 49	Bluff Pt. W. R., S.C	+ 0 21
New-Bedford, Mass.	—3 40	Albany, H. R., N. Y.	+9 33	Port Royal, S. C.	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I.	—3 48	Eliz'port, N. B., N. J	+0 10	Beaufort, S. C.	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I.	—3 34	Long Branch, N. J.	—0 37	Savannah, Ga.	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I.	—3 21	Atlantic City, N. J.	—0 28	Warsaw Sound, Ga	+ 0 4
Providence, R. I.	—3 23	Cape May City, N. J.	—0 16	St. Andrew S., Ga.	+ 0 23

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OCCULTATION.

The brilliant star Spica (α Virginis), will be occulted by the moon December 6, reappearing from behind the moon at 2:52 A. M., Washington mean time, or at 3 A. M. Eastern Standard Time. The moon will pass between the star and earth (immersion) while yet they are below the horizon; the coming out (emersion) only being visible in the Eastern States.

RISING, MERIDIAN PASSAGE AND SETTING OF PLANETS, 1901.

Month.	Day.	Venus.			Mars.			Jupiter.			Saturn.		
		In Meridian.	New-York....	New-Orleans..	In Meridian.	New-York....	New-Orleans..	In Meridian.	New-York....	New-Orleans..	In Meridian.	New-York....	New-Orleans..
		Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Mo.	Ris's Eve.	Ris's Eve.	Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Ris's Mo.
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
January	1	9:58	5:15	4:49	4:16	9:37	9:49	11:01	6:27	5:58	11:51	7:15	6:46
January	11	10:12	5:36	5:07	3:40	9:01	9:13	10:32	5:58	5:29	11:18	6:42	6:13
January	21	10:27	5:53	5:24	3:00	8:19	8:31	10:02	5:29	4:59	10:43	6:07	5:38
February	1	10:43	6:04	5:37	2:10	7:25	7:39	9:28	4:55	4:25	10:05	5:29	5:00
February	11	10:56	6:09	5:44	1:20	6:30	6:46	8:57	4:23	3:54	9:30	4:55	4:26
February	21	11:08	6:10	5:49	0:26	Sets.	Sets.	8:26	3:54	3:23	8:55	4:20	3:51
March	1	11:16	6:06	5:49	Eve.	Mo.	Mo.	8:00	3:26	2:57	8:27	3:52	3:23
March	11	11:24	5:59	5:47	10:44	5:47	5:27	7:27	2:53	2:24	7:51	3:12	2:45
March	21	11:31	5:48	5:42	9:55	5:01	4:41	6:54	2:19	1:50	7:14	2:35	2:08
April	1	11:38	5:38	5:38	9:07	4:11	3:50	6:15	1:40	1:11	6:33	1:54	1:27
April	11	11:44	5:27	5:33	8:29	3:32	3:12	5:38	1:03	0:34	5:54	1:15	0:48
April	21	11:51	5:16	5:28	7:54	2:53	2:35	5:01	0:25	Eve.	5:15	0:36	0:09
May	1	11:59	5:09	5:26	7:23	2:18	2:01	4:22	Eve.	11:17	4:36	Eve.	Eve.
May	11	Eve8	Sets.	Sets.	6:56	1:46	1:31	3:42	11:07	10:38	3:56	11:17	10:50
May	21	0:19	Eve.	Eve.	6:30	1:13	1:00	3:01	10:27	9:56	3:16	10:37	10:10
June	1	0:34	8:01	7:32	6:04	0:40	0:29	2:14	9:40	9:10	2:30	9:51	9:24
June	11	0:48	8:18	7:48	5:43	Eve.	Eve.	1:30	8:56	8:27	1:48	9:09	8:42
June	21	1:02	8:32	8:02	5:20	11:39	11:33	0:46	8:12	7:43	1:06	8:27	8:00
July	1	1:16	8:38	8:11	5:00	11:11	11:07	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.	0:24	7:46	7:19
July	11	1:27	8:39	8:15	4:41	10:43	10:43	11:12	Mo.	Mo.	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.
July	21	1:37	8:35	8:16	4:22	10:17	10:19	10:27	3:04	3:34	10:55	Mo.	Mo.
August	1	1:46	8:26	8:13	4:02	9:47	9:52	9:40	2:16	2:46	10:08	2:48	3:17
August	11	1:51	8:15	8:07	3:45	9:22	9:29	8:56	1:33	2:03	9:27	2:07	2:36
August	21	1:56	8:03	8:01	3:29	8:57	9:07	8:16	0:52	1:22	8:46	1:25	1:54
September	1	2:01	7:48	7:52	3:13	8:31	8:45	7:32	0:08	0:38	8:01	0:40	1:10
September	11	2:05	7:34	7:44	2:59	8:10	8:27	6:54	Eve.	Eve.	7:21	0:01	0:29
September	21	2:11	7:24	7:39	2:46	7:47	8:17	6:17	10:49	11:19	6:42	Eve.	Eve.
October	1	2:18	7:15	7:35	2:34	7:29	7:50	5:41	10:13	10:43	6:04	10:42	11:09
October	11	2:26	7:07	7:33	2:24	7:09	7:34	5:07	9:39	10:09	5:27	10:05	10:31
October	21	2:36	7:06	7:37	2:15	6:54	7:21	4:34	9:06	9:36	4:50	9:28	9:54
November	1	2:48	7:09	7:43	2:05	6:38	7:08	3:58	8:31	9:01	4:09	8:47	9:13
November	11	2:59	7:19	7:53	1:58	6:28	6:58	3:26	7:59	8:29	3:33	8:11	8:37
November	21	3:08	7:31	8:04	1:52	6:20	6:51	2:55	7:29	7:58	2:58	7:37	8:03
December	1	3:15	7:46	8:16	1:46	6:14	6:45	2:24	6:58	7:27	2:23	7:02	7:28
December	11	3:17	8:00	8:25	1:40	6:10	6:40	1:54	6:29	6:58	1:48	6:27	6:53
December	21	3:15	8:11	8:53	1:34	6:08	6:37	1:25	6:01	6:30	1:14	5:54	6:19
December	31	3:04	8:14	8:32	1:27	6:09	6:35	0:52	5:31	5:58	0:36	5:17	5:42

JEWISH, PERSIAN AND GRECIAN ERAS.

The current year (A. D. 1901) is not only 6614 of the Julian period, but also 7409–7410 of the Byzantine era, the year 7410 beginning on September 1. It is also 5661–5662 of the Jewish era, the year 5662 beginning on September 14, or, more exactly, at midnight of September 13. According to Varro, this is the year 2654 since the foundation of Rome, and 2648 since the beginning of the era of Nabodnazzar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26, of the year 3967 of the Julian period; corresponding, in the rotation of chronologists, to 747 B. C., or, according to the astronomers, to 746 B. C.; 2677 of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 670th Olympiad commencing July, 1901, if no fifth era at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July, 3938, of the Julian period: 2212 of the Grecian era, or the era of the Seleucidæ, which began near the vernal equinox of the year 312 B. C.; 1617 of the era of Diocletian; 2561 of the Japanese era, and 34 of the period entitled "Meiji." The year 1319 of the Mahometan era, or the era of the Hegira, begins April 20, 1901. January 1, 1901, is the 2,415,386th day since the commencement of the Julian period.

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CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS AND OTHER PHENOMENA, 1901.

Mo.	Eastern Stand. time. D. H. M.	Aspect.	Distance apart. ° ′
Jan.	2 3 eve.	☉ in Perihel'n	☿ 1 10 N.
"	3 4 eve.	☌ ☿ ♂	
"	6 4 mo.	☿ in Aphelion	
"	7 5 eve.	☌ ☿ ♄	☿ 1 51 S.
"	9 3 14 eve.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 9 10 N.
"	14 4 mo.	♂ Stationary.	
"	15 4 eve.	☌ ♀ ♃	♀ 0 22 N.
"	18 4 6 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 2 13 S.
"	18 9 24 mo.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 2 12 S.
"	18 10 38 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 2 41 S.
"	24 3 eve.	☌ ☿ ♄	♀ 0 20 S.
Feb.	5 5 3 eve.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 9 51 N.
"	15 0 18 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 2 51 S.
"	15 2 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 2 S.
"	17 4 14 eve	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 5 49 S.
"	19 4 eve.	☿ gr. elong. E.	☿ 18 7 E.
"	20 7 35 mo.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 3 29 S.
"	22 1 mo.	☌ ♂ ☉	♂ 180 E. or W
"	25 2 mo.	♀ in Aphelion	
Mar.	4 4 33 mo.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 9 53 N.
"	5 1 eve.	♀ in Aphelion	
"	14 5 51 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 25 S.
"	15 3 40 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 26 S.
"	19 5 48 eve.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 6 31 S.
"	27 8 eve.	♀ gr. Hel. L. S.	
"	30 9 59 eve.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 8 56 N.
Apr.	1 12 eve.	□ ♃ ☉	90°
"	4 2 mo.	☿ gr. elong. W	☿ 27 48 W.
"	5 6 mo.	♂ Stationary.	
"	6 8 mo.	□ ♄ ☉	90 0
"	11 6 37 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 50 S.
"	11 1 50 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 42 S.
"	18 1 31 eve.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 3 47 S.
"	25 11 eve.	♄ Stationary.	
"	27 8 54 mo.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 7 57 N.
"	30 4 eve.	♃ Stationary.	
"	30 8 eve.	☌ ♀ ☉ sup.	0 0
May.	8 1 38 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 59 S.
"	8 8 3 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 48 S.
"	18 8 21 mo.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 0 38 N.
"	18 1 eve.	☌ ☿ ☿	☿ 1 4 N.
"	23 3 mo.	♀ in ♌	
"	25 9 43 mo.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 6 59 N.
"	28 2 eve.	□ ♂ ☉	90 0
June	4 3 51 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 53 S.
"	4 11 31 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 43 S.
"	6 8 mo.	☍ ♂ ☉	180 E. or W.
"	15 11 eve.	☿ gr. elong. E	☿ 24 39 E.
"	17 7 48 mo.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 4 43 N.
"	21 6 51 eve.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 5 45 N.
"	25 8 eve.	♀ in Perihel'n	
"	30 eve.	☍ ♃ ☉	180 0 E. or W.

Mo.	Eastern Stand. time. D. H. M.	Aspect.	Distance apart. ° ′
July	1 2 mo.	☌ ☿ ♀	♀ 3 57 S.
"	1 4 10 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 42 S.
"	2 2 27 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 35 S.
"	4 11 mo	☉ in Aphelion	
"	5 4 eve.	☍ ♂ ♄ ☉	180 0 E or W
"	17 0 38 eve.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 6 55 N.
"	17 3 eve.	☿ gr. Hel. L. N	
"	21 8 55 mo.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 4 6 N.
"	28 6 3 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 37 S.
"	29 6 41 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 34 S.
Aug.	2 9 mo.	☿ gr. elong. W	☿ 19 22 W.
"	6 7 mo.	♂ in ♍	
"	16 6 9 eve.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 5 37 N.
"	19 2 19 mo.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 2 3 N.
"	24 11 46 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 3 45 S.
"	25 1 5 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 42 S.
"	30 5 eve.	♃ Stationary.	
Sep.	11 5 eve.	☿ in ♍	
"	14 7 mo.	♄ Stationary.	
"	15 10 10 eve.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 1 15 N.
"	16 10 33 eve.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 0 11 S.
"	21 9 43 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 4 4 S.
"	21 9 25 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 3 57 S.
"	28 1 mo.	□ ♃ ☉	90 0
Oct.	3 6 eve.	□ ♄ ☉	90 0
"	10 9 mo.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ 0 55 S.
"	12 11 mo.	☿ gr. elong. E.	☿ 25 4 E.
"	15 9 39 eve.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 2 24 S.
"	16 3 22 mo.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 3 48 S.
"	16 4 mo.	☿ in Aphelion	
"	18 11 2 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 4 25 S.
"	19 6 59 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 4 11 S.
"	25 7 mo.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ 2 21 S.
Nov.	4 3 mo.	☌ ♂ ♂	♂ 0 54 S.
"	7 1 eve.	☿ gr. Hel. L. S	
"	13 11 31 eve.	☌ ☿ ☾	♂ 4 19 S.
"	15 9 29 mo.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 7 20 S.
"	15 2 39 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 4 44 S.
"	15 5 21 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 4 21 S.
"	18 1 mo.	☌ ☿ ♃	☿ 2 45 S.
"	19 2 mo.	☌ ☿ ♄	☿ 3 12 S.
"	28 1 mo.	☌ ♃ ♄	♃ 0 27 S.
Dec.	4 10 eve.	☿ gr. elong. E.	☿ 47 19 E.
"	13 3 13 mo.	☌ ♂ ☾	♂ 5 43 S.
"	13 4 35 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 4 27 S.
"	13 8 8 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 4 58 S.
"	14 5 mo.	☌ ♂ ♄	♂ 1 19 S.
"	15 6 2 mo.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 7 30 S.
"	17 9 mo.	☌ ☿ ♃	♂ 0 52 S.

SIGNS OF PLANETS.

☉ Sun. ⊕ Earth. ☾ Moon. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune. □ 90° apart. ☍ 180° apart. ☌ Conjunction.

THE OPPOSITION OF MARS.

Mars will be in opposition to the sun at about 1 a. m., February 22, 1901. At that time it will be situated in the constellation of Leo, near the star Regulus, and east of the handle of the Sickle. This occasion will not be very favorable for the study of the planet, its distance from the earth being practically the greatest possible at an opposition.

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1st Month. JANUARY. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.
Full moon......	4	9 18 eve.	8 18 eve.	7 18 eve.	6 18 eve.	5 18 eve.
Last quarter.....	12	5 38 eve.	4 38 eve.	3 38 eve.	2 38 eve.	1 38 eve.
New moon......	20	11 36 mo.	10 36 mo.	9 36 mo.	8 36 mo.	7 36 mo.
First quarter....	27	6 52 mo.	5 52 mo.	4 52 mo.	3 52 mo.	2 52 mo.

Day of year......	Day of month.....	Day of week......	Sun in meridian, local time......	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J. Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash. D. C., Del. Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	1	Tu .	12 3 40	7 37	4 31	4 1	7 30	4 38	3 54	7 44	7 25	4 43	3 50	4 37	7 19	4 49	3 46	7 3	5 5	3 32	4 31
2	2	W ..	12 4 8	7 37	4 32	5 5	7 30	4 39	5 1	8 43	7 25	4 44	4 56	5 34	7 19	4 50	4 51	7 3	5 6	4 36	5 28
3	3	Th .	12 4 36	7 37	4 33	6 6	7 30	4 40	6 2	9 38	7 25	4 45	5 57	6 27	7 19	4 51	5 52	7 3	5 7	5 36	6 22
4	4	Fr .	12 5 4	7 37	4 34	rises	7 30	4 41	rises	10 29	7 25	4 46	rises	7 16	7 19	4 52	rises	7 3	5 7	rises	7 12
5	5	Sa .	12 5 31	7 37	4 35	5 47	7 30	4 42	5 50	11 21	7 25	4 47	5 53	8 6	7 19	4 52	5 57	7 3	5 8	6 8	7 59
6	6	S ...	12 5 57	7 37	4 36	6 50	7 29	4 43	6 53	ev 8	7 25	4 48	6 56	8 54	7 19	4 53	6 59	7 4	5 9	7 8	8 44
7	7	M ..	12 6 23	7 37	4 37	7 53	7 29	4 44	7 54	54	7 25	4 49	7 56	9 35	7 19	4 54	7 58	7 4	5 10	8 4	9 20
8	8	Tu .	12 6 40	7 36	4 38	8 57	7 29	4 45	8 57	1 41	7 24	4 50	8 58	10 15	7 19	4 55	8 59	7 4	5 11	9 2	10 10
9		W ..	12 7 14	7 36	4 39	9 55	7 29	4 46	9 55	2 25	7 24	4 51	9 55	10 50	7 19	4 56	9 55	7 4	5 12	9 55	10 52
10	10	Th .	12 7 39	7 36	4 40	10 55	7 29	4 47	10 54	3 10	7 24	4 52	10 53	11 35	7 19	4 57	10 52	7 4	5 12	10 49	11 33
11	11	Fr .	12 8 3	7 36	4 41	11 56	7 29	4 48	11 54	3 56	7 24	4 53	11 52	ev11	7 19	4 58	11 50	7 3	5 13	11 44	ev17
12	12	Sa .	12 8 27	7 35	4 42	mo.	7 28	4 50	mo.	4 44	7 23	4 54	mo.	51	7 18	4 59	mo.	7 3	5 14	mo.	1 2
13	13	S ...	12 8 49	7 35	4 44	55	7 28	4 51	52	5 34	7 23	4 55	49	1 37	7 18	5 0	46	7 3	5 15	37	1 50
14	14	M ..	12 9 12	7 34	4 45	1 52	7 28	4 52	1 49	6 25	7 23	4 56	1 46	2 28	7 18	5 1	1 42	7 3	5 16	1 31	2 42
15	15	Tu .	12 9 33	7 34	4 46	2 54	7 27	4 53	2 50	7 19	7 22	4 57	2 46	3 32	7 18	5 2	2 41	7 3	5 17	2 28	3 37
16	16	W ..	12 9 54	7 33	4 47	3 51	7 27	4 54	3 47	8 11	7 22	4 59	3 42	4 37	7 17	5 3	3 37	7 3	5 18	3 23	4 32
17	17	Th .	12 10 15	7 32	4 49	4 48	7 26	4 55	4 44	9 0	7 21	5 0	4 39	5 38	7 17	5 5	4 34	7 2	5 19	4 19	5 22
18	18	Fr .	12 10 34	7 32	4 50	5 40	7 26	4 56	5 36	9 48	7 21	5 1	5 31	6 26	7 16	5 6	5 26	7 2	5 20	5 11	6 10
19	19	Sa .	12 10 53	7 31	4 51	6 25	7 25	4 58	6 22	10 36	7 21	5 2	6 17	7 12	7 16	5 7	6 13	7 2	5 21	6 0	6 56
20	20	S ...	12 11 11	7 30	4 53	sets	7 24	4 59	sets	11 23	7 20	5 3	sets	8 0	7 15	5 8	sets	7 2	5 21	sets	7 42
21	21	M ..	12 11 29	7 30	4 54	6 34	7 24	5 0	6 37	mo.	7 19	5 4	6 39	8 46	7 15	5 9	6.42	7 1	5 22	6 51	8 29
22	22	Tu .	12 11 46	7 29	4 55	7 47	7 23	5 1	7 49	7	7 18	5 5	7 50	9 35	7 14	5 10	7 52	7 1	5 23	7 57	9 13
23	23	W ..	12 12 1	7 28	4 57	8 59	7 22	5 3	9 0	55	7 17	5 7	9 0	10 26	7 14	5 11	9 1	7 0	5 24	9 2	10 9
24	24	Th .	12 12 16	7 27	4 58	10 12	7 22	5 4	10 12	1 42	7 17	5 8	10 11	11 14	7 13	5 12	10 11	7 0	5 25	10 9	11 2
25	25	Fr .	12 12 31	7 26	4 59	11 24	7 21	5 5	11 23	2 34	7 16	5 9	11 21	mo.	7 12	5 13	11 19	7 0	5 26	11 14	12 0
26	26	Sa .	12 12 44	7 25	5 1	mo.	7 20	5 6	mo.	3 26	7 16	5 10	mo.	8	7 12	5 15	mo.	6 59	5 27	mo.	mo.
27	27	S ...	12 12 57	7 24	5 2	38	7 19	5 8	35	4 24	7 15	5 11	32	1 10	7 11	5 16	29	6 58	5 28	20	1 2
28	28	M ..	12 13 9	7 23	5 4	1 46	7 18	5 9	1 43	5 21	7 14	5 13	1 39	2 14	7 10	5 17	1 35	6 58	5 29	1 24	2 6
29	29	Tu .	12 13 20	7 22	5 5	2 54	7 17	5 10	2 50	6 24	7 13	5 14	2 46	3 18	7 9	5 18	2 41	6 57	5 30	2 28	3 11
30	30	W ..	12 13 30	7 21	5 6	3 56	7 16	5 12	3 52	7 26	7 12	5 15	3 47	4 22	7 8	5 19	3 42	6 57	5 31	3 27	4 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 13 39	7 20	5 8	4 52	7 15	5 13	4 48	8 26	7 12	5 16	4 43	5 18	7 8	5 20	4 38	6 56	5 32	4 23	5 12

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MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full moon........	3	0 30 eve.	11 30 mo.	10 30 mo.	9 30 mo.	8 30 mo.
Last quarter....	11	3 12 eve.	2 12 eve.	1 12 eve.	0 12 eve.	11 12 mo.
New moon........	18	11 45 eve.	10 45 eve.	9 45 eve.	8 45 eve.	7 45 eve.
First quarter....	25	3 38 eve.	2 38 eve.	1 38 eve.	0 38 eve.	11 38 mo.

Column groups: (A) Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho. (B) Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. (C) Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. (D) Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. (E) Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	(A) Sun rises	(A) Sun sets	(A) Moon sets	(B) Sun rises	(B) Sun sets	(B) Moon sets	(B) H. W. Boston	(C) Sun rises	(C) Sun sets	(C) Moon sets	(C) H. W. N. Y.	(D) Sun rises	(D) Sun sets	(D) Moon sets	(E) Sun rises	(E) Sun sets	(E) Moon sets	(E) H. W. Charleston
			H.M.S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
32	1	Fr .	12 13 47	7 19	5 9	5 38	7 14	5 14	5 34	9 23	7 10	5 18	5 30	6 13	7 6	5 22	5 26	6 55	5 33	5 12	6 6
33	2	Sa .	12 13 55	7 18	5 11	6 18	7 13	5 15	6 15	10 14	7 9	5 19	6 11	7 2	7 5	5 23	6 8	6 54	5 34	5 56	6 56
34	3	S ...	12 14 2	7 16	5 12	rises	7 12	5 17	rises	11 4	7 8	5 20	rises	7 47	7 4	5 24	rises	6 54	5 35	rises	7 41
35	4	M ..	12 14 8	7 15	5 13	6 43	7 11	5 18	6 44	11 50	7 7	5 22	6 45	8 28	7 3	5 25	6 46	6 53	5 36	6 50	8 23
36	5	Tu .	12 14 13	7 14	5 15	7 44	7 10	5 19	7 44	ev32	7 6	5 23	7 44	9 8	7 2	5 26	7 44	6 52	5 37	7 46	9 2
37	6	W ..	12 14 17	7 13	5 16	8 43	7 8	5 20	8 43	1 14	7 5	5 24	8 42	9 44	7 1	5 27	8 42	6 51	5 37	8 40	9 40
38	7	Th .	12 14 21	7 11	5 18	9 43	7 7	5 22	9 41	1 54	7 4	5 25	9 40	10 20	7 0	5 28	9 38	6 50	5 38	9 34	10 16
39	8	Fr .	12 14 24	7 10	5 19	10 42	7 6	5 23	10 40	2 35	7 3	5 26	10 38	10 48	6 59	5 30	10 36	6 50	5 39	10 28	10 51
40	9	Sa .	12 14 25	7 9	5 20	11 40	7 4	5 25	11 37	3 15	7 1	5 28	11 34	11 22	6 58	5 31	11 31	6 49	5 40	11 21	11 28
41	10	S ...	12 14 27	7 7	5 22	mo.	7 3	5 26	mo.	3 59	7 0	5 29	mo.	12 0	6 57	5 32	mo.	6 48	5 41	mo.	ev 6
42	11	M ..	12 14 27	7 6	5 23	39	7 2	5 27	36	4 47	6 59	5 30	32	ev43	6 56	5 33	28	6 47	5 42	16	52
43	12	Tu .	12 14 27	7 4	5 25	1 37	7 0	5 29	1 34	5 38	6 58	5 31	1 29	1 37	6 55	5 34	1 25	6 46	5 43	1 11	1 45
44	13	W ..	12 14 26	7 3	5 26	2 34	6 59	5 30	2 30	6 34	6 56	5 32	2 25	2 39	6 54	5 35	2 20	6 45	5 44	2 5	2 47
45	14	Th .	12 14 24	7 1	5 27	3 26	6 58	5 31	3 22	7 31	6 55	5 34	3 17	3 54	6 52	5 36	3 12	6 44	5 45	2 57	3 51
46	15	Fr .	12 14 21	7 0	5 29	4 15	6 56	5 32	4 11	8 28	6 54	5 35	4 7	5 4	6 51	5 38	4 2	6 43	5 46	3 48	4 50
47	16	Sa .	12 14 18	6 58	5 30	4 57	6 55	5 34	4 54	9 18	6 52	5 36	4 50	6 3	6 50	5 39	4 46	6 42	5 46	4 34	5 44
48	17	S ...	12 14 14	6 57	5 32	5 37	6 53	5 35	5 34	10 8	6 51	5 37	5 31	6 54	6 49	5 40	5 28	6 41	5 47	5 18	6 33
49	18	M ..	12 14 10	6 55	5 33	6 12	6 52	5 36	6 11	10 57	6 50	5 38	6 9	7 40	6 47	5 41	6 6	6 40	5 48	6 0	7 22
50	19	Tu .	12 14 4	6 54	5 34	sets	6 51	5 37	sets	11 44	6 48	5 40	sets	8 25	6 46	5 42	sets	6 39	5 49	sets	8 10
51	20	W ..	12 13 59	6 52	5 36	7 57	6 49	5 39	7 56	mo.	6 47	5 41	7 55	9 14	6 45	5 43	7 55	6 38	5 50	7 55	9 0
52	21	Th .	12 13 52	6 50	5 37	9 13	6 48	5 40	9 11	31	6 46	5 42	9 10	10 0	6 43	5 44	9 8	6 37	5 51	9 2	9 50
53	22	Fr .	12 13 44	6 49	5 39	10 26	6 46	5 41	10 24	1 20	6 44	5 43	10 21	10 52	6 42	5 45	10 18	6 36	5 52	10 10	10 43
54	23	Sa .	12 13 36	6 47	5 40	11 39	6 45	5 42	11 36	2 12	6 43	5 44	11 32	11 46	6 41	5 46	11 28	6 35	5 52	11 17	11 40
55	24	S ...	12 13 28	6 45	5 41	mo.	6 43	5 44	mo.	3 5	6 41	5 45	mo.	mo.	6 39	5 47	mo.	6 34	5 53	mo.	mo.
56	25	M ..	12 13 19	6 44	5 43	47	6 42	5 45	43	4 0	6 40	5 47	39	47	6 38	5 49	34	6 32	5 54	21	42
57	26	Tu .	12 13 9	6 42	5 44	1 51	6 40	5 46	1 47	5 1	6 38	5 48	1 42	1 52	6 37	5 50	1 37	6 31	5 55	1 22	1 46
58	27	W ..	12 12 58	6 41	5 45	2 47	6 38	5 47	2 43	6 4	6 36	5 49	2 39	3 0	6 35	5 51	2 34	6 30	5 56	2 19	2 53
59	28	Th .	12 12 47	6 39	5 47	3 35	6 37	5 49	3 31	7 8	6 35	5 50	3 27	4 3	6 34	5 52	4 22	6 29	5 56	3 9	3 57

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MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
*27th.		
Full moon.....	5	5 4 mo.
Last quarter....	13	10 6 mo.
New moon.....	20	9 53 mo.
First quarter....	26	*1 9 mo.

Day of week.....	Day of month.....	Day of year.....	Sun in meridian, local time.....	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J.; Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, So. California.		
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
			12 12 36	6 37	5 48	4 18	6 36	5 51	4 14	8 9	6 35	5 53	4 11	5 0	6 33	5 54	4 7	6 28	5 59	3 55	4 55
60	1	Fr	12 12 24	6 35	5 49	4 54	6 35	5 52	4 51	9 6	6 34	5 53	4 48	5 54	6 32	5 55	4 45	6 27	5 59	4 36	5 48
61	2	Sa	12 12 11	6 34	5 51	5 23	6 33	5 53	5 22	9 58	6 32	5 54	5 20	6 42	6 30	5 56	5 17	6 26	6 0	5 11	6 35
62	3	S	12 11 58	6 32	5 52	5 52	6 31	5 54	5 51	10 45	6 30	5 55	5 50	7 25	6 29	5 57	5 49	6 25	6 0	5 45	7 17
63	4	M	12 11 45	6 30	5 53	rises	6 30	5 55	rises	11 23	6 29	5 56	rises	8 4	6 27	5 57	rises	6 23	6 1	rises	7 58
64	5	Tu	12 11 31	6 28	5 55	7 31	6 28	5 56	7 30	ev10	6 27	5 57	7 29	8 33	6 26	5 58	7 28	6 22	6 1	7 24	8 34
65	6	W	12 11 16	6 26	5 56	8 32	6 26	5 57	8 30	46	6 25	5 58	8 28	9 12	6 24	5 59	8 26	6 21	6 2	8 20	9 8
66	7	Th	12 11 2	6 25	5 57	9 31	6 25	5 58	9 28	1 24	6 24	5 59	9 25	9 44	6 23	6 0	9 23	6 20	6 3	9 14	9 40
67	8	Fr	12 10 47	6 23	5 58	10 29	6 23	5 59	10 26	2 1	6 22	6 0	10 22	10 12	6 21	6 1	10 19	6 19	6 3	10 7	10 12
68	9	Sa	12 10 31	6 21	6 0	11 27	6 21	6 0	11 23	2 41	6 20	6 1	11 19	10 44	6 20	6 2	11 14	6 17	6 4	11 1	10 47
69	10	S	12 10 15	6 19	6 1	mo.	6 20	6 2	mo.	3 24	6 19	6 2	mo.	11 24	6 18	6 3	mo.	6 16	6 5	11 55	11 24
70	11	M	12 9 59	6 17	6 2	23	6 18	6 3	19	4 11	6 17	6 3	15	ev 8	6 17	6 4	10	6 15	6 6	mo.	ev10
71	12	Tu	12 9 43	6 15	6 4	1 14	6 16	6 4	1 10	5 3	6 16	6 4	1 6	1 3	6 15	6 5	1 1	6 13	6 6	46	1 7
72	13	W	12 9 26	6 14	6 5	2 4	6 14	6 5	2 0	5 58	6 14	6 5	1 55	2 8	6 13	6 6	1 50	6 12	6 7	1 36	2 12
73	14	Th	12 9 9	6 12	6 6	2 50	6 13	6 6	2 46	6 56	6 12	6 6	2 42	3 27	6 12	6 7	2 37	6 11	6 8	2 24	3 20
74	15	Fr	12 8 52	6 10	6 7	3 28	6 11	6 7	3 25	7 54	6 11	6 8	3 22	4 33	6 10	6 8	3 18	6 10	6 9	3 7	4 23
75	16	Sa	12 8 35	6 8	6 9	4 6	6 9	6 9	4 4	8 48	6 9	6 9	4 1	5 35	6 9	6 9	3 59	6 8	6 9	3 50	5 20
76	17	S	12 8 18	6 6	6 10	4 39	6 7	6 10	4 38	9 41	6 7	6 10	4 37	6 28	6 7	6 10	4 35	6 7	6 10	4 30	6 12
77	18	M	12 8 0	6 4	6 11	5 13	6 6	6 11	5 12	10 32	6 6	6 11	5 12	7 17	6 6	6 11	5 11	6 6	6 11	5 10	7 2
78	19	Tu	12 7 42	6 3	6 12	sets	6 4	6 12	sets	11 21	6 4	6 12	sets	8 4	6 4	6 12	sets	6 4	6 12	sets	7 51
79	20	W	12 7 24	6 1	6 14	8 3	6 2	6 13	8 1	mo.	6 2	6 13	7 58	8 53	6 3	6 13	7 56	6 3	6 13	7 49	8 40
80	21	Th	12 7 6	5 59	6 15	9 19	6 0	6 14	9 16	8	6 1	6 14	9 13	9 41	6 1	6 14	9 10	6 1	6 13	8 59	9 31
81	22	Fr	12 6 48	5 57	6 16	10 33	5 59	6 15	10 30	58	5 59	6 15	10 25	10 34	5 59	6 15	10 21	5 59	6 14	10 8	10 24
82	23	Sa	12 6 30	5 55	6 18	11 39	5 57	6 17	11 35	1 50	5 58	6 16	11 31	11 26	5 58	6 16	11 26	5 58	6 14	11 12	11 20
83	24	S	12 6 11	5 53	6 19	mo.	5 55	6 18	mo.	2 44	5 56	6 17	mo.	mo.	5 56	6 17	mo.	5 57	6 15	mo.	mo.
84	25	M	12 5 53	5 51	6 20	40	5 53	6 19	36	3 40	5 54	6 18	32	25	5 54	6 18	27	5 56	6 16	12	20
85	26	Tu	12 5 35	5 49	6 21	1 32	5 52	6 20	1 29	4 40	5 52	6 19	1 24	1 30	5 53	6 19	1 20	5 55	6 16	1 6	1 25
86	27	W	12 5 16	5 48	6 23	2 17	5 50	6 21	2 14	5 44	5 51	6 20	2 10	2 37	5 51	6 19	2 6	5 54	6 17	1 54	2 30
87	28	Th	12 4 58	5 46	6 24	2 53	5 48	6 22	2 51	6 48	5 49	6 21	2 47	3 43	5 50	6 20	2 44	5 52	6 18	2 34	3 34
88	29	Fr	12 4 39	5 44	6 25	3 26	5 46	6 23	3 24	7 50	5 47	6 22	3 22	4 41	5 48	6 21	3 19	5 51	6 19	3 12	4 33
89	30	Sa	12 4 21	5 42	6 26	3 55	5 45	6 24	3 53	8 48	5 46	6 23	3 52	5 32	5 47	6 22	3 50	5 50	6 19	3 46	5 25
90	31	S	12 4 3																		

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4th Month. APRIL. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
*12th.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full moon.......	3	10 20 eve.	9 20 eve.	8 20 eve.	7 20 eve.	6 20 eve.
Last quarter....	11	*0 57 mo.	11 57 eve.	10 57 eve.	9 57 eve.	8 57 eve.
New moon......	18	6 37 eve.	5 37 eve.	4 37 eve.	3 37 eve.	2 37 eve.
First quarter.....	25	1 15 eve.	0 15 eve.	11 15 mo.	10 15 mo.	9 15 mo.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
91	1	M ..	12 4 3	5 40	6 27	4 14	5 43	6 25	4 14	9 37
92	2	Tu .	12 3 45	5 38	6 29	4 47	5 41	6 27	4 47	10 22
93	3	W ..	12 3 27	5 36	6 30	rises	5 40	6 28	rises	11 4
94	4	Th .	12 3 9	5 35	6 31	7 21	5 38	6 29	7 19	11 41
95	5	Fr .	12 2 51	5 33	6 32	8 21	5 36	6 30	8 18	ev17
96	6	Sa .	12 2 33	5 31	6 34	9 18	5 35	6 31	9 15	54
97	7	S ...	12 2 16	5 29	6 35	10 15	5 33	6 32	10 12	1 31
98	8	M ..	12 1 59	5 27	6 36	11 8	5 31	6 33	11 4	2 11
99	9	Tu .	12 1 42	5 26	6 37	11 58	5 30	6 34	11 54	53
100	10	W ..	12 1 25	5 24	6 39	mo.	5 28	6 36	mo.	40
101	11	Th .	12 1 9	5 22	6 40	43	5 26	6 37	39	32
102	12	Fr .	12 0 53	5 20	6 41	1 23	5 25	6 38	1 20	5 28
103	13	Sa .	12 0 37	5 19	6 42	2 1	5 23	6 39	1 58	6 25
104	14	S ...	12 0 22	5 17	6 44	2 35	5 21	6 40	2 33	7 23
105	15	M ..	12 0 7	5 15	6 45	3 8	5 20	6 41	3 7	8 18
106	16	Tu .	11 59 52	5 13	6 46	3 40	5 18	6 42	3 40	9 12
107	17	W ..	11 59 38	5 12	6 47	4 14	5 16	6 43	4 14	10 6
108	18	Th .	11 59 24	5 10	6 48	4 49	5 15	6 45	4 51	10 56
109	19	Fr .	11 59 11	5 8	6 50	sets	5 13	6 46	sets	11 46
110	20	Sa .	11 58 58	5 7	6 51	9 19	5 12	6 47	9 15	mo.
111	21	S ...	11 58 45	5 5	6 52	10 25	5 10	6 48	10 21	38
112	22	M ..	11 58 33	5 3	6 53	11 23	5 9	6 49	11 19	1 28
113	23	Tu .	11 58 21	5 2	6 55	mo.	5 7	6 50	mo.	2 21
114	24	W ..	11 58 9	5 0	6 56	13	5 6	6 51	10	3 17
115	25	Th .	11 57 58	4 58	6 57	53	5 4	6 52	50	4 16
116	26	Fr .	11 57 48	4 57	6 58	1 28	5 3	6 53	1 26	5 19
117	27	Sa .	11 57 38	4 55	7 0	1 58	5 1	6 55	1 56	6 24
118	28	S ...	11 57 28	4 54	7 1	2 26	5 0	6 56	2 25	7 24
119	29	M ..	11 57 19	4 52	7 2	2 51	4 58	6 57	2 51	8 20
120	30	Tu .	11 57 11	4 51	7 3	3 16	4 57	6 58	3 17	9 8

Day of month	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del. Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	5 44	6 24	4 15	6 16	5 46	6 23	4 15	5 48	6 20	4 17	6 11
2	5 42	6 26	4 47	6 56	5 44	6 24	4 47	5 47	6 21	4 49	6 53
3	5 41	6 27	rises	7 34	5 42	6 25	rises	5 46	6 21	rises	7 30
4	5 39	6 28	7 17	8 8	5 41	6 26	7 14	5 45	6 22	6	8 3
5	5 37	6 29	8 15	8 40	5 39	6 27	8 11	5 43	6 23	1	8 36
6	5 36	6 30	9 11	9 10	5 37	6 28	9 7	5 42	6 23	55	9 7
7	5 34	6 31	10 7	9 42	5 36	6 29	10 3	5 41	6 24	9 49	9 37
8	5 33	6 32	10 59	10 16	5 34	6 30	10 51	5 39	6 25	10 40	10 13
9	5 31	6 33	11 49	10 58	5 33	6 31	11 41	5 38	6 26	11 30	10 54
10	5 30	6 34	mo.	11 46	5 31	6 32	mo.	5 37	6 26	mo.	11 43
11	5 28	6 35	31	ev44	5 30	6 33	30	5 36	6 27	17	ev43
12	5 26	6 36	1 16	1 52	5 28	6 34	1 12	5 34	6 28	1 1	1 48
13	5 25	6 37	1 55	3 4	5 27	6 35	1 53	5 33	6 28	1 43	2 50
14	5 24	6 38	2 31	4 12	5 25	6 36	2 29	5 32	6 29	2 23	3 59
15	5 22	6 39	3 6	5 8	5 24	6 37	5	5 31	6 30	3 1	4 57
16	5 20	6 40	3 40	6 4	5 23	6 38	3 40	5 30	6 31	3 40	5 51
17	5 19	6 41	4 16	6 52	5 21	6 39	4 17	5 28	6 31	4 21	6 42
18	5 17	6 42	4 54	7 42	5 20	6 40	4 56	5 27	6 32	5 3	7 32
19	5 16	6 43	sets	8 31	5 18	6 41	sets	5 26	6 33	sets	8 22
20	5 14	6 44	9 11	9 22	5 17	6 42	9 6	5 25	6 33	8 53	9 13
21	5 13	6 45	10 16	10 12	5 16	6 42	10 11	5 24	6 34	9 57	10 5
22	5 11	6 46	11 15	11 6	5 14	6 43	11 10	5 23	6 35	10 50	11 0
23	5 10	6 47	mo.	mo.	5 13	6 44	mo.	5 21	6 36	11 48	11 58
24	5 8	6 48	5	3	5 11	6 45	1	5 20	6 36	mo.	mo.
25	5 7	6 49	47	1 6	5 10	6 46	43	5 19	6 37	32	1 0
26	5 6	6 50	1 23	2 11	5 9	6 47	1 21	5 18	6 38	1 12	2 5
27	5 4	6 51	1 54	3 12	5 8	6 48	1 53	5 17	6 38	1 47	3 7
28	5 3	6 52	2 24	4 11	5 6	6 49	2 24	5 16	6 39	2 21	4 5
29	5 2	6 53	2 51	5 3	5 5	6 50	2 51	5 15	6 40	2 51	4 57
30	5 0	6 55	3 18	5 46	5 4	6 51	3 19	5 14	6 41	3 22	5 43

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5th Month.	MAY.	31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain	Pacific.
*17th. †24th.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full moon.....	3	3 19 eve.	2 19 eve.	1 19 eve.	0 19 eve.	11 19 mo.
Last quarter....	11	11 38 mo.	10 38 mo.	9 38 mo.	8 38 mo.	7 38 mo.
New moon.....	18	2 37 mo.	1 37 mo.	0 37 mo.	*1 37 eve.	*10 37 eve.
First quarter....	25	2 39 mo.	1 39 mo.	0 39 mo.	†11 39 eve.	†10 39 eve.

				Calendar for N. W. Territories, Dak., Minn., N. and S. Wisconsin, Mich., Wis., N. York, Vt., No. N. Hampshire, Me., N. B., Ont., No. Ore., N. Idaho.				Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.			
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
Sun in meridian, local time.....				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
				11 56 42	4 49	3 42		4 56	7 0	3 43	9 54	4 59	6 56	3 45	6 28	5 2	6 52	3 47		5 13	6 42	3 53	6 24			
Day of week.....				11 56 37	4 48	4 10		4 54	7 1	4 12	10 33	4 58	6 57	4 15	7 3	5 1	6 53	4 17		5 12	6 43	4 26	7 0			
Day of month.....				11 56 32	4 48	4 41		4 53	7 2	rises	11 12	4 56	6 58	rises	7 37	5 0	6 54	rises		5 11	6 44	rises	7 33			
Day of year.....				11 56 27	4 47	5 11		4 52	7 3	8 5	11 47	4 55	6 59	8 1	8 12	4 59	6 55	7 57		5 10	6 45	7 43	8 5			
				11 56 22	4 46	7		rises	7 4	9 0	eve25	4 54	7 0	8 56	8 42	4 58	6 56	8 51		5 9	6 45	8 37	8 37			
				11 56 17	4 45	7		4 52	7 5	10 50	1 4	4 53	7 1	9 45	9 18	4 57	6 57	9 40		5 8	6 46	9 26	9 10			
				11 56 12	4 44	7		4 51	7 6	10 38	1 44	4 52	7 2	10 33	9 57	4 55	6 58	10 29		5 7	6 47	10 15	9 48			
				11 56 7	4 42	7		4 49	7 7	10 28	2 28	4 51	7 3	11 17	10 41	4 54	6 59	11 13		5 7	6 47	11 0	10 33			
				11 56 2	4 40	7		4 47	7 8	11 21	3 12	4 49	7 4	11 54	11 31	4 53	7 0	11 50		5 6	6 48	11 40	11 25			
				11 55 57	4 38	7		4 46	7 8	11 57	3 57	4 48	7 5	mo.	ev28	4 52	7 1	mo.		5 5	6 49	mo.	ev25			
				11 55 51	4 36	7		4 44	7 9	mo.	4 7	4 47	7 5	30	1 34	4 51	7 2	28		5 4	6 49	20	1 28			
				11 55 46	4 35	7		4 43	7 10	33	5 3	4 47	7 6	1 4	2 40	4 50	7 2	1 2		5 3	6 50	58	2 33			
				11 55 41	4 33	7		4 42	7 11	1 5	5 0	4 46	7 7	1 47	3 46	4 49	7 3	1 36		5 2	6 51	1 34	3 35			
				11 55 36	4 32	7		4 41	7 12	1 37	6 57	4 45	7 8	3 46	4 49	7 4	2 10		5 2	6 51	2 12	4 35			
				11 55 31	4 31	7		4 39	7 14	2 43	8 48	4 43	7 10	2 45	5 33	4 48	7 5	2 46		5 1	6 52	2 52	5 31			
				11 55 26	4 30	7		4 38	7 15	3 22	9 43	4 42	7 11	3 25	6 31	4 47	7 7	3 28		5 0	6 53	3 36	6 23			
				11 55 22	4 29	7		4 37	7 16	4 5	10 34	4 41	7 12	4 9	7 24	4 46	7 7	4 13		5 0	6 54	4 24	7 15			
				11 55 14	4 28	7		4 36	7 17	sets	11 27	4 40	7 13	sets	8 14	4 45	7 8	sets		4 59	6 54	sets	8 6			
				11 55 12	4 27	7		4 35	7 18	9 3	mo.	4 39	7 14	8 58	9 4	4 44	7 9	8 53		4 58	6 55	8 39	8 56			
				11 55 11	4 26	7		4 34	7 19	9 58	17	4 39	7 15	9 54	9 55	4 43	7 10	9 49		4 58	6 55	9 36	9 48			
				11 55 10	4 25	7		4 33	7 20	10 45	1 10	4 38	7 16	10 41	10 45	4 43	7 10	10 37		4 57	6 56	10 26	10 40			
				11 55 8	4 24	7		4 32	7 21	11 23	2 3	4 37	7 17	11 20	11 41	4 42	7 11	11 17		4 57	6 57	11 8	11 35			
				11 55 6	4 23	7		4 31	7 22	11 58	2 56	4 36	7 18	11 56	mo.	4 41	7 12	11 53		4 56	6 58	mo.	32			
				11 55 4	4 23	7		4 31	7 23	mo.	3 53	4 36	7 19	mo.	36	4 41	7 13	mo.		4 56	6 58	mo.	1 31			
				11 55 2	4 22	7		4 30	7 24	27	4 51	4 35	7 20	25	1 34	4 40	7 14	24		4 55	6 59	20	2 29			
				11 55 1	4 22	7		4 30	7 25	55	5 51	4 34	7 20	54	2 34	4 39	7 14	54		4 55	7 0	53	3 27			
				11 55 0	4 21	7		4 29	7 26	1 20	6 50	4 33	7 21	1 20	3 31	4 39	7 15	1 21		4 54	7 0	1 23	4 20			
				11 54 59	4 20	7		4 28	7 27	1 48	7 46	4 33	7 22	1 50	4 22	4 38	7 16	1 51		4 54	7 1	1 56	4 20			
				11 54 57	4 19	7		4 27	7 28	2 15	8 35	4 32	7 23	2 17	5 8	4 38	7 17	2 19		4 54	7 1	2 27	5 7			
				11 54 55	4 18	7		4 27	7 28	2 46	9 18	4 32	7 23	2 49	5 53	4 37	7 17	2 52		4 53	7 2	3 2	5 50			
				11 54 53	4 18	7		4 26	7 29	3 18	10 1	4 31	7 24	3 22	6 31	4 37	7 18	3 26		4 53	7 2	3 38	6 28			

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MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
*9th.						
Full moon.....	2	6 52 mo.	5 52 mo.	4 52 mo.	3 52 mo.	2 52 mo.
Last quarter....	9	7 0 eve.	6 0 eve.	5 0 eve.	4 0 eve.	3 0 eve.
New moon.....	16	10 33 mo.	9 33 mo.	8 33 mo.	7 33 mo.	6 33 mo.
First quarter....	23	5 59 eve.	4 59 eve.	3 59 eve.	2 59 eve.	1 59 eve.

							Calendar for Me., N. B., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; Conn., N. York, N. J., North R. I., Penn., N. J., northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, South Carolina, North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.				H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
152	1	Sa.	11 57 32	4 17	7 38	3 54	4 25	7 30	3 57	4 31	7 24	4 2	4 36	7 19	4 6	4 52	7 3	4 19	7 3
153	2	S.	11 57 41	4 17	7 39	rises	4 25	7 30	rises	4 30	7 25	rises	4 36	7 19	rises	4 52	7 3	rises	7 37
154	3	M.	11 57 50	4 16	7 40	8 40	4 25	7 31	8 36	4 30	7 26	8 32	4 36	7 20	8 27	4 52	7 4	8 13	8 11
155	4	Tu	11 58 0	4 16	7 40	9 23	4 24	7 32	9 20	ev36	4 30	7 26	9 15	9 0	9 11	4 52	7 4	8 58	8 48
156	5	W	11 58 10	4 15	7 41	10 1	4 24	7 32	9 58	1 18	4 29	7 27	9 55	9 40	9 51	4 52	7 5	9 40	9 29
157	6	Th	11 58 20	4 15	7 42	10 39	4 24	7 33	10 36	2 6	4 29	7 28	10 33	10 28	10 30	4 51	7 5	10 21	10 17
158	7	Fr	11 58 31	4 15	7 43	11 9	4 23	7 33	11 7	2 53	4 29	7 28	11 6	11 18	11 4	4 51	7 6	10 58	11 14
159	8	Sa.	11 58 42	4 14	7 43	11 39	4 23	7 34	11 38	3 44	4 29	7 29	11 37	ev14	11 36	4 51	7 6	11 34	ev 6
160	9	S.	11 58 54	4 14	7 44	mo.	4 23	7 35	mo.	4 33	4 28	7 30	mo.	1 15	4 24	4 51	7 7	mo.	1 8
161	10	M.	11 59 5	4 14	7 44	9	4 23	7 36	9	5 35	4 28	7 30	10	2 17	4 34	4 51	7 7	11	2 10
162	11	Tu.	11 59 17	4 14	7 45	41	4 22	7 36	42	6 34	4 28	7 31	43	3 21	4 34	4 51	7 8	48	3 13
163	12	W.	11 59 30	4 14	7 46	1 15	4 22	7 37	1 17	7 29	4 28	7 31	1 19	4 20	4 34	4 51	7 8	1 29	4 15
164	13	Th.	11 59 42	4 14	7 46	1 53	4 22	7 37	1 56	8 26	4 28	7 32	1 59	5 20	4 34	4 51	7 8	2 13	5 12
165	14	Fr.	11 59 54	4 13	7 47	2 38	4 22	7 38	2 41	9 21	4 28	7 32	2 46	6 14	4 34	4 51	7 9	3 8	6 8
166	15	Sa.	12 0 7	4 13	7 47	3 32	4 22	7 38	3 36	10 17	4 28	7 32	3 40	7 6	4 34	4 51	7 9	3 59	7 0
167	16	S.	12 0 20	4 13	7 47	sets	4 22	7 38	sets	11 10	4 28	7 33	sets	7 57	4 34	4 51	7 9	sets	7 51
168	17	M.	12 0 33	4 13	7 48	8 39	4 22	7 39	8 36	mo.	4 28	7 33	8 31	8 47	4 34	4 51	7 10	8 14	8 40
169	18	Tu.	12 0 46	4 14	7 48	9 22	4 22	7 39	9 19	1	4 28	7 33	9 15	9 35	4 34	4 51	7 10	9 1	9 29
170	19	W.	12 0 59	4 14	7 48	9 59	4 22	7 39	9 56	51	4 28	7 34	9 55	10 24	4 34	4 52	7 10	9 44	10 18
171	20	Th.	12 1 12	4 14	7 49	10 28	4 23	7 40	10 27	1 42	4 29	7 34	10 26	11 12	4 34	4 52	7 11	10 19	11 7
172	21	Fr.	12 1 25	4 14	7 49	10 56	4 23	7 40	10 55	2 32	4 29	7 34	10 54	12 0	4 34	23	10 54	10 52	11 57
173	22	Sa.	12 1 38	4 14	7 49	11 23	4 23	7 40	11 23	3 25	4 29	7 34	11 23	mo.	4 35	28	11 24	11 25	mo.
174	23	S.	12 1 51	4 15	7 49	11 49	4 23	7 40	11 50	4 18	4 29	7 34	11 51	48	4 35	7 29	11 53	11 56	49
175	24	M.	12 2 4	4 15	7 49	mo.	4 23	7 40	mo.	5 13	4 29	7 35	mo.	1 41	4 35	7 29	mo.	mo.	1 42
176	25	Tu.	12 2 17	4 15	7 49	15	4 24	7 41	17	6 7	4 30	7 35	19	2 33	4 35	7 29	21	27	2 37
177	26	W.	12 2 29	4 16	7 49	41	4 24	7 41	47	7 2	4 30	7 35	50	3 26	4 36	7 29	52	1 1	3 32
178	27	Th.	12 2 42	4 16	7 49	1 16	4 24	7 41	1 19	7 52	4 30	7 35	1 23	4 20	4 36	7 29	1 26	1 38	4 23
179	28	Fr.	12 2 54	4 17	7 49	1 50	4 25	7 40	1 54	8 40	4 31	7 35	1 58	5 10	4 37	7 29	2 3	2 16	5 10
180	29	Sa.	12 3 6	4 17	7 49	2 32	4 25	7 40	2 36	9 24	4 31	7 35	2 40	5 56	4 37	7 29	2 45	2 59	5 52
181	30	S.	12 3 18	4 18	7 49	3 21	4 26	7 40	3 25	10 6	4 31	7 35	3 30	6 42	4 37	7 29	3 35	3 49	6 31

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MOON'S PHASES.

*9th.	D.	H. M.
Full moon.....	1	8 17 eve.
Last quarter....	8	*0 20 mo.
New moon.....	15	7 10 eve.
First quarter....	23	10 58 mo.
Full moon.....	31	7 33 mo.

Inter-Col.

H. M.
7 17 eve.
11 20 eve.
6 10 eve.
9 58 mo.
6 33 mo.

Eastern.

H. M.
6 17 eve.
10 20 eve.
5 10 eve.
8 58 mo.
5 33 mo.

Central.

H. M.
5 17 eve.
9 20 eve.
4 10 eve.
7 58 mo.
4 33 mo.

Mountain.

H. M.
4 17 eve.
8 20 eve.
3 10 eve.
6 58 mo.
3 33 mo.

Pacific.

		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	1 M ..	12 3 30	4 18	7 49	7 21	4 26	7 40	7 18	10 47	4 32	7 35	7 13	7 18	4 38	7 29	7 9	7 8
183	2 Tu .	12 3 41	4 19	7 49	8 2	4 26	7 40	7 50	11 29	4 32	7 35	8 1	8	4 38	7 29	7 51	7 47
184	3 W ..	12 3 53	4 19	7 49	8 40	4 27	7 40	8 38	ev12	4 33	7 34	8 34	8 41	4 39	7 29	8 31	8 28
185	4 Th .	12 4 3	4 20	7 48	9 12	4 28	7 40	9 11	50	4 33	7 34	9 9	9 25	4 39	7 28	9 6	9 12
186	5 Fr .	12 4 14	4 21	7 48	9 43	4 29	7 39	9 43	1 43	4 34	7 34	9 41	10 13	4 40	7 28	9 40	10 0
187	6 Sa.	12 4 24	4 21	7 48	10 12	4 29	7 39	10 12	2 30	4 35	7 34	10 12	11 2	4 41	7 28	10 12	10 51
188	7 S ..	12 4 34	4 22	7 47	10 44	4 30	7 39	10 45	3 21	4 35	7 33	10 46	11 56	4 41	7 28	10 47	11 47
189	8 M ..	12 4 44	4 23	7 47	11 16	4 30	7 38	11 18	4 15	4 36	7 33	11 20	ev52	4 42	7 27	11 22	ev47
190	9 Tu .	12 4 53	4 24	7 46	11 51	4 31	7 38	11 54	5 12	4 37	7 33	11 57	1 54	4 42	7 27	12 0	1 50
191	10 W ..	12 5 2	4 25	7 46	mo.	4 32	7 38	mo.	6 10	4 37	7 32	mo.	2 57	4 43	7 27	mo.	2 53
192	11 Th .	12 5 10	4 26	7 45	34	4 33	7 37	37	7 10	4 38	7 32	41	4 2	4 44	7 26	45	3 56
193	12 Fr .	12 5 18	4 27	7 45	1 21	4 33	7 37	1 25	8 8	4 39	7 31	1 29	5 1	4 44	7 26	1 34	4 57
194	13 Sa.	12 5 26	4 27	7 44	2 10	4 34	7 36	2 20	9 5	4 39	7 31	2 25	5 55	4 45	7 25	2 30	5 53
195	14 S ..	12 5 33	4 28	7 43	3 17	4 35	7 36	3 21	10 0	4 40	7 30	3 25	6 52	4 46	7 25	3 30	6 46
196	15 M ..	12 5 40	4 29	7 43	4 21	4 36	7 35	4 24	10 54	4 41	7 30	4 29	7 42	4 46	7 24	4 33	7 36
197	16 Tu .	12 5 46	4 30	7 42	sets	4 37	7 34	sets	11 44	4 42	7 29	sets	8 28	4 47	7 24	sets	8 23
198	17 W ..	12 5 52	4 30	7 41	8 27	4 37	7 34	8 25	mo.	4 43	7 29	8 23	9 14	4 48	7 23	8 21	8 15
199	18 Th .	12 5 57	4 31	7 40	8 56	4 38	7 33	8 55	31	4 44	7 28	8 54	9 58	4 49	7 23	8 53	8 49
200	19 Fr .	12 6 1	4 32	7 40	9 23	4 39	7 32	9 23	1 19	4 44	7 27	9 23	10 38	4 50	7 22	9 23	9 25
201	20 Sa.	12 6 5	4 33	7 39	9 52	4 40	7 31	9 52	2 6	4 45	7 26	9 53	11 20	4 51	7 21	9 54	10 35
202	21 S ..	12 6 9	4 34	7 38	10 18	4 41	7 30	10 19	2 52	4 46	7 26	10 21	12 0	4 52	7 21	10 23	11 19
203	22 M ..	12 6 12	4 35	7 37	10 46	4 42	7 30	10 48	3 40	4 47	7 25	10 50	mo.	4 52	7 20	10 53	mo. 3
204	23 Tu .	12 6 14	4 36	7 36	11 15	4 43	7 29	11 18	4 28	4 48	7 24	11 21	38	4 53	7 19	11 25	1 49
205	24 W ..	12 6 16	4 37	7 35	11 51	4 44	7 28	11 54	5 15	4 48	7 23	11 58	1 27	4 54	7 18	mo.	mo. 1 33
206	25 Th .	12 6 17	4 39	7 34	mo.	4 45	7 27	mo.	6 11	4 49	7 23	mo.	2 18	4 55	7 18	2	2 32
207	26 Fr .	12 6 17	4 40	7 33	28	4 46	7 26	32	7 5	4 50	7 22	36	3 16	4 56	7 17	41	3 29
208	27 Sa.	12 6 17	4 41	7 32	1 14	4 47	7 25	1 17	7 56	4 51	7 21	1 22	4 22	4 57	7 16	1 27	4 23
209	28 S ..	12 6 16	4 42	7 31	2 4	4 48	7 24	2 8	8 45	4 52	7 20	2 12	5 17	4 58	7 15	2 17	5 10
210	29 M ..	12 6 15	4 43	7 30	3 0	4 49	7 23	3 3	9 32	4 53	7 19	3 8	6 8	4 58	7 14	3 12	5 51
211	30 Tu .	12 6 13	4 44	7 28	4 3	4 50	7 22	4 0	10 17	4 54	7 18	4 10	6 55	4 59	7 13	4 13	6 25
212	31 W ..	12 6 11	4 45	7 27	5 8	4 51	7 21	5 10	11 1	4 55	7 17	5 13	7 40	4 59	7 12	5 16	5 12

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, N. and S. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Cal. for Wash., D. C.,

Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. Ter., Ore., N. Idaho.

		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	1 M ..	4 33	7 39	9 52
183	2 Tu .	4 34	7 38	10 18
184	3 W ..	4 35	7 37	10 46
185	4 Th .	4 36	7 36	11 15
186	5 Fr .	4 37	7 35	11 51
187	6 Sa.	4 39	7 34	mo.
188	7 S ..	4 40	7 33	28
189	8 M ..	4 41	7 32	1 14
190	9 Tu .	4 42	7 31	2 4
191	10 W ..	4 43	7 30	3 0
192	11 Th .	4 44	7 28	4 3
193	12 Fr .	4 45	7 27	5 8

un in meridian, local time.....

ay of week.....

ay of month.....

ay of year.....

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8th Month. AUGUST. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.
Last quarter....	7	5 2 mo.	4 2 mo.	3 2 mo.	2 2 mo.	1 2 mo.
New moon......	14	5 27 mo.	4 27 mo.	3 27 mo.	2 27 mo.	1 27 mo.
First quarter....	22	4 2 mo.	3 2 mo.	2 52 mo.	1 52 mo.	0 52 mo.
Full moon.......	29	5 21 eve.	4 21 eve.	3 21 eve.	2 21 eve.	1 21 eve.

...y of year......	...y of month.....	...y of week......	...n in meridian, local time...... H.M.S.	...endar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. H M	Sun sets. H M	Moon rises. H M	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. H M	Sun sets. H M	Moon rises. H M	H. W. Boston. H M
213	1	Th .	12 6 7	4 46	7 26	7 46	4 52	7 20	7 44	11 47
214	2	Fr .	12 6 4	4 47	7 25	8 16	4 53	7 18	8 16	ev31
215	3	Sa .	12 5 59	4 48	7 23	8 47	4 54	7 17	8 48	1 18
216	4	S ...	12 5 54	4 50	7 22	9 20	4 55	7 16	9 22	2 6
217	5	M ..	12 5 49	4 51	7 21	9 55	4 56	7 15	9 57	2 57
218	6	Tu .	12 5 43	4 52	7 19	10 34	4 57	7 14	10 37	3 51
219	7	W ..	12 5 36	4 53	7 18	11 18	4 58	7 12	11 22	4 50
220	8	Th .	12 5 29	4 54	7 16	mo.	4 59	7 11	mo.	5 48
221	9	Fr .	12 5 21	4 55	7 15	10	5 0	7 10	14	6 50
222	10	Sa .	12 5 13	4 57	7 14	1 8	5 1	7 8	1 12	7 52
223	11	S ...	12 5 4	4 58	7 12	2 9	5 2	7 7	2 13	8 50
224	12	M ..	12 4 54	4 59	7 11	3 13	5 3	7 6	3 16	9 46
225	13	Tu .	12 4 44	5 0	7 9	4 20	5 4	7 4	4 23	10 37
226	14	W ..	12 4 34	5 1	7 7	sets	5 5	7 3	sets	11 26
227	15	Th .	12 4 22	5 2	7 6	7 25	5 6	7 1	7 25	mo.
228	16	Fr .	12 4 11	5 4	7 4	7 54	5 7	7 0	7 54	12
229	17	Sa .	12 3 58	5 5	7 3	8 20	5 8	6 58	8 21	56
230	18	S ...	12 3 46	5 6	7 1	8 48	5 10	6 57	8 49	1 38
231	19	M ..	12 3 33	5 7	7 0	9 17	5 11	6 55	9 19	2 20
232	20	Tu .	12 3 19	5 8	6 58	9 50	5 12	6 54	9 53	3 2
233	21	W ..	12 3 5	5 9	6 56	10 26	5 13	6 52	10 29	3 47
234	22	Th .	12 2 50	5 11	6 55	11 6	5 14	6 51	11 10	4 35
235	23	Fr .	12 2 35	5 12	6 53	11 54	5 15	6 49	11 58	5 27
236	24	Sa .	12 2 19	5 13	6 51	mo.	5 16	6 48	mo.	6 18
237	25	S ...	12 2 3	5 14	6 49	48	5 17	6 46	51	7 14
238	26	M ..	12 1 46	5 15	6 48	1 46	5 18	6 44	1 49	8 7
239	27	Tu .	12 1 30	5 17	6 46	2 49	5 19	6 43	2 52	8 57
240	28	W ..	12 1 12	5 18	6 44	3 58	5 20	6 41	4 0	9 46
241	29	Th .	12 0 55	5 19	6 42	rises	5 21	6 39	rises	10 33
242	30	Fr .	12 0 37	5 20	6 41	6 45	5 22	6 38	6 45	11 18
243	31	Sa .	12 0 18	5 21	6 39	7 21	5 23	6 36	7 22	ev 6

Day of month	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. H M	Sun sets. H M	Moon rises. H M	H. W. N. Y. H M	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. H M	Sun sets. H M	Moon rises. H M	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. H M	Sun sets. H M	Moon rises. H M	H. W. Charleston. H M
1	4 56	7 16	7 43	8 24	5 0	7 11	7 41	5 13	6 58	7 37	8 8
2	4 57	7 14	8 16	9 8	5 1	7 10	8 15	5 14	6 58	8 14	8 53
3	4 58	7 13	8 49	9 54	5 2	7 9	8 49	5 15	6 57	8 51	9 42
4	4 59	7 12	9 23	10 43	5 3	7 8	9 25	5 15	6 56	9 30	10 33
5	5 0	7 11	10 0	11 35	5 4	7 7	10 2	5 16	6 55	10 11	11 28
6	5 1	7 10	10 40	ev30	5 5	7 6	10 44	5 17	6 54	10 55	ev26
7	5 2	7 9	11 26	1 33	5 6	7 5	11 31	5 17	6 53	11 45	1 30
8	5 3	7 7	mo.	2 38	5 6	7 4	mo.	5 18	6 52	mo.	2 35
9	5 4	7 6	18	3 44	5 7	7 2	23	5 19	6 51	37	3 39
10	5 5	7 5	1 16	4 47	5 8	7 1	1 21	5 19	6 50	1 35	4 41
11	5 6	7 4	2 17	5 43	5 9	7 0	2 21	5 20	6 49	2 35	5 38
12	5 7	7 2	3 20	6 35	5 10	6 59	3 24	5 21	6 48	3 35	6 31
13	5 8	7 1	4 26	7 24	5 11	6 58	4 28	5 21	6 47	4 37	7 18
14	5 9	7 0	sets	8 10	5 12	6 56	sets	5 22	6 46	sets	8 3
15	5 10	6 58	7 24	8 53	5 13	6 54	7 24	5 23	6 45	7 22	8 45
16	5 11	6 57	7 54	9 28	5 14	6 53	7 54	5 23	6 44	7 56	9 24
17	5 12	6 55	8 22	10 6	5 15	6 52	8 23	5 24	6 43	8 27	10 2
18	5 13	6 54	8 54	10 40	5 16	6 51	8 54	5 25	6 42	9 0	10 40
19	5 14	6 53	9 22	11 14	5 17	6 50	9 25	5 25	6 41	9 32	11 17
20	5 15	6 51	9 57	11 52	5 17	6 48	10 0	5 26	6 40	10 12	11 57
21	5 16	6 50	10 34	mo.	5 18	6 47	10 38	5 27	6 38	10 51	mo.
22	5 17	6 48	11 14	33	5 19	6 45	11 19	5 28	6 37	11 33	42
23	5 17	6 47	mo.	1 18	5 20	6 44	mo.	5 28	6 36	mo.	1 35
24	5 18	6 45	2	2 22	5 21	6 43	7	5 29	6 35	21	2 35
25	5 19	6 44	56	3 34	5 22	6 41	1 0	5 30	6 34	1 14	3 37
26	5 20	6 42	1 53	4 44	5 23	6 40	1 57	5 30	6 32	2 10	4 34
27	5 21	6 41	2 55	5 41	5 24	6 38	2 58	5 31	6 31	3 9	5 26
28	5 22	6 39	4 3	6 30	5 25	6 37	4 5	5 32	6 30	4 13	6 14
29	5 23	6 37	rises	7 16	5 26	6 35	rises	5 32	6 29	rises	7 0
30	5 24	6 36	6 46	8 0	5 26	6 34	6 46	5 33	6 28	6 48	7 47
31	5 25	6 34	7 23	8 46	5 27	6 32	7 25	5 33	6 26	7 29	8 33

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MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
*27th.		Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Last quarter....	5	10 27 mo.	9 27 mo.	8 27 mo.	7 27 mo.	6 27 mo.
New moon.....	12	6 18 eve.	5 18 eve.	4 18 eve.	3 18 eve.	2 18 eve.
First quarter....	20	10 33 eve.	9 33 eve.	8 33 eve.	7 33 eve.	6 33 eve.
Full moon.....	28	2 35 mo.	1 35 mo.	0 35 mo.	*11 35 eve.	*10 35 eve.

				Calendar for Mc. N. S., Ont., N. N. York, Mich., Wis. Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash. T., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; Conn., E. L., Pa., N. J., North-ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Bos-ton.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charles-ton.
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	S	...	12 0 0	5 22	6 37	7 58	5 24	6 35	8 0	ev52	5 26	6 33	8 2	9 34	5 28	6 31	8 4	5 34	6 25	8 11	9 22
245	2	M	...	11 59 41	5 24	6 35	8 35	5 26	6 33	8 27	1 44	5 27	6 31	8 41	10 21	5 29	6 29	8 44	5 35	6 24	8 54	10 14
246	3	Tu	...	11 59 21	5 25	6 33	9 19	5 27	6 31	9 22	2 39	5 28	6 29	9 26	11 14	5 30	6 28	9 30	5 35	6 22	9 42	11 8
247	4	W	...	11 59 2	5 26	6 32	10 8	5 28	6 29	10 11	3 39	5 29	6 28	10 16	ev10	5 31	6 26	10 20	5 36	6 21	10 34	ev 7
248	5	Th	...	11 58 42	5 27	6 30	11 3	5 29	6 28	11 7	4 28	5 30	6 26	11 11	1 14	5 32	6 25	11 16	5 37	6 20	11 30	1 10
249	6	Fr	...	11 58 22	5 28	6 28	mo.	5 30	6 26	mo.	5 30	5 31	6 25	mo.	2 22	5 33	6 23	mo.	5 37	6 19	mo.	2 16
250	7	Sa	...	11 58 2	5 29	6 26	21	5 31	6 24	6	6 34	5 32	6 23	10	3 27	5 34	6 22	15	5 38	6 17	28	3 22
251	8	S	...	11 57 42	5 31	6 24	1 5	5 32	6 22	1 8	7 36	5 33	6 21	1 12	4 30	5 35	6 20	1 16	5 39	6 16	1 28	4 25
252	9	M	...	11 57 21	5 32	6 22	2 9	5 33	6 21	2 12	8 16	5 34	6 20	2 15	5 26	5 35	6 20	2 18	5 39	6 15	2 28	5 21
253	10	Tu	...	11 57 1	5 33	6 20	3 15	5 34	6 19	3 16	9 13	5 35	6 18	3 19	6 17	5 36	6 18	3 21	5 40	6 13	3 28	6 12
254	11	W	...	11 56 40	5 34	6 19	4 18	5 35	6 17	4 19	10 4	5 36	6 16	4 21	7 4	5 37	6 17	4 22	5 41	6 12	4 26	6 58
255	12	Th	...	11 56 19	5 35	6 17	5 21	5 36	6 15	5 21	10 48	5 37	6 15	5 21	7 44	5 38	6 15	5 22	5 41	6 11	5 23	7 40
256	13	Fr	...	11 55 58	5 37	6 15	sets	5 37	6 14	sets	11 30	5 38	6 13	sets	8 22	5 39	6 14	sets	5 42	6 9	sets	8 19
257	14	Sa	...	11 55 37	5 38	6 13	6 51	5 38	6 12	6 52	mo.	5 39	6 11	6 54	9 0	5 40	6 12	6 56	5 43	6 8	7 1	8 55
258	15	S	...	11 55 16	5 39	6 11	7 19	5 39	6 10	7 21	9	5 40	6 9	7 24	9 32	5 41	6 10	7 26	5 43	6 7	7 35	9 29
259	16	M	...	11 54 55	5 40	6 9	7 50	5 40	6 8	7 53	47	5 41	6 8	7 56	10 2	5 42	6 9	8 0	5 44	6 5	8 10	10 12
260	17	Tu	...	11 54 34	5 41	6 7	8 24	5 41	6 7	8 27	1 27	5 42	6 6	8 31	10 34	5 43	6 7	8 35	5 45	6 4	8 49	10 37
261	18	W	...	11 54 13	5 42	6 5	9 4	5 43	6 5	9 7	2 6	5 43	6 4	9 12	11 10	5 44	6 6	9 15	5 45	6 2	9 29	11 14
262	19	Th	...	11 53 52	5 44	6 3	9 48	5 44	6 3	9 52	2 48	5 44	6 3	9 56	11 53	5 45	6 4	10 1	5 46	6 1	10 15	11 57
263	20	Fr	...	11 53 30	5 45	6 1	10 39	5 45	6 1	10 42	3 32	5 45	6 1	10 47	mo.	5 45	6 2	10 51	5 46	6 0	11 5	mo.
264	21	Sa	...	11 53 9	5 46	6 0	11 33	5 46	6 0	11 36	4 18	5 46	5 59	11 41	42	5 46	6 1	11 45	5 47	5 58	11 58	51
265	22	S	...	11 52 48	5 47	5 58	mo.	5 47	5 58	mo.	5 13	5 47	5 58	mo.	1 44	5 47	5 59	mo.	5 48	5 57	mo.	1 54
266	23	M	...	11 52 27	5 48	5 56	33	5 48	5 56	36	6 5	5 48	5 56	40	3 0	5 48	5 56	43	5 48	5 56	55	3 0
267	24	Tu	...	11 52 6	5 50	5 54	1 37	5 49	5 54	1 40	7 3	5 49	5 54	1 43	4 11	5 49	5 56	1 45	5 49	5 54	1 54	4 1
268	25	W	...	11 51 46	5 51	5 52	2 45	5 50	5 53	2 46	7 56	5 50	5 53	2 48	5 11	5 50	5 54	2 50	5 50	5 53	2 57	4 57
269	26	Th	...	11 51 25	5 52	5 50	3 55	5 51	5 51	3 56	8 50	5 51	5 52	3 57	6 4	5 51	5 53	3 58	5 50	5 52	4 1	5 48
270	27	Fr	...	11 51 5	5 53	5 48	5 6	5 52	5 49	5 6	9 40	5 52	5 50	5 6	6 52	5 52	5 51	5 5	5 51	5 50	5 5	6 37
271	28	Sa	...	11 50 45	5 54	5 47	rises	5 53	5 47	rises	10 30	5 53	5 48	rises	7 39	5 53	5 50	rises	5 52	5 49	rises	7 25
272	29	S	...	11 50 25	5 56	5 45	6 31	5 54	5 46	6 33	11 18	5 54	5 46	6 36	8 24	5 54	5 48	6 39	5 52	5 48	6 47	8 13
273	30	M	...	11 50 5	5 57	5 43	7 15	5 56	5 44	7 18	ev 7	5 54	5 44	7 21	9 12	5 55	5 46	7 25	5 53	5 46	7 36	9 3

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10th Month.	OCTOBER.	31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.
Last quarter....	4	5 52 eve.	4 52 eve.	3 52 eve.	2 52 eve.	1 52 eve.
New moon......	12	10 11 mo.	9 11 mo.	8 11 mo.	7 11 mo.	6 11 mo.
First quarter....	20	2 57 eve.	1 57 eve.	0 57 eve.	11 57 mo.	10 57 mo.
Full moon.......	27	0 6 eve.	11 6 mo.	10 6 mo.	9 6 mo.	8 6 mo.

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.
Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Day of year......	Day of month.....	Day of week......	Sun in meridian, local time......	Me. etc. Sun rises.	Me. etc. Sun sets.	Me. etc. Moon rises.	Boston etc. Sun rises.	Boston etc. Sun sets.	Boston etc. Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.
			H.M.S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
274	1	Tu .	11 49 45	5 58	5 41	8 3	5 57	5 42	8 7	ev58
275	2	W ..	11 49 26	5 59	5 39	8 57	5 58	5 40	9 1	2 14
276	3	Th .	11 49 7	6 1	5 37	9 58	5 50	5 39	10 2	3 8
277	4	Fr .	11 48 49	6 2	5 35	11 0	6 0	5 37	11 3	4 7
278	5	Sa .	11 48 31	6 3	5 33	mo.	6 1	5 35	mo.	5 11
279	6	S ...	11 48 13	6 4	5 32	4	6 2	5 33	7	6 13
280	7	M ..	11 47 46	6 6	5 30	1 7	6 3	5 32	1 9	7 20
281	8	Tu .	11 47 39	6 7	5 28	2 10	6 4	5 30	2 11	8 20
282	9	W ..	11 47 22	6 8	5 26	3 13	6 6	5 28	3 14	9 13
283	10	Th .	11 47 6	6 9	5 25	4 17	6 7	5 27	4 16	10 1
284	11	Fr .	11 46 51	6 11	5 23	4 57	6 8	5 25	4 58	10 46
285	12	Sa .	11 46 36	6 12	5 21	6 13	6 9	5 23	6 11	11 26
286	13	S ...	11 46 21	6 13	5 19	sets	6 10	5 22	sets	mo.
287	14	M ..	11 46 7	6 14	5 18	6 24	6 11	5 20	6 27	3
288	15	Tu .	11 45 54	6 16	5 16	7 1	6 13	5 19	7 5	40
289	16	W ..	11 45 41	6 17	5 14	7 45	6 14	5 17	7 48	1 19
290	17	Th .	11 45 28	6 18	5 12	8 33	6 15	5 15	8 36	1 56
291	18	Fr .	11 45 16	6 20	5 11	9 24	6 16	5 14	9 27	2 38
292	19	Sa .	11 45 5	6 21	5 9	10 20	6 17	5 12	10 24	3 24
293	20	S ...	11 44 54	6 22	5 7	11 22	6 18	5 11	11 25	4 14
294	21	M ..	11 44 44	6 23	5 6	mo.	6 20	5 9	mo.	5 7
295	22	Tu .	11 44 35	6 25	5 4	25	6 21	5 8	27	6 4
296	23	W ..	11 44 24	6 26	5 3	1 32	6 22	5 6	1 33	7 0
297	24	Th .	11 44 18	6 27	5 1	2 41	6 23	5 5	2 41	7 54
298	25	Fr .	11 44 11	6 29	4 59	3 52	6 24	5 3	3 51	8 48
299	26	Sa .	11 44 4	6 30	4 58	5 7	6 26	5 2	5 5	9 40
300	27	S ...	11 43 58	6 31	4 56	rises	6 27	5 1	rises	10 30
301	28	M ..	11 43 53	6 33	4 55	5 41	6 28	4 59	5 54	11 20
302	29	Tu .	11 43 49	6 34	4 53	6 46	6 29	4 57	6 50	ev 8
303	30	W ..	11 43 45	6 36	4 52	7 46	6 31	4 56	7 49	1 0
304	31	Th .	11 43 42	6 37	4 51	8 50	6 32	4 55	8 53	1 53

Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.
Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.
Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Day of month	N. Y. Sun rises.	N. Y. Sun sets.	N. Y. Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Wash. Sun rises.	Wash. Sun sets.	Wash. Moon rises.	Charleston Sun rises.	Charleston Sun sets.	Charleston Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	5 56	5 43	8 11	10 1	5 55	5 43	8 15	5 54	5 45	8 29	9 55
2	5 57	5 41	9 5	10 54	5 56	5 42	9 10	5 54	5 44	9 24	10 49
3	5 58	5 39	10 6	11 52	5 57	5 40	10 11	5 55	5 42	10 24	11 48
4	5 59	5 38	11 7	ev56	5 58	5 39	11 11	5 56	5 41	11 24	ev50
5	6 0	5 36	mo.	2 4	5 59	5 37	mo.	5 57	5 40	mo.	1 56
6	6 1	5 35	10	3 7	6 0	5 35	13	5 57	5 39	24	3 1
7	6 2	5 33	1 12	4 11	6 1	5 34	1 15	5 58	5 37	1 23	4 3
8	6 3	5 31	2 13	5 6	6 2	5 32	2 15	5 59	5 36	2 20	5 0
9	6 4	5 30	3 15	5 56	6 3	5 31	3 16	6 0	5 35	3 18	5 49
10	6 5	5 28	4 15	6 37	6 4	5 29	4 15	6 0	5 33	4 13	6 35
11	6 7	5 27	4 59	7 18	6 5	5 28	5 0	6 1	5 32	5 4	7 10
12	6 8	5 25	6 9	7 55	6 6	5 26	6 7	6 2	5 31	6 1	7 52
13	6 9	5 23	sets	8 28	6 7	5 25	sets	6 2	5 30	sets	8 26
14	6 10	5 22	6 31	9 2	6 8	5 23	6 35	6 3	5 29	6 46	8 58
15	6 11	5 20	7 9	9 33	6 9	5 22	7 14	6 4	5 27	7 27	9 30
16	6 12	5 19	7 53	10 5	6 10	5 21	7 57	6 5	5 26	8 11	10 3
17	6 13	5 17	8 41	10 43	6 11	5 19	8 45	6 5	5 25	8 59	10 42
18	6 14	5 16	9 32	11 27	6 12	5 18	9 36	6 6	5 24	9 49	11 27
19	6 15	5 14	10 27	mo.	6 13	5 16	10 31	6 7	5 23	10 43	mo.
20	6 16	5 13	11 28	18	6 14	5 15	11 31	6 8	5 22	11 41	21
21	6 18	5 12	mo.	1 22	6 15	5 14	mo.	6 9	5 21	mo.	1 24
22	6 19	5 10	29	2 32	6 16	5 13	32	6 9	5 19	49	2 29
23	6 20	5 9	1 34	3 38	6 18	5 11	1 36	6 10	5 18	1 40	3 32
24	6 21	5 7	2 42	4 40	6 19	5 10	2 42	6 11	5 17	2 43	4 30
25	6 22	5 6	3 50	5 34	6 20	5 9	3 50	6 12	5 16	3 48	5 24
26	6 23	5 4	5 3	6 21	6 21	5 8	5 2	6 13	5 15	4 56	6 15
27	6 24	5 3	rises	7 16	6 22	5 6	rises	6 13	5 14	rises	7 5
28	6 26	5 2	5 58	8 3	6 23	5 5	6 2	6 14	5 13	6 15	7 55
29	6 27	5 1	6 54	8 52	6 24	5 4	6 59	6 15	5 12	7 12	8 46
30	6 28	4 59	7 54	9 41	6 25	5 2	7 58	6 16	5 11	8 12	9 38
31	6 29	4 58	8 58	10 37	6 26	5 1	9 2	6 17	5 10	9 15	10 32

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MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	3	4 24 mo.
New moon.....	11	4 34 mo.
First quarter....	19	5 23 mo.
Full moon.....	25	10 17 eve.

Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 24 mo.	3 24 mo.	2 24 mo.	1 24 mo.	0 24 mo.
4 34 mo.	3 34 mo.	2 34 mo.	1 34 mo.	0 34 mo.
5 23 mo.	4 23 mo.	3 23 mo.	2 23 mo.	1 23 mo.
10 17 eve.	9 17 eve.	8 17 eve.	7 17 eve.	6 17 eve.

			Sun in meridian, local time.....	Day of week.....	Day of month.....	Day of year.....	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, So. North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North-ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Fr	6 38	4 49	9 55	6 33	4 54	9 58	2 48	6 30	4 57	10 2	11 34	6 27	5 0	10 5		6 18	5 9	10 17	11 28				
306	2	Sa	6 40	4 48	10 59	6 34	4 53	11 1	3 47	6 31	4 56	11 4	ev34	6 28	4 59	11 7		6 19	5 9	11 13	ev29				
307	3	S ...	6 41	4 47	mo.	6 36	4 51	mo.	4 48	6 32	4 54	mo.	1 37	6 29	4 58	mo.		6 19	5 8	mo.	1 32				
308	4	M ...	6 42	4 45		6 37	4 50	6	5 54	6 34	4 53	8	2 41	6 31	4 57	10		6 20	5 7	16	2 35				
309	5	Tu	6 44	4 44	1 5	6 38	4 49	1 6	7 0	6 35	4 52	1 7	3 42	6 33	4 56	1 8		6 21	5 6	1 12	3 36				
310	6	W ...	6 45	4 42	2 5	6 39	4 48	2 5	7 57	6 36	4 51	2 6	4 37	6 33	4 55	2 6		6 22	5 5	2 8	4 33				
311	7	Th	6 47	4 41	3 7	6 41	4 47	3 6	8 50	6 37	4 50	3 5	5 26	6 34	4 54	3 4		6 23	5 4	3 2	5 22				
312	8	Fr	6 48	4 40	4 6	6 42	4 45	4 4	9 38	6 38	4 49	4 3	6 10	6 35	4 53	4 1		6 24	5 4	3 56	6 7				
313	9	Sa	6 49	4 39	5 5	6 43	4 44	5 3	10 20	6 40	4 48	5 0	6 51	6 36	4 52	4 58		6 25	5 3	4 50	6 48				
314	10	S ...	6 51	4 38	6 2	6 44	4 43	5 59	11 0	6 41	4 47	5 56	7 26	6 37	4 51	5 53		6 26	5 2	5 43	7 25				
315	11	M ...	6 52	4 37	sets	6 46	4 42	sets	11 37	6 42	4 46	sets	8 1	6 38	4 50	sets		6 27	5 2	sets	7 58				
316	12	Tu	6 53	4 35	5 42	6 47	4 41	5 46	mo.	6 43	4 45	5 50	8 34	6 39	4 49	5 55		6 27	5 1	6 8	8 29				
317	13	W ...	6 55	4 34	6 28	6 48	4 40	6 32	11	6 44	4 44	6 36	9 6	6 40	4 48	6 41		6 28	5 0	6 55	9 1				
318	14	Th	6 56	4 33	7 18	6 49	4 39	7 22	55	6 46	4 43	7 26	9 44	6 41	4 47	7 31		6 29	5 0	7 44	9 37				
319	15	Fr	6 57	4 32	8 13	6 51	4 39	8 16	1 30	6 47	4 42	8 20	10 24	6 43	4 47	8 24		6 30	4 59	8 37	10 18				
320	16	Sa	6 59	4 31	9 13	6 52	4 38	9 16	2 11	6 48	4 41	9 20	11 10	6 44	4 46	9 23		6 31	4 59	9 34	11 5				
321	17	S ...	7 0	4 30	10 13	6 53	4 37	10 15	2 56	6 49	4 40	10 18	mo.	6 45	4 45	10 21		6 32	4 58	10 30	11 50				
322	18	M ...	7 1	4 30	11 17	6 54	4 36	11 19	3 47	6 50	4 39	11 20	3	6 46	4 44	11 22		6 33	4 58	11 28	mo.				
323	19	Tu	7 3	4 29	mo.	6 56	4 35	mo.	4 38	6 51	4 39	mo.	1 2	6 47	4 44	mo.		6 34	4 57	mo.	59				
324	20	W ...	7 4	4 28	42	6 57	4 34	43	5 34	6 53	4 38	44	2 6	6 48	4 43	44		6 35	4 57	47	2 2				
325	21	Th	7 5	4 27	1 35	6 58	4 34	1 34	6 30	6 54	4 38	1 33	3 12	6 49	4 43	1 33		6 36	4 56	1 31	3 5				
326	22	Fr	7 7	4 26	2 40	6 59	4 33	2 40	7 26	6 55	4 37	2 38	4 12	6 50	4 42	2 37		6 37	4 56	2 33	4 5				
327	23	Sa	7 8	4 26	3 53	7 0	4 32	3 51	8 21	6 56	4 36	3 49	5 7	6 51	4 42	3 47		6 38	4 56	3 40	5 2				
328	24	S ...	7 9	4 25	5 7	7 2	4 32	5 4	9 14	6 57	4 36	5 1	6 1	6 52	4 41	4 58		6 38	4 55	4 48	5 56				
329	25	M ...	7 10	4 24	6 22	7 3	4 31	6 19	10 8	6 58	4 35	6 15	6 54	6 53	4 40	6 12		6 39	4 55	5 59	6 48				
330	26	Tu	7 11	4 24	rises	7 4	4 31	rises	11 0	6 59	4 35	rises	7 46	6 55	4 40	rises		6 40	4 55	rises	7 40				
331	27	W ...	7 13	4 23	6 29	7 5	4 30	6 33	11 51	7 0	4 35	6 37	8 37	6 56	4 40	6 42		6 41	4 55	6 55	8 30				
332	28	Th	7 14	4 23	7 37	7 6	4 30	7 40	ev42	7 2	4 34	7 44	9 26	6 57	4 40	7 48		6 42	4 54	8 0	9 22				
333	29	Fr	7 15	4 22	8 44	7 7	4 30	8 47	1 34	7 3	4 34	8 50	10 21	6 58	4 39	8 53		6 43	4 54	9 3	10 14				
334	30	Sa	7 16	4 22	9 51	7 8	4 29	9 53	2 28	7 4	4 34	9 56	11 14	6 59	4 39	9 58		6 44	4 54	10 5	11 8				

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12th Month. **DECEMBER.** 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.
Last quarter....	2	6 49 eve.	5 49 eve.	4 49 eve.	3 49 eve.	2 49 eve.
New moon.......	10	11 53 eve.	10 53 eve.	9 53 eve.	8 53 eve.	7 53 eve.
First quarter....	18	5 35 eve.	4 35 eve.	3 35 eve.	2 35 eve.	1 35 eve.
Full moon........	25	9 16 mo.	8 16 mo.	7 16 mo.	6 16 mo.	5 16 mo.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian, local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York city: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va. W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
335	1	S	11 49 2	7 17	4 21	10 56	7 10	4 29	10 57	3 25	7 5	4 34	10 59	ev10	7 0	4 39	11 0	6 45	4 54	11 4	ev 3
336	2	M	11 49 25	7 18	4 21	11 59	7 11	4 29	11 59	4 24	7 6	4 33	11 59	1 6	7 1	4 39	12 0	6 45	4 54	mo.	1 2
337	3	Tu	11 49 39	7 20	4 21	mo.	7 12	4 28	mo.	5 25	7 7	4 33	mo.	2 6	7 2	4 38	mo.	6 46	4 54	1	2 2
338	4	W	11 50 13	7 21	4 20	58	7 13	4 28	58	6 26	7 8	4 33	57	3 4	7 2	4 38	57	6 47	4 54	55	3 1
339	5	Th	11 50 37	7 22	4 20	1 58	7 14	4 28	1 57	7 26	7 9	4 32	1 56	4 0	7 3	4 38	1 55	6 48	4 54	1 51	3 58
340	6	Fr	11 51 2	7 23	4 20	2 58	7 15	4 28	2 56	8 21	7 10	4 32	2 54	4 52	7 4	4 38	2 52	6 49	4 54	2 45	4 50
341	7	Sa	11 51 28	7 24	4 20	3 55	7 16	4 28	3 53	9 10	7 11	4 32	3 50	5 37	7 5	4 38	3 47	6 49	4 54	3 38	5 37
342	8	S	11 51 54	7 25	4 20	4 53	7 17	4 28	4 50	9 54	7 12	4 32	4 46	6 20	7 6	4 38	4 43	6 50	4 54	4 31	6 20
343	9	M	11 52 21	7 26	4 20	5 49	7 17	4 28	5 46	10 30	7 13	4 32	5 41	7 0	7 7	4 38	5 37	6 51	4 54	5 24	6 57
344	10	Tu	11 52 48	7 27	4 20	6 42	7 18	4 28	6 39	11 8	7 14	4 32	6 34	7 36	7 8	4 38	6 30	6 52	4 54	6 16	7 31
345	11	W	11 53 16	7 27	4 20	sets	7 19	4 28	sets	11 44	7 15	4 32	sets	8 10	7 9	4 38	sets	6 53	4 55	sets	8 3
346	12	Th	11 53 44	7 28	4 20	6 9	7 20	4 28	6 13	mo.	7 15	4 32	6 17	8 46	7 9	4 39	6 21	6 54	4 55	6 34	8 38
347	13	Fr	11 54 12	7 29	4 20	7 6	7 21	4 28	7 9	24	7 16	4 33	7 12	9 24	7 10	4 39	7 16	6 54	4 55	7 27	9 14
348	14	Sa	11 54 41	7 30	4 20	8 7	7 22	4 28	8 9	1 4	7 16	4 33	8 12	10 6	7 11	4 39	8 15	6 55	4 55	8 24	9 57
349	15	S	11 55 9	7 31	4 21	9 10	7 22	4 29	9 11	1 46	7 17	4 33	9 13	10 53	7 12	4 39	9 16	6 56	4 56	9 22	10 45
350	16	M	11 55 39	7 31	4 21	10 13	7 23	4 29	10 14	2 31	7 18	4 33	10 15	11 44	7 12	4 40	10 17	6 56	4 56	10 21	11 38
351	17	Tu	11 56 8	7 32	4 21	11 18	7 24	4 29	11 18	3 20	7 18	4 33	11 19	mo.	7 13	4 40	11 19	6 57	4 56	11 20	mo.
352	18	W	11 56 37	7 33	4 21	mo.	7 24	4 29	mo.	4 11	7 19	4 34	mo.	38	7 14	4 40	mo.	6 58	4 57	mo.	35
353	19	Th	11 57 7	7 33	4 22	24	7 25	4 30	24	5 5	7 20	4 34	23	1 42	7 14	4 41	22	6 58	4 57	20	1 37
354	20	Fr	11 57 37	7 34	4 22	1 34	7 26	4 30	1 32	6 3	7 20	4 35	1 30	2 43	7 15	4 41	1 29	6 59	4 58	1 23	2 40
355	21	Sa	11 58 7	7 34	4 23	2 45	7 26	4 31	2 42	7 0	7 21	4 35	2 40	3 45	7 15	4 42	2 37	6 59	4 58	2 [illegible]	3 42
356	22	S	11 58 37	7 35	4 23	3 56	7 26	4 31	3 53	7 57	7 21	4 36	3 49	4 45	7 16	4 42	3 46	7 0	4 59	3 [illegible]	4 41
357	23	M	11 59 7	7 35	4 24	5 8	7 27	4 32	5 4	8 54	7 22	4 37	5 0	5 44	7 16	4 43	4 55	7 0	4 59	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
358	24	Tu	11 59 36	7 36	4 25	6 16	7 27	4 32	6 12	9 50	7 22	4 37	6 8	6 37	7 17	4 43	6 3	7 1	5 0	5 49	[illegible]
359	25	W	12 0 6	7 36	4 25	rises	7 28	4 33	rises	10 44	7 23	4 38	rises	7 31	7 17	4 44	rises	7 1	5 0	rises	7 25
360	26	Th	12 0 36	7 36	4 26	6 22	7 28	4 33	6 25	11 34	7 23	4 39	6 29	8 22	7 17	4 44	6 32	7 1	5 1	6 44	8 15
361	27	Fr	12 1 6	7 37	4 26	7 30	7 28	4 34	7 33	ev26	7 23	4 39	7 36	9 11	7 18	4 45	7 39	7 2	5 2	7 46	9 5
362	28	Sa	12 1 35	7 37	4 27	8 39	7 29	4 35	8 40	1 17	7 23	4 40	8 42	10 0	7 18	4 46	8 44	7 2	5 2	8 50	9 54
363	29	S	12 2 4	7 37	4 28	9 46	7 29	4 36	9 46	2 7	7 24	4 40	9 47	10 50	7 18	4 47	9 47	7 2	5 3	9 50	10 44
364	30	M	12 2 34	7 37	4 29	10 47	7 29	4 37	10 47	3 0	7 24	4 41	10 47	11 37	7 19	4 47	10 47	7 2	5 4	10 47	11 34
365	31	Tu	12 3 3	7 37	4 30	11 48	7 30	4 37	11 47	3 55	7 24	4 42	11 46	ev27	7 19	4 48	11 45	7 3	5 4	11 42	ev26

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Congress and Its Powers.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Representatives, How Chosen.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Senators, Choice, Organization, Impeachment Trials.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Elections to Congress—Assemblings.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concur-

Separate Powers of Each House.

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rence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Compensations and Privileges.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills—Procedure—President's Action.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and to proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the prsons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

General Powers of Congress.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and expel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on

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such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Limitations of Its Powers.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Limitations of State Powers.

ARTICLE II.

The President and His Powers.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representativs, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes· which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Electoral College—Eligibility, Succession, Compensation.

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Military, Civil and Treaty-making Powers.

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Messages and Extra Sessions.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Removal by Impeachment.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Supreme Courts and Judicial Powers.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Limits of Judicial Power.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason and Its Punishment.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and Citizens.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Equal Rights of Citizens.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into

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another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Creation of New States.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Guaranty of Republican Government.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments to Constitution.

Action by Congress—Ratification.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Supreme Authority of Constitution.

Debts and Treaties—Official Oaths—No Religious Test.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of Constitution.

Nine States Sufficient to Establish.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire—JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New-York—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New-Jersey—WILL. LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON, JONA DAYTON.
Pennsylvania—B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEO. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.
Delaware—GEO. READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACO. BROOM.
Maryland—JAMES M'HENRY, DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANL. CARROLL.
Virginia—JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.
North Carolina—WM. BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HU. WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—J. RUTLEDGE, CH'S COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

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AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the 1st Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72. They together constitute a Bill of Rights.)

Amendments Speedily Following Adoption of Constitution.

The following is the preamble and resolution: Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.—A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.—No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.—(Proposed by Congress held at Philadelphia, December 2, 1793; ratification declared by President, January 8, 1798.) The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.—(Proposed at first session of VIIIth Congress, in Washington, October 17, 1803; ratification announced by Secretary of State, September 25, 1804.)

Election of President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the

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President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendments Following Civil War.

ARTICLE XIII.—(Proposed by Congress February 1, 1865; ratification announced by Secretary of State, December 18, 1865.) Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV.—(Proposed by Congress June 16, 1866; ratification announced by Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.) Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by Section 3, XIVth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.—(Proposed by Congress February 27, 1869; ratification announced by Secretary of State, March 30, 1870.) Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

LAW AS TO PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the XLIXth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

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THE NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER.

The present charter of the city of New-York became a law on May 4, 1897. The following are some of its principal provisions:

Chapter one relates to the boundaries, boroughs, powers, rights and obligations of the city of New-York. It provides that the new consolidation comprehends "all the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including counties, within the following territory: The county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, lying west and south of the east and north boundaries of the former village of Far Rockaway, and west of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of said village due north to the south line of the former town of Jamaica." (As amended by Legislature of 1899.)

Departments, Salaries, Etc.

The corporate name is the "City of New-York," and it is divided into five boroughs, namely: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, as follows:

MANHATTAN—Manhattan Island, Nuttin or Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island; Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Islands, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

BRONX—That portion of the city of New-York lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands.

BROOKLYN—The city of Brooklyn.

QUEENS—That portion of Queens County as stated in the first paragraph of the principal provisions of the charter.

RICHMOND—Richmond County or Staten Island.

The legislative power of the city is vested in two houses to be known respectively as the Council and Board of Aldermen, together styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York." The Council consists of twenty-nine members, including the president, elected on a general ticket at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. The salary of the president is $5,000 a year, and for other members $1,500 a year. The city is divided into ten Council districts, and each of the first eight (included in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn) is entitled to three members; that part of Queens known as Long Island City and Newtown, one member; that part of Queens known as Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead, one member, and two members are allowed to the Borough of Richmond. The term of office of each member is four years. Every ex-Mayor of the city is, so long as he remains a resident of the city, entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to a vote. The Municipal Assembly must have at least one stated meeting a month, except, in the discretion of the Assembly, in August and September.

Municipal Assembly.

ALDERMEN—The Board consists of one member from each of the Assembly districts within the city; Queens County is entitled to the same number of representatives as in the Council, and those parts of the Ist and IId Assembly districts of Westchester County included in The Bronx are entitled to one member. The term of office is two years, and the salary $1,000 a year. The President of the Board is elected from the members. Each head of an administrative department is entitled to a seat in the Board, with the right to participate in its discussions, but not the right to vote. Ordinances or resolutions require a majority vote of all members elected to each house to pass; if involving the expenditure of money or creation of debts, a three-fourths vote of all elected members is required. The Mayor has the veto power, but ordinances may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, or by a five-sixths vote in a case where debt or expenditure is involved.

CITY CLERK—The Council, at its first meeting, must appoint a clerk, who is also the City Clerk; the term is six years, and the salary $7,000 a year. In addition to keeping the records, preparing summaries of resolutions, ordinances, etc., for publication in "The City Record," he is also to grant licenses to auctioneers.

MAYOR—The term of office is fixed at four years; annual salary, $15,000, and the incumbent is ineligible for re-election. The Mayor may, within six months after the commencement of his term of office, remove from office any appointed official, except members of the Boards of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of six months, appointed officers may be removed by the Mayor for cause, upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

Executive and Other Departments.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—The head of the Department is the Controller; his term of office is four years, and the annual salary is $10,000. He may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. The Department has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation; it inspects the accounts of other city departments, prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering of city accounts, disburses public funds on vouchers by means of warrants on the Chamberlain and settles or adjusts all claims in favor of or against the corporation. There are also five bureaus in this Department: Bureau for the collection of city revenue and market rents; bureau for the collection of taxes; bureau of assessments and arrears; auditing bureau; bureau

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of City Chamberlain. It is provided that when bonds are issued they shall be in register form, in denominations of $10 or any multiple thereof, and that preference shall be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations.

CHAMBERLAIN—Appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $12,000. He is required to give a bond in the sum of $300,000. He is charged with the duties of receiving, preserving, depositing and paying out public funds on the warrant of the Controller, when countersigned by the Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND—These are the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, President of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Their duties include the administering of the several existing sinking funds as independent trusts. They may sell or lease certain city property for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. They also provide funds for the payment of interest charges on the city debt, its refunding as "consolidated stock" and its gradual redemption.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—Composed of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Their special duty is the preparation of the annual budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city. Departments, bureaus, commissions, etc., are required to furnish estimates in detail to the Board of their requirements, and the final budget must contain these items. Before final approval and passage by the Board, opportunity must be given to taxpayers for hearings. The budget when fixed by the Board goes to the Municipal Assembly for action.

LAW DEPARTMENT—The head is the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $15,000. He has charge and conduct of all the law business of the corporation and its departments and boards, and of all law business in which the city is interested. He conducts condemnation proceedings in altering streets, is legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly and of all departments, boards, etc.; and all officers are prohibited from employing attorneys except as assigned by the Corporation Counsel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—The Board is composed of four members, appointed by the Mayor for four years, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each is $5,000 a year. They have control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the Police Department (including the police force) and of the Bureau of Elections. The Department consists of a Chief of Police, five deputy chiefs, ten inspectors, captains not exceeding one to each fifty patrolmen (except in the rural portion of the city); sergeants not exceeding four to each fifty patrolmen; detective-sergeants; doormen not exceeding two to each fifty patrolmen; forty surgeons and 6,382 patrolmen. This number may be increased by action of the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Police Board. It is also provided that the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond County shall be transferred to the general police force. The force is classified as follows: First grade, five years' service and upward; second grade, four and a half to five years' service; third grade, four years to four and a half years' service; fourth grade, three to four years' service; fifth grade, two to three years' service; sixth grade, one to two years' service; seventh grade, less than one year's service. The salary schedule is: Chief of Police, $6,000; deputies, $5,000; inspectors, $3,500; captains, $2,700; surgeons, $3,000; sergeants, $2,000; roundsmen, $1,500; doormen, $1,000; first grade patrolmen, $1,400; second grade, $1,350; third grade, $1,250; fourth grade, $1,150; fifth grade, $1,000; sixth grade, $900; seventh grade, $800.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS—Under the control and supervision of the Police Department. Branches of the bureau are to be established in each of the boroughs. The head of the bureau is known as the Superintendent of Elections, and is appointed for five years, with a salary of $6,000.

BOROUGH OFFICERS—In each borough there is to be a president and a local board, who are to be elected for a term of four years. The presidents of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, receive $5,000 a year, and the presidents of Queens and Richmond, respectively, $3,000 a year. There are also twenty-two districts of local improvements, each with a board to decide upon matters which may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municipal Assembly, and to aid such assembly and departments in the discharge of the duties respecting the district governments.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—Composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Commissioner of Bridges, the presidents of the several boroughs, and the president of the Board. The latter is appointed by the Mayor at a salary of $8,000.

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY—Appointed by Mayor, with salary $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—Appointed by Mayor, with salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500; term, six years.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings; of the contracts for street lighting by electricity or gas; the inspection and testing of gas and

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electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes; of the public baths; of the purchase of fuel, stationery, etc.

COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the management and maintenance of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, its railroads and collection of tolls and fares; the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges that may be constructed, in whole or in part, at the expense of the city of New-York, and of the construction, repair and maintenance of all other bridges that are or may be in whole or in part a public charge, not included in public parks, except the East River Bridge.

PARK DEPARTMENT—Three commissioners—one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for The Bronx, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens—salary of each, $5,000.

ART COMMISSION—Composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter. one sculptor. one architect, and three other residents of the city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect or member of any other profession in the fine arts. No work of art shall become the property of the city either by gift or purchase, or be erected in any public place, witnout the approval of the Art Commission.

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDINGS—Appointed by the Mayor from candidates who have had at least ten years' experience as architects or builders. Salary of the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx, and for Brooklyn, $7,000 a year, and for Queens and Richmond, $3,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Salary for the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx and of one for Brooklyn and Queens is fixed at $7,500, and for the one for Richmond, $2,500. They administer the public charities of the city and regulate payments to private institutions, subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500. He has charge of the administration of all institutions for the detention of criminals and misdemeanants of the city.

FIRE COMMISSIONER—Appointed by the Mayor; term, six years; salary, $7,500. He appoints a deputy commissioner for Brooklyn, one fire marshal for Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and one for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of $3,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS—Three appointed by the Mayor; terms, six years; salary, $5,000 each, with the exception of the president, elected from their number, to receive $6,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—Five, appointed by the Mayor; the president of the board, so designated in the appointment, to be for six years, and the others for four years. Salary of the president, $8,000; other members, $6,000.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS—The Mayor is authorized to appoint five persons, each with a salary of $3,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—The charter provides for the following school boards: For Manhattan and The Bronx, twenty-one members; Brooklyn, forty-five members; Queens and Richmond, each to be of nine members. The term of all members of school boards is three years. A Board of Education for the entire city is provided, to consist of nineteen members, as follows: Of the chairman of each of the four school boards, ten elected by the Board of Manhattan and The Bronx, and five elected by the Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, all from the membership of said boards, respectively. Members of the Board of Education and of the several school boards serve without pay.

BOARD OF HEALTH—President of the Police Board, Health Officer of the Port and three Commissioners of Health, appointed by the Mayor for six years. The annual salaries are: President, $7,500; commissioners, other than the president, $6,000; sanitary superintendent, $6,000; secretary, $5,000; assistant sanitary superintendents, $3,500; register of records, $4,000; assistant registers of records, $3,000; chief clerk, $3,000.

COURTS—The City Court of the old city of New-York is continued under its former name. The Justices' Courts and the office of the justices of the peace of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the district courts of the old city of New-York are abolished and consolidated under the name of the Municipal Court of the City of New-York. For this court the Mayor is authorized to appoint seven additional justices. The boroughs are divided into districts, in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are to be held. Manhattan has eleven districts; The Bronx, two districts; Brooklyn, five districts; Queens, two, and Richmond, three. The office of Police Justice of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Court of Special Sessions of Brooklyn are abolished. For the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, the new city is divided into two divisions. The first division embraces Manhattan and The Bronx, and the second dvision embraces Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

CORONERS—Four in Manhattan, and two each in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

COUNTIES AND OFFICIALS—The wards of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn are continued the same as before the consolidation. The five towns and all the incorporated villages within Richmond County are abolished, and the territory included within the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield and Westfield are to be known as Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, of Richmond. The towns and villages in that part of Queens County included within the city of New-York are abolished and are designated as follows: Long Island City, Ward 1 of Queens; Newtown, Ward 2; Flushing, Ward 3; Jamaica, Ward 4; Hempstead, Ward 5. The Mayor is to appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of

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the city except the Controller. In addition to those heretofore enumerated, the Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, three Civil Service Commissioners and a Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. It is provided that all veterans, either of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Fire Department who may be in the service of either the municipal or public corporation, shall be retained in the service.

The area of Greater New-York embraces 306 square miles, and contains (as estimated) nearly 3,500,000 people. In 1893, the year preceding the passage of the act by the Legislature to submit the question of consolidation to the arbitrament of the electors, the assessed valuation of real estate and of personal propery in the several counties now embraced in the municipality was as follows:

County.	Real estate.	Personal.
New-York	$1,562,582,393	$370,936,136
Kings	518,501,441	19,704,920
Queens	50,672,499	2,377,860
Richmond	19,750,376	162,950
Westchester	82,802,083	2,277,956

On January 1, 1898, it had 1,093 church edifices, two great universities and ninety-three other educational institutions, sixty-three libraries, thirty art galleries, fifty-four theatres, eighty-one clubs, 112 hotels and 218 banks. Its parks have an area of 73,336 acres; its cemeteries have a "silent population" of 4,000,000.

Early in 1898 the Health Board made an estimate of the population of New-York City, with this result:

Borough of Manhattan	1,911,755
Borough of Brooklyn	1,197,100
Borough of The Bronx	137,075
Borough of Queens	128,042
Borough of Richmond	64,927
Total	3,438,899

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The following table gives a list of the Mayors of New-York since 1665, when Thomas Willett was appointed by the Governor of the Province. The office was filled by the same appointing power until 1784, when for six years the power was vested in the Appointing Board of the State of New-York. From 1820 to 1830, when the charter was amended, the Common Council was the appointing power. The last named Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, was the first elected under the Greater New-York charter:

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thos. Willett.	1665	34	J. Jansen....	1725–1726	65	W. F. Havemeyer	1845–1846
2	T. Delavall...	1666	35	Robt. Lurting	1726–1735			
3	Thos. Willett.	1667	36	Paul Richard.	1735–1739	66	A. H. Mickle..	1846–1847
4	C. Steenwyck.	1668–1670	37	J. Cruger, sr.	1739–1744	67	Wm. V. Brady	1847–1848
5	T. Delavall...	1671	38	S. Bayard....	1744–1747	68	W. F. Havemeyer	1848–1849
6	M. Nicolls....	1672	39	Edw. Holland	1747–1757			
7	J. Lawrence..	1673	40	J. Cruger, jr.	1757–1766	69	C. S. Woodhull	1849–1851
8	Wm. Dervall.	1675	41	W. Hicks.....	1766–1776	70	A. C. Kingsland	1851–1853
9	N. de Meyer.	1676	42	D. Matthews (Tory)	1776–1784	71	J. A. Westervelt	1853–1855
10	S. v. Cortlandt	1677				72	Fernando Wood	1855–1858
11	T. Delavall...	1678	43	James Duane.	1784–1789	73	D. F. Tiemann.	1858–1860
12	F. Rombouts.	1679	44	R. Varick....	1789–1801	74	Fernando Wood	1860–1862
13	William Dyre.	1680–1681	45	E. Livingston	1801–1803	75	George Opdyke.	1862–1864
14	C. Steenwyck.	1682–1683	46	De W. Clinton	1803–1807	76	C. G. Gunther.	1864–1866
15	G. Minville...	1684	47	M. Willett...	1807–1808	77	J. T. Hoffman.	1866–1868
16	N. Bayard....	1685	48	De W. Clinton	1808–1810	78	T. Coman (act.)	1868
17	S. v. Cortlandt	1686–1687	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810–1811	79	A. Oakey Hall.	1869–1872
18	P. Delanoy...	1689–1690	50	De W. Clinton	1811–1815	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1873–1874
19	J. Lawrence..	1691	51	J. Ferguson..	1815			
20	A. de Peyster	1692–1695	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815–1818	81	S. B. H. Vance (acting)	1874
21	Wm. Merritt.	1695–1698	53	C. D. Colden.	1818–1821			
22	J. de Peyster.	1698–1699	54	Stephen Allen	1821–1824	82	W. H. Wickham	1875–1876
23	David Provost	1699–1700	55	W. Paulding.	1825–1826	83	Smith Ely.....	1877–1878
24	I. de Riemer.	1700–1701	56	Philip Hone..	1826–1827	84	Edward Cooper.	1879–1880
25	Thomas Noell	1701–1702	57	W. Paulding.	1827–1829	85	Wm. R. Grace.	1881–1882
26	Philip French	1702–1703	58	Walter Bowne	1829–1833	86	Franklin Edson.	1883–1884
27	Wm. Peartree	1703–1707	59	Gideon Lee...	1833–1834	87	Wm. R. Grace.	1885–1886
28	E. Wilson....	1707–1710	60	C. W. Lawrence	1834–1837	88	A. S. Hewitt...	1887–1888
29	J. v. Cortlandt	1710–1711				89	Hugh J. Grant.	1889–1892
30	C. Heathcote.	1711–1714	61	Aaron Clark.	1837–1839	90	T. F. Gilroy....	1893–1894
31	John Johnson.	1714–1719	62	I. L. Varian.	1839–1841	91	Wm. L. Strong.	1895–1897
32	J. v. Cortlandt	1719–1720	63	R. H. Morris.	1841–1844	92	R.A. Van Wyck	1898–1901
33	Robt. Walters	1720–1725	64	James Harper	1844–1845			

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WAR REVENUE LAW.

The act of Congress of June 13, 1898, known as the "War Revenue Law," consists of fifty-one sections, all of which, excepting Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 50 and 51, relate to internal revenue, as follows:

Section 1.—Tax on fermented liquors.
Section 2.—Special taxes.
Section 3.—Tax on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff.
Section 4.—Special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers.
Section 5.—On the method of furnishing stamps.
Sections 6 to 26 (inclusive).—Adhesive stamps, Schedules A and B.
Section 27.—Tax on gross receipts of certain refineries, etc.
Section 28.—Tax on seats in palace or parlor cars and on berths in sleeping cars.
Sections 29 and 30.—Tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.
Sections 35 to 49 (inclusive).—Tax on mixed flour.

The sections noted above as relating to other matters than taxes, etc., are in full as follows:

Section 31 is administrative and reads: "That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of the law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this act."

Sections 32 and 33 relate to loans, and read: (32) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act." (33) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when so received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority: Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided, further, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same."

Section 34, which relates to the coinage of silver bullion, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than $1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provision of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Section 50 reads: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound."

Section 51 reads: "That this act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of the passage, except as otherwise specially provided for." The act provided that sections 2, 4, 6 and 28, and Schedules A and B should not take effect until July 1, 1898, and that the sections relating to "mixed flour" should not take effect until sixty days from and after the date of passage of the act.

Section 5 provided that "until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid. And any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes shall present the same to

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the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this act."

Section 25, also relating to stamps authorized to be used, reads: "That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this act, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on July 1, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levied in Schedules A and B of this act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employes of the internal revenue service: Provided, That such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided by this act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this act."

Constructions of various provisions of the law have been published from time to time in "Treasury Decisions." The title of the act, of which the following is an abstract, and which includes the rate of tax, pecuniary penalties, interest and discount expressed in figures, is "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes."

DETAILS OF ARTICLES, TAXES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1.—BEER, LAGER BEER, ALE, OR OTHER SIMILAR FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Thirty-one-gallon barrel	$2 00

(Like rate for other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel. Discount of 7 per cent to brewers. Additional tax to be assessed on beer in warehouse already stamped.)

SECTION 2.—SPECIAL TAXES AFTER JULY 1, 1898.

Bankers with capital, preceding fiscal year, not over $25,000	$50 00
For every additional thousand in excess of $25,000	2 00

(In estimating capital surplus shall be included.)

Brokers who have not paid as bankers	50 00
Pawnbrokers	20 00
Commercial brokers	20 00
Custom House brokers	10 00
Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls in cities over 25,000 population per last census	100 00
Proprietors of circuses	100 00
Proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money	10 00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5 00

SECTION 3.—TAXES UPON TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.

Tobacco or snuff, per pound	12
Additional tobacco, per pound	03
Cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000	$3 60
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 60
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 50
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000	3 60

New packages of tobacco and snuff authorized: 1⅗-ounce in lieu of 2-ounce; 2¼-ounce in lieu of 3-ounce; 3½-ounce in lieu of 4-ounce; 1-ounce (new package). Additional tax on certain tobacco, etc., bearing old stamps to be assessed.

SECTION 4.—SPECIAL TAXES UPON TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The amount of such annual taxes to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	$6 00
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds	12 00
Over 100,000 pounds	24 00
Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000 pounds	12 00

(Persons whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars are dealers in tobacco, excepting manufacturers thereof selling own products at the place of manufacture.)

Manufacturers of tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	$6 00
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds	12 00
Over 100,000 pounds	24 00
Manufacturers of cigars, sales not over 100,000 cigars	6 00
Over 100,000 and not over 200,000 cigars	12 00
Over 200,000 cigars	24 00

SECTION 6.—TAXES PAYABLE BY ADHESIVE STAMPS.

(SCHEDULE A.—DOCUMENTS.)

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness (see also Sections 13 and 17) issued on or after July 1, 1898, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	05

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Certificates of stock, each original issue, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof 05
Sales of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof 02
Agreements to sell certificates of stock, on each $100, etc..... 02
Memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100, etc..... 02
Assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100, etc. 02

(If evidence of sale, etc., is on books only, stamp the books; if by transfer of certificate, stamp the certificate; if by delivery of certificate assigned in blank, seller must give to buyer a bill or memorandum of sale, to which stamp must be affixed; the bill or memorandum to show date, name of seller, amount of sale, and matter of thing to which it pertained.)

Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges, products or merchandise: Present or future delivery, for each $100 value, etc..... 01
For each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100..... 01
Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, etc., at sight or on demand..... 02
Bill of exchange (inland), certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not over $100..... 02
And for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $100..... 02

And from and after July 1, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph apply as well to original domestic money orders, issued by the United States, and the price of such money orders is increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, orders by telegraph or express, drawn in but payable out of the United States, singly or in sets of three or more, for not more than $100, and for each $100 or fraction in excess..... 04
Sets of two or more, for not more than $100, or for each fraction in excess of $100..... 02
Bills of lading or receipt (not chartered party) for goods, etc., to be exported from the United States to a foreign port (except United States to British North America) by vessel..... 10
Bills of lading for goods, etc., shipped from one point to another within the United States, by express or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof..... 01
Telephone messages or conversations costing 15 cents or more: Owners or persons operating telephone line to make sworn return on or before the 15th of each month as to number of such messages or conversations transmitted during preceding months (see also Section 18)..... 01
Bonds: Indemnity, and all other bonds of any description, except those required in legal proceedings, not otherwise herein provided for..... 50
Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulation of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value, or fraction thereof.. 02
Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or others acting as such..... 25
Certificate of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act. 10
Charter party: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, et al., acting as agent, etc., for or relating to such charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof, vessels not over 300 tons..... 3 00
Vessels over 300 and not over 600 tons..... 5 00
Vessels over 600 tons..... 10 00
Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or other property, each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in this act..... 10
Conveyance: Deed, etc., conveying lands, tenements, or other realty sold, granted, etc., over $100 and not over $500..... 50
Each additional $500, or fraction thereof over $500..... 50
Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message..... 01
Entry of goods, wares or merchandise at Custom House, not over $100 in value. 25
Over $100 and not over $500 in value..... 50
Over $500 in value..... 1 00
Entry for withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse..... 50
Insurance (life): Policy of insurance, each $100 or fraction thereof..... 08
Except on industrial or weekly payment plan, when the tax is on the amount of first weekly premium at..... 40%

Returns are to be made monthly.

Provided further, section does not apply to fraternal, beneficiary societies or orders, or farmers' co-operative companies, or employes' relief associations on the lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit.

Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each $1 or fraction thereof.... ½

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(Provided, that purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies, solely for the protection of members' own property and not for profit, are exempt.)

Insurance (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee): Each policy of insurance, or bond, or obligation, executed or renewed (except life, marine, inland and fire insurance) of the nature of indemnity for loss, etc., and each bond for performance of duties of any office or position, or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity or legality of bonds, etc., issued by any State, county, municipal or other public body, etc., or guaranteeing titles to real estate, or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon amount of premiums charged, each $1 or fractional part thereof..... ½

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for hire, use, or rent of land, tenement, or portion thereof: For not over one year..... 25

For over one year and not over three years..... 50

For over three years..... 1 00

Manifest for custom house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, etc., for a foreign port (except to British North America): Registered tonnage ship not over 300 tons..... 1 00

Over 300 tons and not over 600 tons..... 3 00

Over 600 tons..... 5 00

Mortgage or pledge, real or personal; also any conveyance of lands, etc., in trust, to be converted into money, intended only as security; and upon each transfer, renewal or continuance thereof: Over $1,000 and not over $1,500.... 25

On each $500 or fraction thereof over $1,500..... 25

Passage ticket by vessel to foreign port other than British North America: Costing not over $30..... 1 00

Over $30 and not over $60..... 3 00

Over $60..... 5 00

Power of attorney or proxy for voting, except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public cemeteries..... 10

All other powers of attorney..... 25

(Provided: No stamps required on papers used in collection of claims from United States for pension, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in military or naval service.)

Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest by any officer authorized to make such protest..... 25

Warehouse receipt for goods, merchandise, or property in public or private warehouse or yard, except receipt for agricultural products deposited by actual grower thereof in regular course of trade or sale..... 25

SCHEDULE B.—PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, ETC.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon each inclosure containing same, retailing for or valued at 5 cents..... ⅛

Over 5 and not over 10 cents..... ¼

Over 10 and not over 15 cents..... ⅜

Over 15 and not over 25 cents..... ⅝

Each additional 25, or part thereof, over 25 cents..... ⅝

Perfumery and cosmetics, and other similar articles: Upon each inclosure containing same, and retailing for or valued at 5 cents..... ⅛

Over 5 and not over 10 cents..... ¼

Over 10 and not over 15 cents..... ⅜

Over 15 and not over 25 cents..... ⅝

Each additional 25 or part thereof over 25 cents..... ⅝

(All stock on hand July 1, 1898, was required to be stamped when retailed.)

Chewing gum or substitutes therefor: Upon each inclosure retailing for not over $1..... 04

Upon each inclosure retailing for over $1, for each additional $1 or part thereof. 04

(Stock on hand July 1, 1898, to be stamped when retailed.)

Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale: Upon each bottle of one pint or less..... 01

Upon each bottle of over one pint..... 02

(Stock on hand July 1, 1898, to be stamped when retailed.)

SECTION 7.

Maximum penalty for failure to stamp documents, etc., required to be stamped, is.....$100 00

Such documents, etc., are not competent evidence in any court when not stamped. (See also Section 14.)

PENALTIES.

SECTION 8.—For counterfeiting, etc., any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part thereof, or in any way knowingly or wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing such offences, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000. Or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. These penalties also imposed for injuring or removing impressions of stamp, plate, etc., and for removing cancelling marks, for reusing such stamps, and for having in possession restored stamps, etc.

SECTION 9.—CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.—Write or stamp thereon the initials of name and date of use. Penalty for failure to so cancel stamp subjects the user to a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500; or to imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Provided that proprietors of articles liable to stamp duty under Schedule B shall have the privilege of furnishing

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without expense to the United States, their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be approved by and retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall not be duplicated to any other person. A proprietor furnishing such dies or designs must purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities, at face value, at any one time of not less than $2,000. Penalties as to private die stamps: For fraudulently obtaining or using said stamps or designs, for forging, counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representation, likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said last mentioned stamp, a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. Any engraver or printer who sells or gives away said stamps, or a merchant, broker, pedler, or person dealing in similar goods, etc., having knowingly or fraudulently in (his or) their possession such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said stamps, are liable to said penalties.

SECTION 10.—Penalty for not stamping any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, not exceeding (at the discretion of the Court) $200.

SECTION 11.—Foreign bills of exchange payable in the United States must be stamped by acceptors same as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes. Penalty for not stamping not over (in the discretion of the Court) $100.

SECTION 12.—Sales of stamps by persons other than collectors. (See also Section 25.)

SECTION 13.—Penalty for not stamping documents not exceeding $50, or imprisonment not over six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and such documents, etc., not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect. First proviso: For subsequently affixing stamps upon payment of penalty of $10 and interest where the whole tax exceeds $50, at the rate of 6 per cent. Second proviso: If omission to stamp was without design to defraud United States, within twelve months collector may remit fine and paper may be recorded on payment of fee legally charged therefor. Third proviso: If stamp is not affixed where no collection district is established, the paper may be stamped. But rights acquired in good faith not invalidated.

SECTION 14.—Unstamped instrument, paper or document required by law to be stamped, cannot be used in any court as evidence until legal stamp is affixed. Provided, foreign bonds, etc., unstamped, may be used, if stamped in the United States.

SECTION 15.—Record or registry of unstamped paper, etc., cannot be used in evidence.

SECTION 16.—Kind of stamp not material, if it is a legal documentary stamp, representing the proper amount of tax.

SECTION 17.—Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or officers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, are exempt from stamp taxes under this act, but only in exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their governmental, taxing or municipal capacity. Provided further, that stock and bonds of co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock is not over $10,000, and building and loan associations or companies loaning only to their shareholders, are exempt.

SECTION 18.—No telegraph company shall transmit unstamped telegram or message. In default thereof a penalty is incurred of $10. Provided, that only one stamp is required on each message, whether sent through one or more companies. Provided, that message of telegraph or telephone companies, and of railroad companies, over their own wires on business pertaining to their companies are exempt. Provided further, that messages of officers and employes of the United States on official business are exempt.

SECTION 19.—All provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes are extended to and include all articles in Schedule B (except where manifestly inapplicable).

SECTION 20.—Penalty for selling articles in Schedule B without stamp is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Provided, no stamp due on uncompounded drugs, on special prescriptions of physicians, or pharmacists selling at retail only. All other medicinal articles are taxable as provided in Schedule B.

SECTION 21.—Penalty for evading stamp taxes in Schedule B, for every such article, is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and every such article shall also be forfeited.

SECTION 22.—Penalty for removing articles taxed in Schedule B without stamp, fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity. Provided, that articles mentioned in Schedule B may be exported in bond free of tax. (See also Regulations. Series 7, No. 24.)

SECTION 23.—Manufacturers of any articles in Schedule B must make monthly returns, and file with the collector for the district in which he resides a declaration that no such article has been removed, etc., since his last return, without the use of the proper stamp, on pain of forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration $100, and in case of making false or untrue declaration, shall be fined not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 24.—Tax on articles in Schedule B shall attach to all articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after July 1, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in Schedule B, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the

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manufacturer thereof, and be subject to all the taxes, liabilities and penalties imposed by law for sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamps, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to import duty thereon, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this act. Proviso: Secretary of the Treasury is to make regulations as to imported articles in Schedule B liable to tax.

SECTION 25.—Commissioners of Internal Revenue to provide stamps prescribed by this act; also for cancellation, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, get stamps elsewhere than at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until July 1, 1899. These stamps are to be sold by collectors at face value. Provided, that collectors may sell in quantities of not less than $100 face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided in this act. And collectors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful rules and regulations to enforce this act.

SECTION 26.—Drawback shall be allowed upon articles taxed in Schedule B, exported on and after July 1, 1898, equal to the amount of the stamp tax paid, and no more; to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States upon regulations prescribed and promulgated in a separate pamphlet (Series 7, No. 24) by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 27.—Parties who refine petroleum, or sugar, or who own or control any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of all receipts in excess of $250,000. And monthly returns of amount of gross receipts must be made to the collector of the district in which place of business is located. Parties making false or fraudulent returns, or failing or refusing to make returns, are liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $10,000 for each failure or refusal to make return and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SECTION 28.—On and after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax shall be levied and collected on every seat in a palace car or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same..... .01

SECTION 29.—LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds $10,000 in actual value, passing from any person dying on or after June 13, 1898, taxes accrue and should be paid before distribution to the legatees, as follows: Personal property value over $10,000 and not over $25,000, the tax shall be:

1. Legatees of lineal issue on lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... .75
2. Legatee the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value.....$1 50
3. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... 3 00
4. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the said grandparents of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... 4 00
5. Where legatee shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or a stranger in blood to the person who died, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every $100 clear value..... 5 00

Provided, that all legacies, etc., passing to husband or wife of the person who died shall be exempt from tax or duty. Where values of legacy or property exceed $25,000, the rate hereinbefore given should be multiplied as follows: Over $25,000 and not over $100,000, by 1½. Over $100,000 and not over $500,000, by 2. Over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, by 2½. Over $1,000,000, by 3.

SECTION 30.—The tax imposed in Section 29 shall be a lien upon the property at issue for twenty years. Executor, administrator or trustee must pay the tax to the collector of the district within which deceased person resided, and must make return to said collector in duplicate. Failure or refusal to pay or render returns necessitates the collector to make lists and valuation and apply through proper court for actual or constructive possession of the personal estate, to be sold on decree of such court for the benefit of the tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses to be allowed by the court. Every person shall exhibit all evidence in his possession concerning such personal estate at the request of the collector, and upon refusal or neglect so to do shall forfeit and pay $500. Provided that in all legal controversies where such deed shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital of the deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the Government. (For Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 see beginning of this chapter.)

SECTION 35.—"Mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat, mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

SECTION 36.—Special tax before engaging in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour, at the rate of $12 per annum, subject to the fines and penalties imposed by Sections 3,269 and 3,242, U. S. Revised Statutes, for any violation thereof.

SECTION 37.—Provides for the making, packing or repacking mixed flour, and for the marking or branding of each package thereof. Failure to comply with the

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provisions of this section subjects party to a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or to be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 38.—All sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used. Persons knowingly selling or offering for sale in other than marked and branded packages; falsely marking or branding, or unlawfully removing such marks or brands, for each offence to be fined not less than $250 nor more than $500, and imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 39.—Requires a certain label to be affixed to each package. Failure to affix or removal thereafter imposes a fine for each label of not less than $50.

SECTION 40.—Barrel or package not to exceed 196 pounds in weight, stamp taxes are as follows: Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents; half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less, ½ cent. Penalty for violation: Fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

SECTION 41.—Authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assess when removed for consumption or sale without the use of the proper stamps.

SECTION 42.—Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax imposed by Section 40 of this act, and to be stamped, branded, etc., as in case of flour mixed in the United States. Fine for violation not less than $50 nor more than $500.

SECTION 43.—Persons knowingly receiving for sale or for repacking and resale mixed flour from any person who has not paid the tax thereon to be fined not less than $50, and to forfeit to the United States said articles.

SECTION 44.—Mixed flour may be exported in bond free of tax under certain regulations.

SECTION 45.—Stamps on packages when emptied must be cancelled or destroyed by the person having possession at that time. Failure to do so subjects person to fine not over $25.

SECTION 46.—Fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by Sections 36 to 45, both inclusive, may be recovered in court.

SECTION 47.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations governing manufacture and sale of mixed flour.

SECTION 48.—A person found guilty of a second or any subsequent violations of Sections 36 to 45, inclusive, in addition to penalties herein imposed, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

SECTION 49.—Provisions of this act relating to mixed flour to take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage. Stock on hand not tax paid when law goes into effect shall be deemed to be taxable under Sections 36 to 45, and shall be tax paid under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (For text of Sections 50 and 51 see at the beginning of this chapter.)

COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under the International Copyright act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. This term of security is renewable for fourteen years more. The right of citizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1, 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citizens of Mexico by proclamation of the President; on May 25, 1896, to citizens of Chili; on October 19, 1899, to those of Costa Rica, and on November 20, 1899, to those of the Netherlands (Holland) and possessions. A bill of Congress, signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts, instead of only in the one in which it is granted, as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions. To aid in having the law strictly complied with, so that no question can arise as to the validity of the entry recorded, and that the application shall be in such a form that the Copyright Office can, upon its receipt, promptly make the entries desired, and thus avoid delay through the necessity for correspondence, an application form has been prepared, which can be obtained by addressing "Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C." By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country. The president of the American Copyright League is Edmund Clarence Stedman, and the secretary is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th-st., New-York City, N. Y.

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THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST SESSION (1899-1900).

The Army.

Section 2 of the Military Academy Appropriation act, approved June 6, 1900, provided that the senior major-general of the line commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant-general, and that his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances authorized for the staff of a lieutenant-general. Section 3 of the same act provides that the Adjutant-General of the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general and on his retirement shall receive the retired pay of that rank. But whenever the present Adjutant-General shall vacate the office the Adjutant-General shall have the rank, pay and allowances of brigadier-general. Section 4 increases the number of military cadets to be appointed at large by the President to thirty.

The Gold Standard Act.

Section 1 of the act approved March 14, 1900, makes the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine the standard unit of value, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain at a parity of value with this standard all forms of money issued or coined by the United States. Section 2 provides that United States notes, and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented at the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin, to insure which redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, to be used for such purposes only, and as fast as said notes shall be redeemed the Secretary shall use them to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following: First, by exchanging them for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin in exchange for them; third, by purchasing gold coin with them. If all these methods fail it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the reserve fund to the maximum of $150,000,000 by the sale of 3 per cent gold bonds payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue; and the gold coin received from the sale of such bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, as hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, which notes may then be used in exchange for gold or to purchase or redeem bonds of the United States or for any other lawful purpose except to meet deficiencies in the current revenues. United States notes when redeemed shall be reissued, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold. Section 3 provides that nothing contained in the act shall affect the legal tender quality of any money coined or issued by the United States. Section 4 establishes in the Treasury Department as a part of the office of the Treasurer of the United States divisions to be known as the Division of Issue and the Division of Redemption, to which shall be assigned respectively all accounts and records relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates. Section 5 provides that as fast as standard silver dollars are coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, Treasury notes of 1890 shall be retired and cancelled and an equal amount of silver certificates issued against the standard dollars so coined. Section 6 authorizes the issue of gold certificates for deposits of gold coin in sums of $20 or more, such deposits to be retained for redemption of said certificates and not used for any other purpose. The certificates shall be receivable for all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any National banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. But whenever and so long as the gold coin held for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below $100,000,000 the authority to issue gold certificates shall be suspended; and whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the Treasury shall exceed $60,000,000 the Secretary of Treasury, in his discretion, may suspend the issue of gold certificates. At least one-fourth of the certificates must be in denominations of $50 each, and in his discretion the Secretary of the Treasury may issue certificates payable to order, in denominations of $10,000. This section also repeals Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of United States notes from National banking associations in sums of not less than $10,000 and issue certificates therefor. Section 7 provides that United States notes of less denomination than $10 and silver certificates of higher denomination than $10 shall be gradually retired, notes of higher denomination being substituted for the former and notes of lower denomination for the latter. Section 8 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into subsidiary silver coins, provided, that the aggregate amount of subsidiary silver coins outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $100,000,000, and provided also that when any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used for subsidiary coins an amount of Treasury notes of 1890 equal to the cost of such bullion shall be cancelled and not reissued. Section 9 provides for the recoinage of all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin. Section 10 amends Section 5,138 of the Revised Statutes so as to allow National banking associations with a capital of not less than $50,000 each to be organized in places whose population does not exceed 6,000 each, and associations with a capital of not less than $25,000 each in places whose population does not exceed 3,000 each. The section also provides that no as-

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sociation shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000, with a capital of less than $200,000. Section 11 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive any of the outstanding 5 per cent and 3 per cent bonds of the United States, and also any of the 4 per cents payable July 1, 1907, and to issue in exchange therefor 2 per cent gold bonds at not less than par, payable at the pleasure of the United States thirty years after date. The section also fixes the rate of exchange and provides that the premiums paid shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by law. Section 12 provides that National banking associations shall hereafter be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited by them to secure such circulation; that not more than one-third of the circulating notes of any bank shall be of the denomination of $5; that the total amount of notes issued to any banking association shall not exceed the amount of its capital stock actually paid in; that any association may substitute the 2 per cent bonds authorized by this act for any other bonds deposited by it to secure its circulating notes or deposits of public money, and repeals the provision of the act of July 12, 1882, which prohibits any National bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to reduce its circulation from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months after such deposit. Section 13 provides that the tax on all National bank circulation secured by deposits of 2 per cent bonds issued under this act shall be one-fourth of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation. Section 14 provides: "That the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver."

The Alaskan Act.

"An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," was approved June 6, 1900. It comprises thirty-one chapters and four hundred and one sections. Section 1 constitutes Alaska a civil and judicial district. Section 2 provides for the appointment of a Governor of the district, who shall be charged with the interests of the United States within the district; shall have authority to see that the laws enacted by Congress therefor are enforced, and to require of officials the faithful performance of their duties, and shall perform generally such duties and exercise such authority as pertains to the Governor of a Territory. Section 3 provides that the Surveyor-General shall be ex officio secretary of the district. Section 4 establishes a district court of general jurisdiction, civil, criminal, equitable and admiralty causes. This court is to be divided into three divisions, each presided over by a district judge. Three marshals and three district attorneys are to be appointed. The Surveyor-General, the district judges and the marshals and district attorneys are to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first thirty-three sections are devoted to the provisions for civil government and administration, and the remainder to the civil code for the district, a criminal code therefor having been provided by the LVth Congress. An act approved June 6, 1900, extended over the District of Alaska so much of the public land laws of the United States as relate to coal lands.

The Hawaiian Act.

The act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was approved April 30, 1900. It established a territorial government over what was known at the date of the passage of the joint resolution of annexation by Congress as the Republic of Hawaii. By Section 4 all persons who were citizens of the republic were declared citizens of the United States and of the Territory. All citizens of the United States resident in Hawaii who were resident there on or since August 12, 1898, and all citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside there one year shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii. The Constitution, and except as herein otherwise provided, all the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall be in force in the new Territory: "Provided, that Sections 1,850 and 1,890 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the Territory of Hawaii." Section 1,850 is one which provides that laws enacted by the Governor and Legislature of a Territory shall be submitted to Congress and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect. Section 1,890 is one which provides that no corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes shall acquire or hold real estate in any Territory during the existence of the territorial government in excess of the value of $50,000. Section 6 provides that the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States or the provisions of this act shall continue in force subject to repeal by the Territorial Legislature or by Congress. The legislative power of the Territory is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former to consist of fifteen members and the latter of thirty members. A Senator must be a male citizen of the United States; have attained the age of thirty years, and have resided in Hawaii not less than three years and be qualified to vote for Senators in the district in which he resides. A Representative must have attained the age of twenty-five years; must be a male citizen of the United States; must have resided in Hawaii not less than three years, and be qualified to vote for Representatives in the district in which he is elected. All legislative proceedings shall be in the English language. Forms of legislative procedure are prescribed similar to those observed in other territorial Legislatures of the United States, and legislative powers are defined. In order to be qualified to vote a person must be a male citizen of the United States; must have resided in the Territory not less than one year and in the legislative district not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register; must have attained the age of twenty-one years; must have caused his name to be entered on the voters' registration list within the time prescribed by law,

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and must be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language. The Governor shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall be not less than thirty-five years of age; shall be a citizen of the Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and shall perform such duties and exercise such authority as do the Governors of other Territories of the United States. The other executive officers provided are a Secretary (who shall act as Governor in case of the death, removal, resignation, disability or absence from the Territory of the Governor), an Attorney-General, a Treasurer, a Commissioner of Public Lands, a Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor and Deputy Auditor, a Surveyor and a High Sheriff. Besides the Governor the officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are the Secretary of the Territory, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Circuit courts. All the other executive officers are to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Hawaii. A Delegate to the United States House of Representatives shall be elected who shall possess the qualifications required of a Senator of Hawaii. A United States District Court for Hawaii is created, to consist of one Judge. The Territory of Hawaii shall constitute an Internal Revenue District of the United States and also a Customs District, with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului. The salaries of the Governor ($5,000), the Secretary ($3,000), the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ($5,500), the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court ($5,000 each), and the Circuit Court Judges ($3,000 each) shall be paid by the United States. The salary of the United States District Judge shall be $5,000; that of the United States Marshal $2,500, and that of the United States District Attorney $3,000. By Section 93 the customs laws of the United States are extended over Hawaii. The United States Commissioner of Labor is required to investigate and report to Congress on industrial and labor conditions in the Territory. The United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is authorized and required to examine into the subject of fisheries and the laws relating to fishing rights in Hawaii and report to the President, and all laws of the Republic of Hawaii which confer exclusive fishing rights upon any person or persons are repealed and the fisheries are made free to all citizens of the United States, subject, however, to vested rights. The Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service shall establish quarantine stations at such places as may be required in the Territory. All vessels carrying Hawaiian registers on August 12, 1898, and which were owned by bona fide citizens of the United States or the citizens of Hawaii shall be entitled to be registered as American vessels, and also to all the privileges of vessels engaged in the coastwise commerce of the United States. The crown lands are declared to be the property of the Hawaiian government free and clear from any trust and from any claim whatever, and subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law. For the purposes of naturalization under the laws of the United States "residence in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the taking effect of this act shall be deemed equivalent to residence in the United States and in the Territory of Hawaii, and the requirement of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce former allegiance shall not apply to persons who have resided in said islands at least five years prior to the taking effect of this act; but all other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to naturalization shall, so far as applicable, apply to persons in the said islands." Section 101 provides that Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands when the act took effect (June 14) may within one year thereafter obtain certificates of residence as required by the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by an act approved November 3, 1893, and until the expiration of said year shall not be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States if found therein without such certificates. But no Chinese laborer, whether he hold such certificate or not, shall be allowed to enter any other part of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands. Section 102 repeals the laws of Hawaii relating to the postal savings bank and provides for the winding up of its affairs in the manner prescribed in the joint resolution of annexation, which required the payments of depositors to be made out of the Treasury of the United States.

The Porto Rican Act.

"An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico" was approved April 12, 1900. The first section defines Porto Rico geographically and the next four relate to raising revenue for the support of the new government. Section 2 provides that the same duties shall be imposed on articles imported into Porto Rico, with a few exceptions, from countries other than the United States, as are imposed on like articles imported from those countries into the United States. The exceptions are: Coffee, on which a duty of 5 cents a pound is levied; Spanish scientific, literary and artistic objects, which are to be admitted free of duty for ten years from April 11, 1899. This section also admits free of duty books and pamphlets from the United States. By Section 3 duties amounting to 15 per cent of the rates of duty under the United States tariff are imposed on articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico or into Porto Rico from the United States. Articles subject to internal taxation are to pay the same in addition to the customs duties. In addition to the articles on the free list of the United States tariff all articles which were admitted into Porto Rico free of duty by Executive order are to be hereafter so admitted when brought from the United States. The section also provides that the foregoing provisions shall cease to be in force as between the United States and Porto Rico on March 1, 1902, and sooner if the Porto Rican Legislature shall have enacted and put into operation an adequate system of local taxation. Section 4 provides that all the revenues collected under the foregoing provisions, whether in the United States or in Porto Rico, shall be used and applied for the benefit of the

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latter. Section 5 provides that the foregoing provisions shall apply on the day after the act goes into effect. The remaining thirty-six sections of the act relate to the civil government, the first eleven of them being general provisions. All the inhabitants residing in the island who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected before April 11, 1900, to remain subjects of Spain. The laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force shall so continue, except as otherwise provided in Section 8. All vessels owned by Porto Ricans shall be nationalized and shall be admitted to all the rights and privileges of vessels of the United States under the navigation laws. Quarantine stations shall be established and maintained under the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital Service, and the quarantine laws and regulations shall be enforced. Section 11 provides for the retirement of the Porto Rican coins and the substitution therefor of coins of the United States. Section 12 provides that all expenses of the government of Porto Rico, except for public defences, barracks, harbors, lighthouses, buoys and other works undertaken by the United States, shall be paid out of the revenues of the island. Section 13 provides that all public property and rights in Porto Rico ceded by Spain to the United States, not including harbor areas or navigable waters, shall be placed under the insular government and administered by it for the benefit of Porto Rico. Section 14 provides that the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable except as hereinbefore and hereinafter otherwise provided, and also except the internal revenue laws, shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in the United States. Section 15 provides that the Legislative Assembly may amend, alter or repeal any law or ordinance continued in force by the act. Section 16 provides that all judicial process shall run in the name of "United States of America, ss.: the President of the United States," that all criminal prosecutions in the local courts shall be in the name of "The People of Porto Rico," and that all officials authorized by the act shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico. The Governor shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and his term of office, duties and powers shall be the same as those of the Governors of Territories of the United States. The Executive Council shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall consist of eleven members, at least five of whom must be native inhabitants of Porto Rico. Of the eleven one shall be the Secretary of Porto Rico, one the Attorney-General, one the Treasurer, one the Auditor, one the Commissioner of the Interior ,and one the Commissioner of Education, the duties of each being indicated by the title of his office. The Secretary shall act as Governor in case of the death, removal, resignation, disability or temporary absence of the incumbent of that office. All local legislative powers are vested in a Legislative Assembly consisting of two branches, one the Executive Council and the other a House of Delegates to consist of thirty-five members elected biennially. All citizens of Porto Rico shall be allowed to vote who have been bona fide residents for one year and who possess the other required qualifications. The system of legislative procedure is to be similar to that of Congress. All laws must be reported to Congress, which reserves the power and authority, if deemed advisable, to annul the same. The legislative authority shall extend to all legislative matters, including power to create, consolidate and reorganize the municipalities; to provide and repeal laws and ordinances therefor, and also the power to alter, amend, modify and repeal any and all laws and ordinances in force in Porto Rico, or any municipality or district thereof not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. But "all grants of franchises, rights and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the Executive Council, with the approval of the Governor, and all franchises granted in Porto Rico shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same." Section 33 provides that the judicial power shall be continued in the courts already established, except in the case of the Provisional Court established by military orders, the successor of which is the United States District Court for Porto Rico provided for by Section 34 of the act. The Chief Justice, Associate Justices and Marshal of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the judges of the district courts shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Executive Council. The United States District Court shall have, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, "jurisdiction of all cases cognizant in the Circuit Courts of the United States, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a Circuit Court. The laws of the United States relating to appeals, writs of error and certiorari, removal of causes, and other matters and proceedings as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States shall govern in such matters and proceedings as between the District Court of the United States and the courts of Porto Rico." Section 35 provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the District Court of the United States shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner as from the Supreme Courts of the Territories of the United States, and shall be allowed in all cases where the Constitution of the United States, a treaty or an act of Congress is brought in question. The Supreme and District courts may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Section 38 provides that no export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from Porto Rico, but taxes and assessments on property and license fees for franchises, privileges and concessions may be imposed; and where necessary to anticipate revenues and taxes, bonds and other obligations may be issued to meet expenditures authorized by law, to protect the

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public credit and to reimburse the United States for money expended out of the emergency fund of the War Department for the relief of the industrial conditions produced by the hurricane of August 8, 1899. But no public indebtedness of Porto Rico or of any municipality thereof shall be authorized or allowed in excess of 7 per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property. Section 39 provides for the election, biennially, of a Resident Commissioner to the United States. No person shall be eligible who is not a bona fide citizen of Porto Rico, who is not thirty years of age and who does not read and write the English language. Section 40 provides for a commission to consist of three members, one of whom shall be a native citizen of Porto Rico, to be appointed by the President, to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico and report a plan for a permanent form of civil government. Section 41 provides that the act shall take effect and be in force on and after May 1, 1900.

Porto Rican Franchises.

By a joint resolution approved May 1, 1900, the act of April 12, to provide a government for Porto Rico, was amended. Provision was made for the administration of civil affairs pending the appointment and qualification of the civil officers. Section 2 of the joint resolution provided that no railroad, street railway, telegraph or telephone franchise, privilege or concession granted in accordance with the act of April 12 should become operative until after its approval by the President. Section 3 limited the powers and functions of corporations organized or to be organized under said act, and also made the amendment apply, as far as practicable, to corporations not organized in Porto Rico, but doing business therein.

Porto Rican Revenues.

An act approved March 24, 1900, provided: "That the sum of $2,095,455 88, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Porto Rico since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein until otherwise provided by law."

Cuban Vessels.

An act approved February 10, 1900, provided that vessels owned by citizens of Cuba should thereafter be entitled in ports of the United States to the rights and privileges of vessels of the most favored nation. The act also provided for the refund of any excess of tonnage taxes and light dues that had been exacted from such vessels entering the ports of the United States since April 11, 1899.

Public Moneys in the Islands.

An act approved June 6, 1900, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to designate one or more banks or bankers in the Philippine Islands and in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico in which public moneys may be deposited, said depositories to give satisfactory security by depositing in the United States Treasury to an amount not less than the aggregate sum at any time deposited with them.

Amendment of Extradition Laws.

An act approved June 6, 1900, amends Section 5,270 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by adding thereto a proviso that whenever any foreign country or territory, or any part thereof, is occupied by or under the control of the United States, any person who shall violate or has violated the criminal laws in force therein . . . "and who shall depart or flee, or who has departed or fled, from justice therein to the United States, any Territory thereof or to the District of Columbia, shall, when found therein, be liable to arrest and detention by the authorities of the United States, and on the written request or requisition of the military governor or other chief executive officer in control of such foreign country or territory shall be returned and surrendered as hereinafter provided to such authorities for trial under the laws in force in the place where such offence was committed. All the provisions of Sections 5270 to 5277 of this title, so far as applicable, shall govern proceedings authorized by this proviso: Provided further, That such proceedings shall be had before a judge of the courts of the United States only, who shall hold such person on evidence establishing probable cause that he is guilty of the offence charged: And provided further, That no return or surrender shall be made of any person charged with the commission of any offence of a political nature. If so held such person shall be returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory on the order of the Secretary of State of the United States, and such authorities shall secure to such a person a fair and impartial trial."

Appeals.

By an act approved June 6, 1900, Section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891, "to establish Circuit Courts of Appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States" so as to provide that where, upon a hearing in equity in a District or Circuit Court, or by a judge thereof in vacation, an injunction shall be granted or continued, or a receiver appointed, by an interlocutory order or decree, in a cause in which an appeal from a final decree may be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree to

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the Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeal must be taken within thirty days, and it shall take precedence in the Appellate Court; and the proceedings in other respects in the court below shall not be stayed, unless otherwise ordered by that court, or by the Appellate Court or a judge thereof, during the pendency of such appeal. The court below may, in its discretion, require an additional bond as a condition of the appeal.

New-York Judicial Districts.

An act approved May 12, 1900, divides the State of New-York into four judicial districts, which shall be called the Western, Northern, Eastern and Southern Districts. The Western District includes the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates, with the waters thereof. The Northern District includes the counties of Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren and Washington, with the waters thereof. The Eastern District includes the counties of Richmond, Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk, with the waters thereof. The Southern District includes the residue of said State, with the waters thereof.

Amended Pension Law.

An act to amend Sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, known as the "Dependent Pension Act," was approved May 9, 1900. The important amendment to Section 2 provides that in rating the pension "each and every infirmity" of the pensioner shall be duly considered, and that the aggregate of the disabilities shown shall determine the amount of the pension within the limits prescribed by law. Section 3, as amended, provides that a soldier's widow shall be entitled to a pension unless she has a yearly net income in excess of $250 in addition to the proceeds of her daily labor.

Free Homestead Law.

An act approved May 17, 1900, provides that settlers under the homestead laws upon agricultural lands acquired from various Indian tribes, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tracts entered, for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to patents for the same upon payment of the usual and customary land office fees. The right to commute any such entry shall remain in full force and effect. The Government is to indemnify the Indian tribes; and if the proceeds of the annual sales of public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments provided by law for the support of agricultural colleges and experiment stations such deficiency shall be paid by the United States.

Twelfth Census.

By an act approved February 1, 1900, to amend an act relating to the Twelfth and subsequent censuses, the Director of the Census is directed "to collect statistics relating to all of the deaf, dumb and blind," and also "information concerning the number and kinds of live stock not on farms."

Game and Other Wild Birds.

Section 1 of an act approved May 25, 1900, enlarges the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture so as to include "the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. Section 2 prohibits the importation of any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit, except natural history specimens and cage birds, such as domesticated cage birds. The importation of mongoose, fruit bats ("flying foxes"), English sparrow and starling is absolutely prohibited. Section 3 prohibits interstate commerce in any animals or birds killed in violation of the law of the place where killed. Section 4 is a penal section. Section 5 provides that dead foreign animals or birds transported to or remaining in any State or Territory shall be subject to the laws enacted in the exercise of its police powers.

California Big Trees.

A joint resolution approved March 8, 1900, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior, at the earliest practicable date, to open negotiations for, and if possible procure, a bond upon the lands in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, California, occupied by what are known as the "Mammoth Tree Grove and South Park Grove of Big Trees," with sufficient adjacent lands for their preservation, management and control and submit the same to Congress for action.

SOME SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation act approved February 9, 1900, contained these special provisions:

Observation of total eclipse of sun, May 28, 1900, $9,000.

Paris Exposition—For six additional commissioners, $18,000; for buildings, special exhibits and contingencies, $169,500.

The Agricultural Appropriation act approved May 25, 1900, contained these special provisions: To investigate adulterations of foods, drugs and liquors and stop delivery to consignees of imported articles found to be dangerous to health. To investigate the character of the chemical and physical tests applied to American food products in foreign countries. To continue irrigation investigations, for which purpose the sum of $50,000 is provided.

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CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, 1900 AND 1901.

Title.	Estimates, '01.	Law, 1900–1901.	Law, 1899–1900.	Law, 1898–1899.
Agriculture	$4,306,257 00	$4,023,500 00	$6,726,022 00	$3,509,202 00
Army	127,712,133 55	114,220,095 55	80,430,204 06	23,193,392 00
Diplomatic and consular	1,895,848 76	1,771,168 76	1,714,533 76	1,752,208 76
[1]Dist. of Columbia.	7,657,773 31	7,577,369 31	6,834,535 77	6,426,880 07
Fortification	11,728,938 00	7,383,628 00	4,909,902 00	9,377,494 00
Indian	6,800,526 52	8,197,989 24	7,504,775 81	7,673,854 90
Legislative, etc.	25,019,269 91	24,175,652 53	23,410,840 79	21,625,846 65
Military Academy.	702,292 99	674,306 67	575,774 47	458,689 23
Navy	74,245,509 15	65,140,916 67	48,099,969 58	56,098,783 68
Pension	145,230,230 00	145,245,230 00	145,233,830 00	141,233,830 00
[2]Postoffice	110,777,800 00	113,658,238 75	105,634,138 75	99,222,300 75
River and harbor..	[3]19,993,741 31	[4]560,000 00	[5]16,091,841 94	[14]———
Sundry civil	[6]70,072,708 28	[7]65,319,915 45	[8]48,385,930 86	[15]48,490,212 26
Totals	$606,143,028 78	$557,948,010 93	$492,552,299 79	$419,062,694 30
Urgent deficiency, military & naval establishments, etc.		8,995,292 16		
Urgent deficiency, naval establishment, etc.	[9]16,000,000 00	1,543,724 00	25,005,912 26	[16]349,772,389 96
Urgent deficiency, United States courts, etc.		728,536 15		
Deficiency, 1900, and prior years..		4,420,777 90		
Totals	$622,143,028 78	$573,636,341 54	$517,558,212 05	$768,835,084 26
Miscellaneous	[9]12,500,000 00	3,802,301 34	[10]28,744,590 24	6,560,311 29
Total, regular annual appropriations	$634,643,028 78	$577,438,642 88	$546,302,802 29	$775,395,395 55
Permanent annual appropriations	132,712,220 00	132,712,220 00	[11]128,678,220 00	[17]117,836,220 00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	$767,355,248 78	[12]$710,150,862 88	[13]$674,981,022 29	[18]$893,231,615 55
Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1901				$560,000,000 00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1901				107,773,253 92
Total estimated revenues for fiscal year 1901				$667,773,253 92

[1]One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1901 at $135,341), which are payable from the revenues of the water department.

[2]Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

[3]This amount is exclusive of $15,582,626 68 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1901.

[4]In addition to this amount the sum of $12,200,605 75 is appropriated in the Sundry Civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1901, and $3,500,000 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1901, making in all $16,260,605 75 for rivers and harbors for 1901.

[5]In addition to this amount the sum of $8,918,197 is appropriated in the Sundry Civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900.

[6]This amount includes $15,582,626 68 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1901.

[7]This amount includes $12,200,605 75 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1901, and $3,500,000 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1901; in all, $15,700,605 75.

[8]This amount includes $8,918,197 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900.

[9]This amount is approximated. The amount of deficiency estimates does not include $47,602,332 61 estimated for but reappropriated out of unexpended balances of former appropriations for military and naval establishments.

[10]This amount includes $20,000,000 to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded December 10, 1898, and $3,146,143 97 for pay-

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ment of claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts and French spoliation and other claims.

[11]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1900, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year.

[12]In addition to this amount, contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $259,500; by the Naval act, $52,334,374; by the Sundry Civil act, $4,717,500; by miscellaneous acts, $1,129,000; in all, $58,440,374.

[13]In addition to this amount, contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $563,000; by the Naval act, $44,454,500; by the River and Harbor act, $23,866,324 13; by the Sundry Civil act, $6,088,450; by miscellaneous acts, $2,075,000; in all, $77,047,274 13.

[14]No river and harbor bill passed for 1899, but the sum of $14,031,613 56 is appropriated in the Sundry Civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law, and $235,836 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1899; in all, $14,267,449 56. The General Deficiency act also appropriates $360,000 additional for river and harbor improvements, making in all for river and harbor improvements in Sundry Civil act for 1899 and in General Deficiency act, $14,627,449 56.

[15]This amount includes $14,031,613 56 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1899, and $235,836 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1899; in all, $14,267,449 56.

[16]This amount includes $329,661,795 77 on account of expenses of war with Spain, and $8,070,872 46 on account of payment of pensions fiscal year 1898.

[17]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1899, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year.

[18]Includes $361,859,927 26 on account of expenses of war with Spain. In addition to this total amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $230,000; by the Naval act, $23,366,156; by the Sundry Civil act, $352,500; by the Urgent Deficiency act, $225,000; in all, $24,173,656.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration: (a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes. (b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent. An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and drawing, which must follow rules laid down. These should be preceded by a brief letter of advice requesting registration and signed by the applicant. The statement should announce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation, making the application, to the effect that the party has at the time of filing his application a right to the use of the trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, one or more of which should be particularly named; and that it is truly represented in the fac-simile presented for registry. The oath may be taken within the United States before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secretary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the country to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an official seal. A fee of $25 is required on filing application, except in cases named in the following: Owners of trade-marks for which protection has been sought by registering them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prior to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one formerly filed, all fees thereon will be duly applied. Those who have paid only $10 as a first fee are advised that the law does not provide for a division of the legal fee of $25, and that the remainder of the entire fee is required before the application can be entertained.

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LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a summary of the most important laws enacted by the New-York Legislature in 1900:

Preservatives in Milk.

The rapid increase in the deleterious use of "preservatives" in milk induced the Legislature to amend the Agricultural law by making it a misdemeanor to sell such chemicals. The law as amended now reads: "No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any butter or other dairy products containing a preservative, but this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of salt in butter or cheese, or spirituous liquors in club or other fancy cheese or sugar in condensed milk. No person or persons, firm, association or corporation shall induce or attempt to induce any person or persons to violate any of the provisions of the Agricultural law. Any person, firm, association or corporation selling, offering or advertising for sale any substance, preparation or matter for use in violation of the provisions of the Agricultural law shall be guilty of a violation of this act."

Tests for Ascertaining the Amount of Fats in Milk.

Section 23 of Chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893 had the following paragraph added to it: "Whenever manufacturers of butter or cheese purchase milk upon the basis of the amount of fat contained therein and use for ascertaining the amount of such fat what is known as the Babcock test, the bottles used in such test shall before use be examined by the director of the Geneva Experimental Station. If such bottles are found to be properly constructed and graded so as to accurately show the amount of fat contained in milk, each of them shall be legibly and indelibly marked 'S. B.' No bottle shall be so marked except as herein provided nor shall be used in any such test by such manufacturers, unless so examined and marked. The acid used in making such test by such manufacturers shall be examined from time to time by competent chemists employed by the Commissioner of Agriculture and if found not to be of sufficient strength the use of such acid shall be prohibited. The Commissioner of Agriculture or persons employed by him for that purpose may at any time assist in mailing tests of milk received at a butter or cheese factory for the purpose of determining the efficiency of tests usually made at such factory. All persons using other than standard bottles or acid which is not of the required strength to accurately determine the amount of fats in milk shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section 37 of this article, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Penalties for Diluting Milk.

Section 37 of Chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893 was amended to read: "A person who brings or causes to be brought to a butter or cheese factory owned or operated by a co-operative association milk diluted with water or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any of the cream has been taken, except pure skim milk to skim cheese factories, shall forfeit to the people of the State for the first offence the sum of $50 and for each subsequent offence the sum of $150; upon recovery of the penalty so prescribed, one-half thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury, one-fourth shall be paid into the county treasury, and the remaining one-fourth shall be paid to the treasurer of the co-operative association owning or operating such butter or cheese factory, to be divided among the members thereof in the same manner as the other receipts of such association."

Chapter 344 of the Laws of 1900 appropriates $50,000 to promote sugar beet culture.

State Fair Commission.

By Chapter 346 of the Laws of 1900 a State Fair Commission of eleven members was created, to consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture ex officio, a member of the New-York State Grange, a member of the New-York State Association of County Agricultural Societies, one a member of the Union Association of Agricultural Societies, and the others to be selected at will by the Governor. It is made the duty of the State Fair Commission to hold a State Fair and authority is given it to make, alter, suspend or repeal needed rules relating to such fair, including the times and duration thereof, the terms and conditions of entries and admissions, exhibits, sale of privileges, and payment of premiums. At the close of each fair the Commission is to pay to the State Treasurer any balance remaining in its hands received in connection with the State Fair.

Extending Authority of Attorney-General.

Chapter 737 of the Laws of 1900 amends Section 57 of the Laws of 1899 so that the Attorney-General, independently of the Governor, can assign counsel to prosecute crimes against the elective franchise in New-York City. The section as amended reads as follows: "The Attorney-General shall assign one or more of his deputies to act as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections and to take charge of prosecutions arising in any county included within the metropolitan elections district as described in Chapter 676 of the Laws of 1898 under said chapter and Title 5 of the Penal Code. Such deputy shall represent the people of this State in all such prosecutions before all magistrates and in all courts and before any Grand Jury having cognizance thereof; and shall act as special counsel and adviser to said State Superintendent of Elections in the performance of his duties. The deputies so assigned shall be appointed pursuant to Section 51 of this act. They may be specially

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appointed thereunder for the purpose of such assignment and for the performance of the duties herein described."

Chapter 739 of the Laws of 1900 amends Section 68 of Chapter 565 of the Laws of 1890 so that it reads: "All steam railroads hereafter constructed across the tracks of any other railroad and any street surface railroad hereafter constructed across a steam railroad shall be above, below, or at grade of such existing railroad as the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall determine, and such Board shall in such determination fix the proportion of expense of such crossing to be paid by each railroad."

Railroad Grade Crossings.

Under Chapter 517 of the Laws of 1900 Section 65 of Chapter 565 of the Laws of 1890 has the following paragraph added to it in relation to railway grade crossings: "No claim for damages to property on account of the change or abolishment of any crossing under the provisions of this act shall be allowed unless notice of such claim is filed with the Board of Railroad Commissioners within six months after completion of the work necessary for such change or abolishment."

Claims for Grade Crossing Damages.

Section 6 of the General Corporation Law is amended by Chapter 704 of the Laws of 1900 so as to read: "No certificate of incorporation of a proposed corporation having the same name as an existing domestic corporation, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, shall be filed or recorded in any office for the purpose of effecting its incorporation. A corporation formed by the reincorporation, reorganization or consolidation of other corporations or upon the sale of the property or franchises of a corporation, may have the same name as the corporation or one of the corporations to whose franchises it has succeeded. No corporation shall be hereafter organized under the laws of this State with the word trust, bank, banking, insurance, assurance, indemnity, guarantee, guaranty, savings, investment, loan or benefit as part of its name, except a corporation formed under the banking law or the insurance law."

Corporate Names.

Section 32 of the General Corporation law is amended so as to have included in it the following paragraph, under Chapter 177 of the Laws of 1900: "If all the stock of a corporation other than a corporation formed under or subject to the banking law, or an insurance corporation, or a turnpike, plank road or bridge corporation shall be lawfully owned by another stock corporation entitled by law to take a surrender and merger thereof, the corporate existence of such corporation whose stock is so owned may be extended at any time for the term of the corporate existence of the possessor corporation, by filing in the office or offices in which the original certificate or certificates of incorporation of the first mentioned corporation were filed a certificate of such extension executed by its president and secretary and by such corporation owning all the shares of its capital stock."

Extension of Corporate Existence.

Chapter 80 of the Laws of 1900 amends the Liquor Tax law of 1896, making the following provision: "No corporation or association incorporated or organized under the laws of another State or country; provided, however, that if such corporation or association be acting as a common carrier or be operating dining, buffet, parlor or sleeping cars in this State, it may be granted a liquor tax certificate under subdivision 4 of Section 11 of this act."

Liquor Licenses for Railway Companies.

Chapter 498 of the Laws of 1900 appropriates $2,400 to extend the Bertillon method for the identification of criminals by authorizing the Superintendent of Prisons "to file, index and classify Bertillon descriptive cards received from other sources."

The Legislature of 1900 repealed a section of the Penal Code which virtually permitted prize fighting in the State. An amendment was made to Section 458 of the Penal Code by Chapter 270 of the Laws of 1900, so that it will read: "Prize fighting and sparring exhibitions, aiding therein, et cetera. A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages or does any act to further a contention, or fight, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such a contention, exhibition or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, exhibition or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Horton Sparring Act Repealed.

Chapter 588 of the Laws of 1900 amends Section 642 of the Penal Code, to punish especially those persons who make public the papers, for instance, found on the body of one who has committed suicide. The section, as amended, reads as follows: "Section 642 of the Penal Code, as amended by Chapter 287 of the Laws of 1895, is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 642. A person who, willfully, and without authority, either 1. Opens or reads, or causes to be opened or read, a sealed letter, telegram, or private paper; or, 2. Publishes the whole or any portion of such a letter, or telegram, or private paper, knowing it to have been opened or read without authority; or, 3. Takes a letter, telegram or private paper, belonging to another, or a copy thereof, and publishes the whole or any portion thereof; or, 4. Publishes the whole or any portion of such letter, telegram or private paper, knowing it to have been taken or copied without authority; or, 5. Publishes or causes to be published, or connives at the pub-

Punishment for Opening and Publishing Private Papers.

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lication of any letter, telegram, or private paper or of any portion of any letter, telegram, or private paper found on, or among the effects of, any person who has been dangerously wounded, or who has committed suicide, or who has died suddenly, or who has been found dead, unless such letter, telegram, or private paper shall have been produced pursuant to law before a coroner at an inquest and the publication of such letter, telegram, or private paper, or of such portion of such letter, telegram, or private paper shall have been declared by that coroner in writing to be necessary to aid in the discovery of a crime, or of the identity of the wounded or deceased person, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1900 authorizes the State Controller to appoint five persons in the county of New-York, two persons in Kings County and one person in Erie County to appraise inheritance taxes.

Town Meetings on General Election Day.

Chapter 381, Laws of 1900, harmonizes the general ballot act with the town meeting act, by providing that the ballots of the town meetings may be deposited at the polls on the general Election Day. It says: "In towns in which town meetings are held on election day, additional ballot boxes shall be provided, one to be marked 'box for town ballots,' in which shall be deposited ballots cast for candidates for town offices, and one to be marked 'box for town propositions,' in which shall be deposited ballots cast on town propositions and questions. Ballots for the submission of town propositions and questions to be submitted at town meetings held on election day shall be printed in the manner provided by this section, but shall be indorsed 'town proposition submitted.' The number of official ballots of each kind to be provided for each polling place for a town meeting, held at any time or a village or city election held at a different time from a general election, shall be one and one-half times as near as may be the number of persons who will be entitled to vote thereat, as nearly as can be estimated by the officer charged with the duty of providing such ballots. If the town meeting is held on general election day ballots and sample ballots for town officers and propositions shall be provided by the town clerk in like manner and in the same form as at a town meeting held at any other time and such town clerk shall also furnish inspectors' and ballot clerks' return sheets for making returns of the election of town officers and on town propositions or questions."

Increase Pay for Election Officers.

Under Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1900 each inspector of election in the cities of New-York and Buffalo is to receive $7 50 a day, instead of $5, on registration days and election day; and $5 a day for the count and return of votes. The poll clerks have their salaries increased to the same compensation as that of the inspectors. The ballot clerks have their compensation increased from $5 to $8 a day.

Division of Election Districts.

Chapter 648, Laws of 1900, amends Section 8 of Chapter 379 of the Laws of 1897 so that it reads: "A town or a ward of a city containing less than four hundred electors may, at least thirty days before the election or appointment of inspectors of election of such town or ward, be divided into election districts by the board or other body charged with such duty when, in the judgment of such board or body, the convenience of the electors shall be promoted thereby."

Primary Election Law.

Chapter 202 of the Laws of 1900 amends the Primary Reform act by declaring: "In case nominations for city or ward offices are made in primary election districts under a rule adopted as prescribed in this section, certificates showing the result of the votes for the several candidates for nomination in the several districts shall be made by the boards of inspectors thereof and filed in the office of the custodian of primary records who shall determine from such certificates the persons nominated for such offices."

Seats for Women in Restaurants.

Chapter 533 of the Laws of 1900 provides that the employers of waitresses in a hotel or restaurant "shall provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employes, and permit the use thereof by such employes to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health."

Civil Service Commissioners.

Chapter 675 of the Laws of 1900 provides that "whenever a municipal Civil Service Commissioner has been removed by the unanimous vote of the three State Commissioners, with the written approval of the Governor, or whenever any municipal Commissioner shall resign or be removed by the Mayor pending an investigation by the State Commission of the administration of the civil service of the city in which such person is a municipal commissioner, or whenever any municipal commissioner shall resign or be removed by the Mayor pending a hearing by the State Commission of charges preferred against such municipal commissioner, the State Commission and not the Mayor of such city shall have power to appoint persons to fill such vacancies, and such persons so appointed by the State Commission shall hold office as municipal Civil Service Commissioners of such city until the expiration of the term of the Mayor then in office and until their successors are appointed and qualify."

Soliciting Money from a Candidate for Office.

Chapter 70 of the Laws of 1900 says: "Any person who solicits from a candidate for an elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

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Chapter 416 of the Laws of 1900 establishes a State hospital in the Adirondacks for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Chapter 406 of the Laws of 1900 appropriates $250,000 to continue the purchases of land in the Adirondack and Catskill regions for the purpose of a park.

Chapter 391 of the Laws of 1900 appropriated $14,000 to purchase twenty-five acres of land at the foot of Lake George marking the site of the battle of Lake George.

Chapter 411 of the Laws of 1900 appropriates $200,000 for the use of the State Engineer in the work of ascertaining the cost of improving the canals of the State by enlarging them in various respects. The law says: "The surveys, plans and estimates for the construction and improvement of the Erie Canal shall be for such dimensions as will give the said canal sufficient size to carry and lock through boats 150 feet in length, 25 feet in width and of 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of approximately one thousand tons each. The prism of the Erie Canal shall have a depth of not less than twelve feet of water throughout and a bottom width of not less than seventy-five feet with such side slopes or vertical walls of masonry or rock as may be necessary to give a cross sectional area of the canal prism of at least 1,125 square feet, except in the vicinity of locks, aqueducts, like structures and through cities where modifications are deemed advisable and necessary. There shall be a depth of not less than eleven feet of water in the locks and over all structures. The locks shall be not less than 310 feet long in the clear, and 28 feet wide, with 11 feet depth of water on sills, with a capacity to pass at one lockage two boats of the dimensions provided in this section, and all the improved locks shall be provided with machinery necessary for drawing boats in and out of such locks expeditiously. Wherever pneumatic locks or other modern mechanical lifts shall be substituted for the system heretofore in use, the new system of lifts approved and adopted shall be selected or designated by the State Engineer and Surveyor with the approval of the Canal Board."

Improvements of the State's Canals.

Chapter 170 of the Laws of 1900 authorized the Governor to appoint a Board of Commissioners of the Palisade Interstate Park. The law says: "The Board of Commissioners shall have power to and shall, as soon as may be after its organization, proceed to select and locate such lands lying between the top of the steep edge of the Palisades and the exterior of the bulkhead line established by law upon the Hudson River, together with such separate parcels of unimproved lands lying on the front of the top of the Palisades from the New-Jersey State line on the south to Piermont Creek, near Piermont, in Rockland County, on the north, as may in their opinion be proper and necessary to be reserved for the purpose of establishing a State park and thereby preserving the scenic beauty of the Palisades."

Palisades Interstate Park.

Chapter 279 of the Laws of 1900 authorized Governor Roosevelt to appoint a commission "to make a careful examination into the tenement houses in cities of the first class; their condition as to the construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals and the effect of tenement house life on the health, education, savings and morals of those who live in tenement houses, and all other phases of the so-called tenement house question in these cities that can affect the public welfare."

Tenement House Commission.

Chapter 453 of the Laws of 1900 says that in the city of New-York "no pharmacist or drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than seventy hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working six hours overtime during any week, for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 136 hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal. The hours shall be so arranged that an employe shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local Board of Health."

Hours of Drug Clerks.

Chapter 615 of the Laws of 1900 says that in the city of New-York "there shall be published in 'The City Record' within the month of January and within the month of July in each year a list of all the officials and employes employed in any of the departments, bureaus or offices of the city government, and of the counties therein contained, who have been or have become such officials or employes during the preceding six months. Said lists shall contain the name, residence by street numbers, nature of position or service, date of entrance into the service or employment, date of cessation of such service or employment, if such has occurred during said period, salary or wages, and a distinct statement of the increase or decrease thereof during said period of each of said officials or employes."

Lists of City Officials.

Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1900 amends the charter of New-York so as to declare that "it shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for public or private use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements and the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment together with the separate written consent and approval of both the Mayor and the Controller of the city of New-York of the proposed contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted, and it shall not

Water Supply of New-York City.

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be lawful for the said city of New-York or for any department thereof to make any contract touching or relating to the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts. All proceedings relating to the making or approval of any such contract may be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first or second department, on the application of any resident taxpayer."

Charter Revision Commission.

Chapter 465 of the Laws of 1900 authorized Governor Roosevelt to "appoint a commission of fifteen persons to examine into the local government of the city of New-York and the counties contained therein, and the effect and working of the charter of Greater New-York and the various acts amendatory thereof, and the several acts relating thereto, and to suggest such legislation as it may deem advisable relating thereto."

School Appropriations Law.

Chapter 751 amends the charter of New-York City so as to provide ample funds for the support of the city's schools. It says that "the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate for the general school fund for the year 1901 and annually for each year thereafter, an amount equivalent to not less than 4 mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the city of New-York liable to taxation, inclusive of so much of the State school moneys apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the payment of teachers' wages as is actually paid into the said general school fund."

Schools for Colored Children.

Chapter 492 repeals "Section 28, Article 11, Title 15 of Chapter 556 of the Laws of 1894, which reads as follows: 'The school authorities of any city or incorporated village the schools of which are or shall be organized under Title 8 of this act, or under special act, may, when they shall deem it expedient, establish a separate school or separate schools for instruction of children and youth of African descent, resident therein, and over five and under twenty-one years of age; and such school or schools shall be supported in the same manner and to the same extent as the school or schools supported therein for white children, and they shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be furnished facilities for instruction equal to those furnished to the white schools therein.'"

Stony Point Preservation.

Chapter 408 of the Laws of 1900 appropriates $3,500 for the use of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects "to lay out, improve, manage and maintain the land and premises known as the Stony Point Peninsula."

The Franchise Tax Act.

Chapter 254 of the Laws of 1900 amends Sections 42 and 45 of the Tax act so that hereafter they will read as follows: "Section 42. Assessment of special franchises.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners shall annually fix and determine the valuation of each special franchise subject to assessment in each city, town, or tax district. After the time fixed for hearing complaints the Tax Commissioners shall finally determine the valuation of the special franchises, and shall file with the clerk of the city or town in which said special franchise is assessed a written statement duly certified by the secretary of the Board of the valuation of each special franchise assessed therein as finally fixed and determined by said Board; such statement of valuation shall be filed with the town clerk of the respective towns within thirty days next preceding the first day of July in each year, and with the clerks of cities of the State within thirty days before the date set opposite the name of each city in the following schedule. In the city of New-York such statement shall be filed with the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

SCHEDULE OF DATES FOR FILING OF ASSESSMENTS OF SPECIAL FRANCHISES.

Name of city.	Date.	Name of city.	Date.	Name of city.	Date.
Rochester	April 1	Newburg	July 1	Ogdensburg	July 1
Ithaca	April 1	Amsterdam	July 1	Troy	July 1
Gloversville	April 1	Geneva	July 1	Watertown	July 1
New-York City	May 1	Johnstown	July 1	Lockport	July 1
Corning	June 1	New-Rochelle	October 1	Poughkeepsie	July 1
Oswego	June 1	Mount Vernon	October 1	Watervliet	July 1
Olean	July 1	Jamestown	April 1	Kingston	July 1
Cohoes	July 1	Buffalo	April 1	Hudson	July 1
Dunkirk	July 1	Auburn	May 1	Binghamton	July 1
Rome	July 1	Schenectady	June 1	Middletown	July 1
Elmira	July 1	Hornellsville	June 1	Yonkers	October 1
Utica	July 1	North Tonawanda	July 1	Albany	October 1
Little Falls	July 1	Syracuse	July 1	Rensselaer	October 1
Niagara Falls	July 1				

"Each city or town clerk shall, within five days after the receipt by him of the statement of assessment of a special franchise by the State Board, deliver a copy of such statement certified by him to the assessors or other officers charged with the duty of making local assessments in each tax district in said city or town and to the assessors of villages and commissioners of highways within their respective towns and villages. The valuations of every special franchise as so fixed by the State Board shall be entered by the assessors or other officers in the proper column of the assessment roll before the final revision and certification of such roll by them, and become

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part thereof with the same force and effect as if such assessment had been originally made by such assessor or other officer. If a special franchise assessed in a town is wholly within a village, the valuation fixed by the State Board for the town shall also be the valuation for the village. If a part only of such special franchise is in a village, or is in a village situated in more than one tax district, it shall be the duty of the village assessors to ascertain and determine what portion of the valuation of such franchise, as the same has been fixed by the State Board, shall be placed upon the tax roll for village purposes. The valuation apportioned to the town shall be the assessed valuation for highway purposes, and in case part of such special franchise shall be assessed in a village and part thereof in a town outside a village, the commissioners of highways of the town and village shall meet on the third Tuesday in August in each year and apportion the valuation of such special franchises between such town outside the village and such village for highway purposes. In case of disagreement between them the decision of the supervisor of the town shall be final. The town assessors shall make an apportionment among school districts at the time and in the manner required by Section 39 of this chapter. The valuation so fixed by the State Board shall be the assessed valuation on which all taxes based on such special franchises in the city, town or village for State, municipal, school or highway purposes shall be levied during the next ensuing year. It shall not be necessary for the State Board of Tax Commissioners to give notice to any person, copartnership, association or corporation of the valuation of a special franchise located in any village for village purposes except in a case where such valuation is required to be made for such village purposes by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The assessors or other taxing officer, or other local officer in any city, town or village, or any State or county officer, shall on demand furnish to the State Board of Tax Commissioners any information required by such Board for the purpose of determining the value of a special franchise.

"Section 45. Certiorari to review assessment.—An assessment of a special franchise by the State Board of Tax Commissioners may be reviewed in the manner prescribed by Article 11 of this chapter, and that article applies so far as practicable to such an assessment, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the assessment had been made by local assessors; a petition for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment must be presented within fifteen days after the completion and filing of the assessment roll, and the first posting or publication of the notice thereof as required by law. Such writ must run to and be answered by said State Board of Tax Commissioners and no writ of certiorari to renew any assessment of a special franchise shall run to any other board or officer unless otherwise directed by the court or judge granting the writ. An adjudication made in the proceeding instituted by such writ of certiorari shall be binding upon the local assessors and any ministerial officer who performs any duty in the collection of said assessment in the same manner as though said local assessors or officers had been parties to the proceeding. The State Board of Tax Commissioners on filing with the city, town or village clerk a statement of the valuation of a special franchise, shall give to the person, copartnership, association or corporation affected written notice that such statement has been filed, and such notice may be served on a copartnership, association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, and on a person either personally or by mailing it to him at his place of business or last known place of residence."

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The annual Appropriation bill as it passed the Senate amounted to $16,441,751 55. This does not include a reappropriation of $535,252 15. The chief items of the bill are:

Executive Department	$51,900	State Prison departments	$646,920
Court of Appeals	198,100	Matteawan Hospital	70,800
Supreme Court	651,900	Indian affairs	8,526
Miscellaneous court reporter	8,000	National Guard	477,000
Attorney-General	68,200	Civil Service Commission	34,900
Court of Claims	30,700	Labor Bureau	34,494
Secretary of State	38,400	Fish, Game and Forest Com'sion.	128,350
State Controller (canal fund)	134,415	County treasurers' fees	65,000
State Treasurer	25,850	Soldiers and Sailors' Home	190,000
State Department of Public Instruction and Public Schools	4,122,900	Elmira Reformatory	215,000
State Engineer and Surveyor (canal fund)	53,300	State Board of Health	37,000
Railroad Commission	167,750	Deaf and dumb	274,400
Banking Department	88,190	Asylums and hospitals	864,800
Insurance Superintendent	201,080	State Prison Commission	13,000
State Tax Commission	78,900	State Board of Charities	81,140
Quarantine Commission	7,500	Cornell University interest	94,428
State Land Board	5,000	State Historian	6,350
Miscellaneous offices	25,300	State Lunacy Commission	3,856,600
State Architect	52,592	State Factory Inspector	115,311
Transportation, session laws	15,000	B'd of Mediation and Arbitration.	16,000
Public Buildings Department	219,400	State Niagara Reservation	25,000
State Regents	528,010	State Excise Department	604,920
Annual legislative expenses	505,000	State Inspector Steam Vessels	9,000
State printing	200,000	Miscellaneous	10,000
Session and general laws	115,000	State Superintendent Metropolitan Election District	197,800
Agricultural Department	289,160	State Superintendent of Public Works	976,884

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NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, 1900.

REPUBLICAN—JUNE 21.

President.	Vice-President.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio.	THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New-York.

DEMOCRATIC—JULY 5.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.	ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

*PEOPLE'S PARTY (FUSION)—MAY 10.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.	ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

*SILVER REPUBLICANS—JULY 6.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.	ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

*POPULIST (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD)—MAY 10.

WHARTON BARKER, of Pennsylvania.	IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Minnesota.

SOCIALIST LABOR—JUNE 6.

JOS. F. MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.	VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS—JULY 10.

EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana.	JOB HARRIMAN, of California.

PROHIBITION—JUNE 28.

JOHN G. WOOLLEY, of Illinois.	H. B. METCALF, of Rhode Island.

*UNITED CHRISTIANS—MAY 1.

JONAH F. R. LEONARD, of Iowa.	DAVID H. MARTIN, of Pennsylvania.

*UNION REFORM PARTY.

SETH H. ELLIS, of Ohio.	S. T. NICHOLSON, of Pennsylvania.

*Not on official ballot in every State.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican National Convention began its sessions at Philadelphia, Penn., on June 19. The ante-convention interest centred in the choice of a Vice-Presidential candidate, the renomination of President McKinley for the first place on the ticket being universally conceded. The Western States, aided by Senator Platt, of New-York, who controlled the delegation from his State, were practically a unit in favoring Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New-York for the second place. The latter was anxious to avoid the nomination, preferring to run for another term as Governor of New-York, and on the afternoon of June 19, the day before the Convention, he issued a statement earnestly requesting that some one else be nominated for Vice-President. Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, chairman of the National Committee, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, aided Governor Roosevelt in trying to stave off his nomination. Other Vice-Presidential possibilities were John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff of New-York and Cornelius N. Bliss, of the same State. The Convention met on June 19 for a short session, which was devoted entirely to preliminary and routine work. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, the temporary chairman, made a speech. After the Convention's adjournment for the day the New-York delegation indorsed Woodruff for Vice-President. The second day's session—June 20—was devoted principally to the speech of Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, and the adoption of the platform. Vice-Presidential sentiment had crystallized in favor of Roosevelt, Senator Hanna had faced about and declared for him, and his nomination seemed assured. The Convention completed its work on June 21 by unanimously nominating McKinley and Roosevelt for President and Vice-President respectively. The most striking feature of the Convention from start to finish was the harmony prevalent. McKinley received every vote in the Convention, 926; Roosevelt every vote but his own. The Convention adjourned sine die on June 21.

The Platform.

The platform, which was adopted on June 20, was as follows:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations: The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the National credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away, and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff

Party Achievements.

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and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar, or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094. And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted, and in victory concluded, a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

The Administration Indorsed.

We indorse the Administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American Nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the Government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when Democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Gold Standard Upheld.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the LVIth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis have been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met, in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

Trade Conspiracies Condemned.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

Reciprocity.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets.

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Immigration. In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

Shipping. Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The National defence and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

Pensions. The Nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service. We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the Civil Service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Fifteenth Amendment. It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public Works. Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the Legislatures of the several States. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wnerever its extension may be justified. In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate National legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Taxes. The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal. We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet.

Consuls. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the Nation's increasing trade. The American Government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women in War. We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

Foreign Affairs. President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Con-

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ference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President and imposed upon us by The Hague Treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them. In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge will be performed. The Republican party upon its history, and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

At a convention held in Kansas City July 4 to 6 the Republicans who bolted the gold standard and favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 nominated William J. Bryan for President. There was a strong desire on the part of the convention to nominate Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, for Vice-President, but after a stormy argument, and a determined effort on the part of the cooler minority to prevent hasty action, Mr. Towne himself personally pleaded against his own nomination. The convention finally left the nomination to the National Committee of the Silver Republican party, which met and nominated Mr. Stevenson. The platform adopted follows:

We, the Silver Republican party, in National Convention assembled, declare these as our principles, and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith: We recognize that the principles set forth in the Declaration of American Independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell address to be the words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship. We hold in sacred remembrance the patriotism of Lincoln, who was the great interpreter of American history and the apostle of human rights and of industrial freedom, and we declare, as was declared by the convention that nominated the great Emancipator, that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions. We declare our adherence to the principles of bimetallism as the right basis of a monetary system under our National Constitution, a principle that found place repeatedly in Republican platforms from the demonetization of silver in 1873 to the St. Louis Republican Convention of 1896. Since that Convention a Republican Congress and a Republican President, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, have passed and approved a currency bill which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetallism advocated theretofore by the President and every great leader of his party. This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all Government obligations and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone, retires the time-honored and patriotic greenback, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations the sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property, and increasing the power of the banks to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises. The provision of this currency law making the bonded debt of the Nation payable in gold alone changes the contract between the Government and the bondholders to the advantage of the latter, and is in direct opposition to the declaration of the Matthews resolution passed by Congress in 1878, for which resolution the present Republican President, then a member of Congress, voted, as did also all leading Republicans, both in the House and Senate. We demand the repeal of this currency law, and declare that we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, by the independent action of the United States, under which system all money shall be issued by the Government, and all money coined and issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception. We approve a graduated tax upon incomes; and if necessary to accomplish this, we favor an amendment to the Constitution. We believe that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, and we favor such amendment of the Constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end. We favor the maintenance and the extension wherever practicable of the merit system in public service, appointments

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to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office only so long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies, contrived and created for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public, are unjust, oppressive and unlawful. Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the prices of commodities, but they invade every branch of State and National government with their polluting influences, and control the actions of their employes and dependents, politically, until such control imperils society and the liberty of the citizen. We demand the most stringent laws for their suppression and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts. We believe the Monroe Doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise National policy, and we demand a firm adherence thereto. We condemn those acts of the Administration inconsistent with it, and which have tended to make us parties to the interests, and to involve us in the controversies of European nations, and especially the recognition by pending treaty of the right of England to be considered in the construction of an interoceanic canal. We are in favor of the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, to be built, owned and defended by the Government of the United States. We observe with anxiety, and regard with disapproval, the increasing ownership of American lands by aliens; and their growing control over our internal transportation, natural resources and public utilities. We demand legislation to protect our public domain, our natural resources, our franchises and our internal commerce; and to keep them free from, and to maintain their independence of, all foreign monopolies, institutions and influences; and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States, whereby corporations and syndicates shall be able to secure control thereof, and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people. We approve of the principle of direct legislation, and favor the application of the same to nominations. In view of their great sacrifices made, and patriotic services rendered, we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors, their widows, orphans and other dependents. We believe that enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws. We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy, and express our admiration for them in their heroic struggle to preserve their political freedom and maintain their national existence. We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American Congress, as was done in the case of the French, Greeks, Hungarians, Poles, Armenians and the Cubans, and as the traditions of this country would have dictated. We declare the Porto Rican tariff law to be not only a serious but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government. We believe in the republican form of government; and we are opposed to monarchy, and to the whole theory of imperialistic control. We believe in self-government, a government by the consent of the governed; and are unalterably opposed to a government based upon force. It is incontrovertible that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are therefore in favor of applying to the Philippines the principle we are solemnly and publicly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba. We demand that our Nation's promise to Cuba shall be fulfilled in every particular. There being no longer any necessity for collecting war taxes, we demand relief from the taxes levied to carry on the war with Spain. We favor the immediate admission into the Union of States of the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. We believe the National Government should lend encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States; and to that end, we are in favor of a comprehensive survey thereof, and an immediate ascertainment of the water supply available for such reclamation, and we believe it to be the duty of the general Government to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works so that the water supply of the arid region may be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the interest of the people, while preserving all rights of the States. Transportation is a public necessity, and the means and methods of it are matters of public concern. Transportation companies exercise an unwarranted power over industries, business and commerce, and should be made to serve the public interests without making unreasonable charges or unjust discriminations. We observe with satisfaction the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities. We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interest of American labor and for the benefit of all our people by every honest and peaceful means. We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor; and favor a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto. Our creed and our history justify the nations of the earth in expecting that, wherever the American flag is unfurled in authority, there human liberty and political freedom shall be found. We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change, in the thought of the world, the meaning of our flag. We insist that it shall never float over any ship or wave at the head of any column directed against the political independence of any people of any race or in any clime. The Silver Republican party of the United States, in the foregoing principles, seeks to perpetuate the spirit, and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

In St. Paul, Minn., on July 18, the twelfth National convention of the National League of Republican Clubs was held. The Committee on Credentials reported delegations present from Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa,

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Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia and the College League, with 1,440 votes. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Isaac Miller Hamilton, Illinois; vice-president-at-large, Luther Mott, Oswego, N. Y.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Kentucky; treasurer, J. B. Wiggins, Pennsylvania. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Upon the happy and prosperous condition of the entire country the league congratulates the people of the United States. Allegiance is pledged anew to the principles of the Republican party, which, ably and bravely carried into execution by the National Administration, have made these conditions possible. Every action of President McKinley is approved, the Philadelphia platform is indorsed, and it is declared that the Republican party stands to-day, as ever, for positive policies, for a protective tariff, for sound money, for the control and regulation of combinations of capital that have a legitimate purpose and the destruction of those that have an illegitimate purpose; for the retention of every inch of territory that comes to us by honorable treaty and international law, for the development of the marvellous commercial possibilities of the Orient, for the restoration of our merchant marine, and, finally, it stands for the progress of the United States and the uplifting of mankind throughout the world. As representatives of the younger element of the Republican party we have a peculiar pride in the nomination for the Vice-Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, whom we regard as a lofty and inspiring type of the American statesman and soldier. The incapacity of the Democratic party brought poverty to the door of labor, distrust to the hope of capital and despair to the homes of the poor. Its activity is a threat to the material prosperity of the country, and its triumph will be an individual and public disaster. To prevent this we invoke sobriety of judgment and vigor of action in the coming campaign. The Republican party has ever been a builder. Its every platform has rung with the spirit of progress and hope. Democracy has ever been a destroyer. Its every platform has groaned with the spirit of pessimism and opposition. The American people will never believe that the builder has become the destroyer and the destroyer the builder. We deplore the conditions now existing in China, and we assure the American people that a Republican Administration will protect all our interests, demanding full indemnity for the past and security for the future. As firmly as we believe in America and her institutions we believe the party that will guide and maintain us in the great future is the party of Abraham Lincoln, supported by Ulysses S. Grant and exalted by William McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met at Kansas City, Mo., on July 4. The chief incident previous to the meeting of the Convention was the exclusion of ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New-York, from the Resolutions Committee. Through the efforts of Richard Croker the New-York delegation on July 3 chose Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, as their representative on the Resolutions Committee by a vote of 36 to 28 for Hill, eight members of the delegation not voting. The first day of the Convention—July 4—was devoted to routine and preliminary work. Governor Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman, and James D. Richardson, the permanent chairman, made speeches. On July 5 William J. Bryan was unanimously nominated for President, W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, making the chief nominating speech. On this day the platform, containing a specific declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but proclaiming "imperialism" as "the paramount issue," was adopted. The choice for Vice-President seemed to lie between Charles A. Towne and Adlai E. Stevenson. On July 6—the third day's session of the Convention—Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. Towne, and Hill against his own protest made from the platform, received votes for the nomination, but Stevenson won it with many votes to spare. The nominations for both President and Vice-President were practically unanimous, there being no contest to speak of on the floor of the Convention. The Convention adjourned sine die on July 6, after nominating Stevenson.

The Platform.

On July 5 the Convention adopted the following platform:

Declaration of Principles.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in National Convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rican law, en-

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acted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of National good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It dooms to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

Porto Rican Law Denounced.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

Pledge to the Cubans.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization, or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America. The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

The Philippine Question.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

Territorial Expansion.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in nowise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them; but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The Paramount Issue.

The declaration of the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on these continents and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

The Monroe Doctrine.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace loving people a large standing army, an unnecessary burden of taxation, and would be a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This Republic has no place for a vast military establishment, a sure forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription. When the Nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time honored

Opposition to Militarism.

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and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and unrepublican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Trusts and Monopolies.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of raw material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof; and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and, unless their insatiate greed is checked, all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in its State and National platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican Administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support. We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection The failure of the present Republican Administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the National Government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure skilfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce law as will enable the Commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

American Financial System.

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

Currency Law Denounced.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon National banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent National bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and, if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of National bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them. We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

Department of Labor.

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad. We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan

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Canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican National platform for an Isthmian canal, in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congres. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people. We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those Territories immediate statehood, and home rule during their condition as Territories; and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico. We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for the purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers. We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Nicaraguan Canal.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing in Asia, and we especially condemn the ill concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Alliance with England.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American Nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathy to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

South African Republics.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the Shipping Subsidy bill, which, under the false pretence of fostering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Republican Appropriations.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional Republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Appeal to the People.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The present Social Democratic party is the result of the amalgamation of the original Social Democratic party, founded on June 13, 1898, at Chicago, Ill., and the Socialist Labor Party, formed some years ago in New-York City. This amalgamation was brought about by the Socialist Labor party, in convention at Rochester, N. Y., in January, 1900, appointing a committee to meet with the convention of the Social Democratic party at Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1900. This convention appointed a committee, and the two committees met in New-York City on March 25, and submitted to the referendum of both parties a plan of union, which was adopted July 10, and a Provisional Executive Committee chosen. At Chicago, on September 29, the nomination of Eugene V. Debs, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and Job Harriman, of California, for the Vice-Presidency, was ratified. The following platform was adopted:

September 29.—The Social Democratic party of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of International Socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America to-day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government. The party affirms its steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the co-operative Commonwealth. In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (land, mines, machinery and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever increasing class of wage workers, possessing no means of production. This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press; it has thus made the capitalist class the arbiter of the fate of the workers, whom it is reducing to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and their political equality rendered a bitter mockery. The contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries

Platform.

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and of the middle class depending upon them; ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers. The evil effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the population still more precarious and uncertain. These facts amply prove that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit. Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women, and children. The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented between nations; indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanctioned, in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy at home. The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in upholding the system of private ownership in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the capitalist class. Their policies are injurious to the interest of the working class, which can be served only by the abolition of the profit system. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class only by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race, sex, or creed, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the co-operative Commonwealth shall be set up. Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Social Democratic party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the securing of its progressive demands. As steps in that direction, we make the following demands: First—Revision of our Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex. Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation; all waterworks, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities. Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other mines, and all oil and gas wells. Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventors to be remunerated by the public. Eighth—Labor legislation to be National, instead of local, and international when possible. Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age. Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters. Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

POPULIST (Middle of the Road).

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 10, the Middle of the Road Populists nominated Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President, and adopted a platform in substance as follows: (1) We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate or such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants. (2) We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc. (3) The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only. (4) A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the Nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the Government only without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. (5) We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same, if necessary. (6) We demand the election of President, Vice-President, Federal Judges and United States Senators by direct vote of the people. (7) We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

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PEOPLE'S PARTY (Fusion).

The Fusion wing of the People's party met at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 10, and nominated William J. Bryan and Charles A. Towne (of Minnesota) for President and Vice-President, respectively. In the platform the resolutions on imperialism and militarism deplored the conduct of the Administration in the Spanish-American War and denounced its conduct in connection with the Philippines. With reference to Porto Rico it was set forth that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the American flag are one and inseparable. It was also declared that the island of Porto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, made so by our promises and the consent of the Porto Ricans themselves. There was a strong resolution of sympathy for the Boers, a declaration against the monopolizing of public land for speculative purposes, a demand for a return to the original homestead policy, a declaration for the placing of all goods controlled by the trusts upon the free tariff list, a condemnation for the Governor of Idaho and the Federal Government in connection with the Cœur d'Alene troubles, and the usual demand for the initiative and referendum. Trusts were denounced, and the Populistic method for the control of public utilities, such as the railroads and the telegraphic systems, and of the issuance of money, was recommended as the proper remedy to cope with the trust evil. The gold standard act of the present Congress was denounced in strong terms, and it was asserted that, "while barring out the money of the Constitution, this law opens the printing mints of the Treasury to the free coinage of paper money to enrich the few and impoverish the many." The party was pledged anew "never to cease agitation until the financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored and the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired." The system of issuing injunctions in cases of dispute between employers and employes was under certain circumstances denounced as an evil. The election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people was urged, as also were Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, home rule in the Territories, the employment of idle labor on public works in time of depression, the payment of just pensions to disabled soldiers and the establishment of postal savings banks.

On August 8 Mr. Towne withdrew, and on August 28 the National Executive Committee named Adlai E. Stevenson in his place.

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition party held its National Convention at Chicago on June 27 and 28, and nominated John G. Woolley, of Chicago, for President, over Dr. S. C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Penn.

Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, was nominated for Vice-President, and the Convention adopted a platform denouncing the liquor traffic, insisting on straightout prohibition as a National issue and attacking the Administration on the canteen question.

The Platform.

Among other things the platform said:

We propose as a first step in the financial problems of the Nation to save more than a billion of dollars every year, now annually expended to support the liquor traffic and to demoralize our people. When that is accomplished, conditions will have so improved that with a clearer atmosphere the country can address itself to the questions as to the kind and quantity of currency needed.

The Issue Presented.

We reaffirm as true indisputably the declaration of William Windom when Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Arthur, that "Considered socially, financially, politically or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the overwhelming issue in American politics," and that "the destruction of this iniquity stands next on the calendar of the world's progress." We hold that the existence of our party presents this issue squarely to the American people, and lays upon them the responsibility of choice between liquor parties, dominated by distillers and brewers, with their policy of saloon perpetuation, breeding waste, wickedness, woe, pauperism, taxation, corruption and crime, and our one party of patriotic and moral principle, with a policy which defends it from domination by corrupt bosses and which insures it forever against the blighting control of saloon politics. We face with sorrow, shame and fear the awful fact that this liquor traffic has a grip on our government, municipal, State and National, through the revenue system and saloon sovereignty, which no other party dares to dispute; a grip which dominates the party now in power, from caucus to Congress, from policeman to President, from the rum-shop to the White House; a grip which compels the Chief Executive to consent that law shall be nullified in behalf of the brewer, that the canteen shall curse our Army and spread intemperance across the seas, and that our flag shall wave as the symbol of partnership at home and abroad between this Government and the men who defy and defile it for their unholy gain.

The President Arraigned.

We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that, by his conspicuous example as a winedrinker at public banquets and as a wine serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men, and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute, than any other President this Republic has ever had.

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We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the Army canteen, with all its dire brood of disease, immorality, sin and death, in this country, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen, and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitions and petitioners protesting against it, he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country in such a manner and to such a degree as calls for its righteous uprising and his indignant and effective rebuke. We challenge denial of the fact that our Chief Executive, as commander in chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 2, 1899, could have closed every Army saloon, called a canteen, by executive order, as President Hayes in effect did before him, and should have closed them, for the same reason that actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of Congress passed March 2, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquor, "in any post exchange or canteen," by any "officer or private soldier" or by "any other person on any premises used for military purposes in the United States," was and is as explicit an act of prohibition as the English language can frame; we declare our solemn belief that the Attorney-General of the United States in his interpretation of that law, and the Secretary of War in his acceptance of that interpretation and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and indorsement of such interpretation and refusal on the part of officials appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsibility in their guilt; and we record our conviction that a new and serious peril confronts our country, in the fact that its President, at the behest of the beer power, dare and does abrogate a law of Congress, through subordinates removable at will by him and whose acts become his, and thus virtually confesses that laws are to be administered or to be nullified in the interest of a law defying business, by an Administration under mortgage to such business for support.

Foreign Liquor Policy Condemned.

We deplore the fact that an Administration of this Republic claiming the right and power to carry our flag across seas, and to conquer and annex new territory, should admit its lack of power to prohibit the American saloon on subjugated soil, or should openly confess itself subject to liquor sovereignty under that flag. We are humiliated, exasperated and grieved by the evidence painfully abundant that this Administration's policy of expansion is bearing so rapidly its first fruits of drunkenness, insanity and crime under the hothouse sun of the tropics; and when the president of the first Philippine Commission says "It was unfortunate that we introduced and established the saloon there, to corrupt the natives and to exhibit the vices of our race," we charge the inhumanity and un-Christianity of this act upon the Administration of William McKinley and upon the party which elected and would perpetuate the same. We declare that the only policy which the Government of the United States can of right uphold as to the liquor traffic, under the National Constitution, upon any territory under the military or civil control of that Government, is the policy of prohibition; that "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," as the Constitution provides, the liquor traffic must neither be sanctioned nor tolerated, and that the revenue policy which makes our Government a partner with distillers and brewers and barkeepers is a disgrace to our civilization, an outrage upon humanity and a crime against God. We condemn the present Administration at Washington because it has repealed the prohibitory laws in Alaska, and has given over the partly civilized tribes there to be the prey of the American grog shop; and because it has entered upon a license policy in our new possessions by incorporating the same in the recent act of Congress in the code of laws for the government of the Hawaiian Islands. We call general attention to the fearful fact that exportation of liquors from the United States to the Philippine Islands increased in value from $337 in 1898 to $467,198 in the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; and that while our exportation of liquors to Cuba never reached $30,000 a year previous to American occupation of that island, our exports of such liquors to Cuba during the fiscal year of 1899 reached the sum of $629,855.

Call to Moral and Christian Citizenship.

One great religious body (the Baptist) having truly declared of the liquor traffic "that it has no defensible right to exist, that it can never be reformed, and that it stands condemned by its unrighteous fruits as a thing un-Christian, un-American, and perilous utterly to every interest in life;" another great religious body (the Methodist) having as truly asserted and reiterated that "no political party has a right to expect, nor should it receive, the votes of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license system, or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon;" other great religious bodies having made similar deliverances, in language plain and unequivocal, as to the liquor traffic and the duty of Christian citizenship in opposition thereto; and the fact being plain and undeniable that the Democratic party stands for license, the saloon and the canteen, while the Republican party, in policy and administration, stands for the canteen, the saloon and the revenue therefrom, we declare ourselves justified in expecting that Christian voters everywhere shall cease their complicity with the liquor curse by refusing to uphold a liquor party, and shall unite themselves with the only party which upholds the prohibition policy, and which for nearly thirty years has been the faithful defender of the Church, the State, the home and the school, against the saloon, its expanders and perpetuators, their actual and persistent foes. We declare that there are but two real parties to-day, concerning the liquor

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traffic—perpetuationists and Prohibitionists; and that patriotism, Christianity, and every interest of genuine and of pure democracy, besides the loyal demands of our common humanity, require the speedy union, in one solid phalanx at the ballot box, of all who oppose the liquor traffic's perpetuation, and who covet endurance for this Republic.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

The National Convention met in New-York City on June 2 and nominated Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, for President, and Valentine Remmel, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President on June 6.

The Platform.

It readopted the declaration of principles of 1896, as follows:

June 2.—The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American Republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this Republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We therefore call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

The Liberty Congress of the American League of Anti-Imperialists met at Indianapolis, Ind., on August 16, and after vigorous opposition by members of the National or "Third Ticket" Convention, who were also admitted as delegates to the Anti-Imperialist Congress, indorsed the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. The platform and resolutions were adopted by a viva voce vote, and the exact vote will probably never be known. The platform, as adopted, was as follows:

A Great National Crisis.

This Liberty Congress of Anti-Imperialists recognizes a great National crisis, which menaces the Republic, upon whose future depends in such large measure the hope of freedom throughout the world. For the first time in our country's history the President has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power. He has thrown the protection of the flag over slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Islands. He has abrogated to himself the power to impose upon the inhabitants of the Philippines government without their consent and taxation without representation. He is waging war upon them for asserting the very principles for the maintenance of which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. He claims for himself and Congress authority to govern the territories of the United States without constitutional restraint. We believe in the Declaration of Independence. Its truths, not less self-evident to-day than when first announced by our fathers, are of universal application and cannot be abandoned while government by the people endures. We believe in the Constitution of the United States. It gives the President and Congress certain limited powers and secures to every man within the jurisdiction of our Government certain essential

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rights. We deny that either the President or Congress can govern any person anywhere outside the Constitution.

Against Policy of Administration.

We are absolutely opposed to the policy of President McKinley, which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which in Porto Rico establishes taxation without representation, and government by the arbitrary will of a legislature unfettered by constitutional restraint, and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest and demands unconditional surrender from a people who are of right free and independent. The struggle of men for freedom has ever been a struggle for constitutional liberty. There is no liberty if the citizen has no right which the Legislature may not invade, if he may be taxed by the Legislature in which he is not represented, or if he is not protected by fundamental law against the arbitrary action of executive power. The policy of the President offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes them. This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent. This is imperialism. There is no room under the free flag of America for subjects. The President and Congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

Censorship Condemned.

We believe the greatest safeguard of liberty is a free press, and we demand that the censorship in the Philippines, which keeps from the American people the knowledge of what is done in their name, be abolished. We are entitled to know the truth, and we insist that the powers which the President holds in trust for us shall be not used to suppress it.

What the People Should Do.

Because we thus believe, we oppose the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The supreme purpose of the people in this momentous campaign should be to stamp with their final disapproval his attempt to grasp imperial power. A self-governing people can have no more imperative duty than to drive from public life a Chief Magistrate who, whether in weakness or of wicked purpose, has used his temporary authority to subvert the character of their government and to destroy their National ideals.

Recommendations Urged.

We, therefore, in the belief that it is essential at this crisis for the American people again to declare their faith in the universal application of the Declaration of Independence and to reassert their will that their servants shall not have or exercise any powers whatever other than those conferred by the Constitution, earnestly make the following recommendations to our countrymen: First, that, without regard to their views on minor questions of domestic policy, they withhold their votes from Mr. McKinley, in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done. Second, that they vote for those candidates for Congress in their respective districts who will oppose the policy of imperialism. Third, while we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, we advise direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism. We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issue of the campaign meet our unqualified approval. We recommend that the Executive committees of the American Anti-Imperialist League and its allied leagues continue and extend their organizations, preserving the independence of the movement; and that they take the most active part possible in the pending political campaign.

Responsibility for Slaughter.

Until now the policy which has turned the Filipinos from warm friends to bitter enemies, which has slaughtered thousands of them and laid waste their country, has been the policy of the President After the next election it becomes the policy of every man who votes to re-elect him and who thus becomes with him responsible for every drop of blood thereafter shed. The congress adopted the resolutions as reported by the committee by a viva voce vote. Less than a score of delegates voted against them.

Rights of the Negro.

The following resolution, proposed by W. S. Holden, of Chicago, was added to the platform as reported: Resolved, That in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this Congress means to include the negro race in America as well as the Filipinos. We deprecate all efforts, whether in the South or in the North, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

The fourth annual session of the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was held in Washington, D. C., on February 6, 7 and 8, 1900, and pledged its support to the candidates chosen by the Democratic party for President and Vice-President, on the following platform: Whereas, The Declaration of Independence, as a basis of a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,"

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We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculative purposes,

Public Ownership.

whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, State or Union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for and in the interest of the whole people.

We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an

Finance.

equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis: (a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. (b) We demand a graduated income tax. (c) That our National legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. (d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered. (e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange. (f) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor.

(a) The Government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable

Transportation.

basis. (b) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of intelligence, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes

Land Ownership.

or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

We demand the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people;

Election of United States Senators.

that each State shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a Senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

Relying upon the good common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all

Direct Legislation.

questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative referendum. We demand free mail delivery in the rural districts. We demand that the inhabitants of all the territory coming to the United States as a result of the war with Spain be as speedily as possible permitted to organize a free government of their own, based upon the consent of the governed.

THIRD PARTY.

About one hundred volunteer delegates from several States met in Carnegie Hall, New-York City, September 5, and nominated Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, for President, and Archibald Murray Howe, of Cambridge, Mass., for Vice-President. The Committee on Platform, composed of Professor Francis P. Nash, of Hobart College; Louis D. Lacroix, of Oxford, N. C.; Professor Edward G. Bourne, of Yale; W. F. Lloyd, of this city, and Edward Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass., a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, presented the following platform, which was adopted:

We, citizens of the United States of America, assembled for the purpose of defending the wise and conservative principles which underly our Government, thus declare our aims and purposes: We find our country threatened with alternative perils. On the one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialism that have perverted a war intended by the people to be a war of humanity into a war of conquest. On the other is a public opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class passions, the most fatal of diseases to a republic. We believe that either of these influences, if unchecked, would ultimately compass the downfall of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our countrymen. Convinced that the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of holding foreign people as colonial dependents is an innovation dangerous to our liberties and repugnant to the principles upon which our Government is founded, we pledge our earnest efforts through all constitutional means, first, to procure the renunciation of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign countries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of military or naval operations of the last two years. Second, we further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system. Third, to secure a public service based on merit only. Fourth, to secure the abolition of all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, undeserved pensions or trust breeding tariffs.

Senator Caffery and Mr. Howe withdrew September 21, and on September 26 it

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was decided to nominate single electors-at-large wherever practicable. This was done in some States for the benefit of voters who objected to the Republican or Democratic platforms. At the New-York conference the name "National Party" was approved, but the name "Third Party" was admitted to be that most familiar to the general public.

UNION REFORM.

Early in January the National Committee of the Union Reform party, which favors direct legislation, appointed a Canvassing Board, which sent out ballots to members of the party for votes for candidates for President and Vice-President. The balloting continued through February and March. In April the Canvassing Board announced that Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, and Samuel T. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, had been nominated for President and Vice-President respectively on the platform adopted by the Union Reform party at Cincinnati on March 1, 1899, and reaffirmed by the Ohio State Convention August 22, 1899, as follows: Direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum. Under the "initiative" the people can compel the submission to themselves of any desired law, when, if it receives a majority of the votes cast, it is thereby enacted. Under the "referendum" the people can compel the submission to themselves of any law which has been adopted by any legislative body, when, if such law fails to receive a majority of the votes cast, it will be thereby rejected. The convention adopted an appeal in part as follows: We accept the strong and unanswerable arguments of our friends. We see no need or benefit from party except a party to secure direct legislation. We have attached ourselves to the Union Reform party for direct legislation only. This party, organized by progressive and active men from this and other States at a time when dominant parties had legislated to make the initiation of reform movements impossible, acted whilst we were awaiting an opportune hour. We ask our honest, home-loving fellow citizens to organize in their respective precincts, and to honestly and fairly extend their organization to county and district, and to assist in controlling and extending the party and movement until the desired object is attained. The majority is with us in this desire for direct government, and with this sole purpose they must act at last. The logic of events, the tyranny of the "bosses" and the necessities of the hour assure us. Friends, this securing of a rightful voice is the affair of the individual, of each and every one. Government direct by the people will not come as a voluntary concession from the holders of political power. These controllers of parties will not permit of referendum of acts and expenditures; they will not give to the people initiatory and mandatory rights, because to do so would be to destroy their own useless but lucrative occupations. These party "bosses" who monopolize political opportunity are the allies and supporters of all monopolies. We all believe that conditions can be made better or worse by legislation. The corporations know this and act accordingly. Truly they contribute to the election of candidates, but their great contributions are direct to the machine.

UNITED CHRISTIAN.

At a convention held at Rock Island, Ill., May 1 and 2, the United Christian party, devoted to the spread of moral and religious ideas in Government, placed in nomination the Rev. S. C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John G. Woolley, of Illinois, for Vice-President. These candidates withdrew, and Jonah F. R. Leonard, of Iowa, and David H. Martin, of Pennsylvania, were nominated in their stead on a platform which declared: We believe the time to have arrived when the eternal principles of justice, mercy and love as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ should be embodied in the Constitution of our Nation and applied in concrete form to every function of our Government. We deprecate certain immoral laws which have grown out of the failure of our Nation to recognize these principles, notably such as require the desecration of the Christian Sabbath, authorize unscriptural marriage and divorce, license the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and permit the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors. As an expression of consent or allegiance on the part of the governed, in harmony with the above statements, we declare for the adoption and use of the system of direct legislation known as the "initiative and referendum," together with "proportionate representation" and the "imperative mandate." We hold that all men and women are created free and with equal rights, and declare for the establishment of such political, industrial and social conditions as shall guarantee to every person civic equality, the full fruits of his or her honest toil, and opportunity for the righteous enjoyment of the same; and we especially condemn mob violence and outrages against any individual or class of individuals in our country. We declare against war and for the arbitration of all National and international disputes. We hold that the legalized liquor traffic is the crowning infamy of civilization, and we declare for the immediate abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We are gratified to note the widespread agitation of the cigarette question, and declare ourselves in favor of the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors. We declare for the daily reading of the Bible in the public schools and institutions of learning under control of the State. We declare for the Government ownership of public utilities. We declare for the election of the President and Vice-President and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. We declare for such amendment of the United States Constitution as shall be necessary to give the principles herein set forth an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of our land. We invite into the United Christian party every honest man and woman who believes in Christ and His golden rule and standard of righteousness.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PARTIES.

REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

M. A. Hanna, Ohio, chairman.
Perry S. Heath, Indiana, secretary. Volney W. Foster, Illinois, ass't treasurer.
Cornelius N. Bliss, New-York, treasurer. Edwin F. Brown, Illinois, sub-treasurer.
George N. Wiswell, Wisconsin, sergeant-at-arms.
Western Headquarters, No. 223 Michigan-ave., Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CHICAGO)—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, vice-chairman; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, secretary; Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri; Graeme Stewart, of Illinois; Harry S. New, of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (NEW-YORK)—N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Fred S. Gibbs, of New-York; Franklin Murphy, of New-Jersey; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New-York.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Alabama	J. W. Demmick	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton	Eureka Springs and City of Mexico.
California	W. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco.
Colorado	E. O. Wolcott	Denver and Washington, D. C.
Connecticut	Charles F. Brooker	Ansonia.
Delaware	John Edward Addicks	Wilmington.
Florida	John G. Long	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Judson W. Lyons	Augusta and Washington, D. C.
Idaho	George L. Shoup	Salmon City and Washington, D. C.
Illinois	Graeme Stewart	Chicago.
Indiana	Harry S. New	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Ernest E. Hart	Council Bluffs.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane	Topeka.
Kentucky	John W. Yerkes	Danville.
Louisiana	Lewis S. Clark	Patterson.
Maine	.....	.....
Maryland	Louis E. McComas	Hagerstown and Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts	George V. L. Meyer	Boston.
Michigan	William H. Elliot	Detroit.
Minnesota	Thomas H. Shevlin	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	H. C. Turley	Natchez.
Missouri	Richard C. Kerens	St. Louis.
Montana	William H. De Witt	Butte.
Nebraska	R. B. Schneider	Fremont.
Nevada	Patrick L. Flanigan	Reno.
New-Hampshire	Charles T. Means	Manchester.
New-Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New-York	Frederick S. Gibbs	New-York.
North Carolina	J. C. Pritchard	Marshall and Washington, D. C.
North Dakota	Alexander McKenzie	Bismarck.
Ohio	Myron T. Herrick	Cleveland.
Oregon	George A. Steel	Portland.
Pennsylvania	M. Stanley Quay	Beaver.
Rhode Island	Charles R. Brayton	Providence.
South Carolina	E. A. Webster	Orangeburg.
South Dakota	J. M. Greene	Chamberlain.
Tennessee	Walter P. Brownlow	Jonesboro and Washington, D. C.
Texas	R. B. Hawley	Galveston and Washington, D. C.
Utah	O. J. Salisbury	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	James W. Brock	Montpelier.
Virginia	George E. Bowden	Norfolk.
West Virginia	N. B. Scott	Wheeling and Washington, D. C.
Washington	George H. Baker	Goldendale.
Wisconsin	Henry C. Payne	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Willis D. Vandevanter	Cheyenne and Washington, D. C.

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Alaska	John G. Heinzleman	Juneau.
Arizona	W. M. Griffith	Tucson.
New-Mexico	Solomon Luna	Los Lunas.
Oklahoma	William Grimes	Kingfisher.
Indian Territory	William M. Mellette	Vinita.
District of Columbia	Myron M. Parker	Washington.
Hawaii	Harold M. Sewell	Honolulu.

STATE COMMITTEES.

ALABAMA—W. Vaughan, Birmingham, chairman; A. B. Johnson, Birmingham, sec'y.
ARIZONA—Charles R. Drake, Tucson, chairman; J. Knox Corbett, Tucson, secretary.
ARKANSAS—H. L. Remmel, Little Rock, chairman; W. S. Holt, Little Rock, secretary.

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GEORGIA—W. H. Johnson, Atlanta, chairman; J. H. Deveaux, Savannah, secretary.
IDAHO—J. T. Morrison, Caldwell, chairman; R. H. Davis, Caldwell, secretary.
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INDIAN TERRITORY—R. Wiggins, chairman; E. S. Bessey, Claremore, secretary.
IOWA—C. T. Hancock, Des Moines, chairman; C. W. Phillips, Des Moines, secretary.
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PENNSYLVANIA—Gen. F. Reeder, Easton, chairman; T. S. Idrie, West Chester, sec'y.
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SOUTH CAROLINA—R. R. Talbert, jr., Greenwood, chairman; the Rev. James H. Johnson, Columbia, secretary.
SOUTH DAKOTA—F. Crane, Sioux Falls, chairman; T. G. Orr, Sioux Falls, secretary.
TENNESSEE—W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, chairman; J. H. G. McCall, Nashville, secretary.
TEXAS—E. H. R. Green, Terrell, chairman; G. W. Johnson, Corsicana, secretary.
UTAH—W. K. Walton, Salt Lake City, chairman; Julia A. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, secretary.
VERMONT—I. R. Allen, Fair Haven, chairman; A. E. Watson, Hartford, secretary.
VIRGINIA—Park Agnew, Alexandria, chairman; Asa Rogers, Petersburg, secretary.
WASHINGTON—J. H. Shively, Seattle, chairman; J. W. Lysons, Port Townsend, secretary.
WEST VIRGINIA—W. M. O. Dawson, Charleston, chairman; A. B. White, Charleston, secretary.
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ADVISORY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE—D. C. Tillotson, Henry M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois.

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State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Arkansas	Thomas Boles	Fort Smith.
California	Nathan Cole, jr	Los Angeles.
Colorado	A. B. McGaffey	Denver.
Connecticut	Joseph Sheldon	New-Haven.
Delaware	C. G. Prettyman	Milford.
Idaho	C. J. Bassett	Boise City.

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Indiana	F. J. Van Vorhis	Indianapolis.
Illinois	J. H. Teller	94 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Iowa	W. A. Spurrier	Des Moines.
Kansas	D. C. Tillotson	Topeka.
Kentucky	D. J. Schneider	Newport.
Louisiana	S. L. Cary	Jennings.
Maryland	W. E. Beveridge	602 W. Pratt-st., Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Norman Cameron	Boston.
Michigan	C. E. Watkins	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	E. S. Corser	Minneapolis.
Missouri	John M. Weeks	Carthage.
Nebraska	Frank T. Ransom	Omaha.
Montana	R. A. O'Hara	Hamilton.
New-Jersey	James H. Fleming	Newark.
Ohio	L. W. Brown	Wauseon.
Oregon	C. W. Talmage	McMinnville.
Pennsylvania	William Wilhelm	Pottsville.
South Dakota	J. M. Crow	Mitchell.
Utah	Major E. A. Littlefield	Ogden.
Washington	J. A. Bunce	Seattle.
West Virginia	T. B. Menager	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin	D. Frank Powell	La Crosse.
Wyoming	J. F. Brown	Big Horn.

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Arizona	Thomas F. Wilson	Prescott.
New-Mexico	O. B. Steen	Santa Fe.
Oklahoma	Dr. F. S. Peck	Edmond.

DEMOCRATIC.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

James K. Jones, chairman, Washington, D. C.; W. J. Stone, vice-chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Walsh, secretary, Ottumwa, Iowa; M. F. Duniap, treasurer, Jacksonville, Ill.

State.	Name.	Postoffice address.
Alabama	Henry D. Clayton	Eufaula.
Arkansas	James P. Clark	Little Rock.
California	M. F. Tarpey	Alameda.
Colorado	Adair Wilson	Denver.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	R. R. Kenny	Dover.
Florida	George P. Raney	Tallahassee.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Idaho	E. M. Wolfe	Mountain Home.
Illinois	Thomas Gahan	Chicago.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart	Indianapolis.
Iowa	C. A. Walsh	Ottumwa.
Kansas	J. G. Johnson	Peabody.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.
Louisiana	N. C. Blanchard	Shreveport.
Maine		
Maryland	Arthur P. Gorman	Laurel.
Massachusetts	George Fred Williams	Boston.
Michigan	Daniel J. Campau	Detroit.
Minnesota	T. D. O'Brien	St. Paul.
Mississippi	A. J. Russell	Meridian, Box 523.
Missouri	William J. Stone	St. Louis.
Montana	John S. M. Neill	Helena.
Nebraska	James C. Dahlman	Omaha.
Nevada	J. R. Ryan	Virginia City.
New-Hampshire	True L. Norris	Portsmouth.
New-Jersey	W. B. Gourley	Paterson.
New-York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
North Carolina	Josephus Daniels	Raleigh.
North Dakota	J. B. Eaton	Fargo.
Ohio	John R. McLean	Cincinnati.
Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.
Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburg.
Rhode Island	George W. Green	Woonsocket.
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
South Dakota	Maris Taylor	Huron.
Tennessee	James M. Head	Nashville.
Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.
Utah	David C. Dunbar	Salt Lake.

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Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.
West Virginia	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Alaska	Louis L. Williams	Juneau.
Arizona	J. A. Breathitt	Tucson.
Oklahoma	———	———
Indian Territory	———	———
New-Mexico	H. B. Fergusson	Albuquerque.
District of Columbia	———	———
Hawaii	William H. Cornwell	Honolulu.

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ARKANSAS—Carrol Armstrong, chairman, Morrilton; Gray Carroll, secretary, Little Rock. Headquarters, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA—J. V. C. Sims, chairman, California Hotel, San Francisco; Thomas Curran, secretary, San Francisco.
COLORADO—Milton Smith, chairman, Denver; Rod S. King, secretary, Denver.
CONNECTICUT—Melbert E. Cary, chairman, Ridgefield (No. 33 West 51st-st., New-York City); David T. McNamara, secretary, Box 1,119, New-Haven.
DELAWARE—Willard Saulsbury, chairman, headquarters, Box 452, Wilmington; C. C. Clifton, secretary, Dover.
FLORIDA—Frank Clark, chairman, Jacksonville; James E. Crane, secretary, Tampa.
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IDAHO—K. I. Perkey, chairman, Boise; L. C. Rice, secretary, Boise.
ILLINOIS—Walter Watson, chairman (headquarters Chicago), Mount Vernon; Fred E. Eldred, secretary, Chicago.
INDIANA—Park M. Martin, chairman, Indianapolis; W. H. Hawkins, secretary, Indianapolis.
IOWA—George A. Huffman, chairman, headquarters Des Moines; A. E. Jackson, secretary, Tama.
KANSAS—J. Mack Love, chairman, headquarters Kansas City; W. H. Pepperill, secretary, Concordia.
KENTUCKY—James B. McCreary, chairman, Seelbach's Hotel, Louisville; J. M. Larsing, secretary, Louisville.
LOUISIANA—E. B. Kruttschnitt, chairman, New-Orleans; Robert S. Landry, secretary, New-Orleans.
MAINE—George E. Hughes, chairman, Bath; Fred. E. Beane, secretary, Hallowell.
MARYLAND—Murray Vandiver, chairman (headquarters Eutaw House), Baltimore; Lloyd Wilkinson, secretary, Pocomoke City.
MASSACHUSETTS—Chris. T. Callahan, chairman, Holyoke; W. S. McNary, secretary, No. 13 School-st., Boston.
MICHIGAN—D. J. Campau, chairman, Detroit; C. S. Hampton, secretary, Petoskey.
MINNESOTA—L. A. Rosing, chairman, St. Paul; Geo. S. Canfield, secretary, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI—C. C. Miller, chairman, Meridian; L. P. Connor, secretary, Natchez.
MISSOURI—J. M. Siebert, chairman, Laclede Hotel, St. Louis; J. H. Edwards, secretary, Jefferson City.
MONTANA—Walter Cooper, chairman, Helena; Harvey Bliss, secretary, Big Timber.
NEBRASKA—Dr. P. L. Hall, chairman, headquarters Omaha; William Cain, secretary, David City.
NEVADA—W. J. Westerfield, chairman, Reno; John H. Dennis, secretary, Reno. C. H. Stoddard, chairman Silver party, Reno; Nate W. Roff, secretary Silver party, Reno.
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NEW-JERSEY—William B. Gourley, chairman, headquarters Jersey City; W. K. Devereaux, secretary, Asbury Park.
NEW-YORK—Frank Campbell, chairman, Bath; John M. Carlisle, secretary, Watertown.
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PENNSYLVANIA—John S. Rilling, chairman, Erie; J. F. Meyer, secretary, Pottsville.
RHODE ISLAND—George W. Greene, chairman, Woonsocket; Patrick H. Quinn, secretary, Providence.
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UTAH—John W. Burton, chairman, Salt Lake City; Joseph M. Cohen, secretary, Salt Lake City.
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HAWAII—Colonel Charles McCarthy, chaiman, Box 313, Honolulu; Ed. M. Hart, secretary, Honolulu.
OKLAHOMA—John T. Taylor, chairman, Territorial Executive Committee, Guthrie.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.

Provisional Executive Committee to serve until February 1, 1901.
Headquarters, Court Square Theatre Building, Springfield, Mass.

Chairman, Morris Hilquist, New-York City; secretary, William Butscher, Brooklyn; Henry Slobodin, New-York City; J. Phillips, New-York City; Mayor John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.; C. Fenner, Worcester, Mass.; J. Kaplan, Boston, Mass.; S. L. Jones, Springfield, Mass.; William E. White, New-Haven, Conn.; Leonard D. Abbott, New-York City; George A. Sweetland, Bristol, Conn., State Committeemen.

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ARIZONA—A. H. Noon, Nogales.
ARKANSAS—J. R. Sovereign, Sulpher Springs.
CALIFORNIA—Burdette Cornell, Oakland; E. S. Van Meter, Fresno; E. M. Wardall, Monrovia.
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Dr. Alexander Kent, E. M. Blake and C. E. Phelps, Washington.
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INDIANA—John H. Caldwell, Lebanon; John Medert, Indianapolis; Karl Gerner, Waterloo.
INDIAN TERRITORY—I. D. Burdick, Fort Gibson.
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KANSAS—John W. Bridenthal, Topeka; Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge; E. R. Ridgeley, Pittsburg.
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MAINE—L. W. Smith, Vinal Haven.
MASSACHUSETTS—George F. Washburn, No. 465 Washington-st., Boston; E. Gerry Brown, Brockton; Warren Johnson, Jamaica Plain.
MICHIGAN—John W. Ewing, Grand Ledge; Edward S. Grece, Detroit; A. W. Nichols, Greenville.

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NEBRASKA—J. H. Edmisten, Lincoln; E. E. Thomas, Omaha; W. V. Allen, Madison.
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VERMONT—A. J. Beebee, Swanton; A. T. Way, Burlington; C. S. Lewis, South Reading.
VIRGINIA—J. W. McGavick, Graham Forge; G. W. B. Hale, Rocky Mount; James G. Field, Orange Court House.
WASHINGTON—E. W. Way, Seattle; Augustus High, F. S. Merrill.
WEST VIRGINIA—Nat. W. Fitzgerald, Charleston; Z. Cochran, Grafton; Isaac H. Offner, Barnum.
WISCONSIN—Robert Schilling, Milwaukee; A. A. Worsley, Sylvania; William Monroe, West Superior.
WYOMING—D. W. Elliott, Cheyenne; J. S. Bartlett, Cheyenne.

POPULIST (Middle of the Road).

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ARKANSAS—A. W. Files, Little Rock; W. S. Morgan, Hardy; J. Scanlan, Bee Branch.
CALIFORNIA—D. P. Rice, Occidental; Rolt. Shetterby, Spencerville; Melvin Snow, Summerland.
COLORADO—Ex-Governor Davis H. Waite, Aspen; Mrs. H. E. McCouseland, Aspen; Judge Quitman Brown, Yuma.
DELAWARE—Arthur P. Dodge, Bellevue.
FLORIDA—F. H. Lytle, Stanton; A. N. Morton, Istachita; W. R. Shields, Bristol.
GEORGIA—William Phillips, Marietta; W. D. Hawkins, Flowery Branch; H. S. White, Sylvania.
IDAHO—Johannes Hansen, Southwick.
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IOWA—L. H. Weller, Nashua; L. M. Morse, Ottumwa; A. W. Richer, Lone Tree.
KANSAS—V. B. Kennedy, Ft. Scott; J. F. Willits, McLouth; R. M. Chenault, Ft. Scott.
KENTUCKY—W. B. Bridgeford, Frankfort; A. H. Cardin, View; J. G. Blair, Carlisle.
MAINE—L. W. Smith, Vinalhaven.
MARYLAND—Frank H. Jones, ———.
MICHIGAN—John O. Zabel, Petersburg; James E. McBride, Grand Rapids; J. H. Harris, Saginaw.
MINNESOTA—P. H. Rahilly, Lake City; H. B. Fay, Minneapolis; J. C. Arntzen, Wegdahl.
MISSISSIPPI—F. Burkitt, Okolona; T. L. McGehee, Summit; R. K. Prewitt, Ackerman.
MISSOURI—Paul Dixon, Chillicothe; W. F. Haughawant, Carthage; W. O. Atkeson, Butler.
MONTANA—D. W. Thompson, Sheridan.
NEBRASKA—L. V. Guye, Omaha; G. W. Brewster, Lincoln; J. A. Boyce, Nebraska City.
NEVADA—J. B. McCullough, Reno; N. Richards, Reno; H. P. Beck, Virginia City.

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NORTH CAROLINA—J. P. Sossaman, Charlotte; Percy L. Gardner, Cherryville; V. N. Seawell, Faison.
NORTH DAKOTA—O. G. Major, Hope; P. B. Anderson, Manfred; C. Foss, Honeyford.
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SOUTH DAKOTA—E. J. Tracy, Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE—S. S. Bond, Jackson; T. B. Reese, Nashville; R. M. Tankesley, Chattanooga.
TEXAS—J. L. Mooney, Slayden; James W. Baird, Paris; J. M. Mallett, Cleburne.
UTAH—S. H. B. Smith, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT—H. J. Munson, South Burlington.
VIRGINIA—B. B. Keene, Sterling; T. W. Evans, Concord; W. H. Tinsley, Salem.
WASHINGTON—F. W. D. Mays, Pomeroy.
WEST VIRGINIA—H. A. Altizer, Arnoldsburg; H. T. Houston, Alderson; J. W. Schull, Pleasant Dale.
WISCONSIN—George A. Wise, Beaver Dam.
WYOMING—W. Brown, Big Horn; H. Breitenstein, Laramie; Van Meter, Sundance.
INDIAN TERRITORY—A. B. Weakley, Comanche; J. A. Watson, Duncan; M. J. Kelly, Bokchito.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Eber Forbes, William H. Wherry, John T. Keveney, Julian Pierce, Max Forker, Joseph H. Sauter and Dow Hosman. The officers of the committee are: Julian Pierce, recording secretary; Joseph H. Sauter, treasurer; National secretary (not a member of the committee), Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade-st., New-York City.

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Arkansas—Mrs. Bernie Babcock, Little Rock.
California—Gabrella T. Stickney, Los Angeles.
Colorado—J. N. Scouller, Denver; Mrs. M. E. Craise, Denver.
Connecticut—F. G. Platt, New-Britain; Charles E. Steele, New-Britain.
Delaware—Ashton R. Tatum, Wilmington; George W. Todd, Wilmington.
Idaho—H. A. Lee, Weiser; E. B. Sutton, Boise.
Illinois—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago; Hale Johnson, Newton.
Indiana—Charles Eckhart, Auburn; F. T. McWhirter, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Malcolm Smith, Cedar Rapids; the Rev. W. L. Ferris, Cherokee.
Kansas—T. D. Talmadge, Hutchinson; J. B. Garton, Clayton.
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Maine—N. F. Woodbury, Auburn; C. H. Clary, Hollowell.
Maryland—Joshua Levering, Baltimore; Levin S. Melson, Bishopville.
Massachusetts—Frank M. Forbush, Newton; Herbert S. Morley, Baldwinville.
Michigan—Fred E. Britten, Detroit; Dr. Samuel Dickie, Albion.
Minnesota—W. J. Dean, Minneapolis; J. F. Helberg, Helberg.
Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Charles E. Stokes, Mexico.
Montana—Thomas P. Street, Missoula; E. M. Gardner, Bozeman.
Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; L. G. Parker, Crab Orchard.
New-Hampshire—H. O. Jackson, Littleton; L. F. Richardson, Petersboro.
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New-York—William T. Wardwell, New-York City; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira.
North Carolina—Thomas P. Johnston, Salisbury; Edwin Shaver, Salisbury.
North Dakota—M. H. Kiff, Tower City; J. Y. Easterbrook, Jamestown.
Ohio—John Danner, Canton; Robert J. Candy, Columbus.
Oregon—W. P. Elmore, Brownsville; E. O. Miller, Portland.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; Charles R. Jones, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Henry B. Metcalf, Pawtucket; Smith Quimby, Hill's Grove.
South Dakota—H. H. Curtis, Castlewood; F. J. Carlisle, Brookings.
Tennessee—James A. Tate, Dyer; Colonel R. S. Cheves, Unicoi.
Texas—D. H. Hancock, Farmersville; the Rev. J. G. Adams, Fort Worth.
Utah—Jacob S. Boreman, Ogden; C. D. Savery, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—G. W. Wyman, Brattleboro; H. T. Comins, East Berkshire.
Virginia—W. T. Bundick, Onancock; James W. Bodley, Staunton.
Washington—E. S. Smith, Seattle; Reyer S. Greene, Seattle.
West Virginia—Thomas R. Carskadon, Keyser; U. A. Clayton, Fairmount.
Wisconsin—Samuel D. Hastings, Green Bay; Ole B. Olson, Eau Claire.

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UNITED CHRISTIAN.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—William R. Benkert, chairman, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. J. E. Asay, vice-chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; the Rev. Wallace R. Struble, secretary, Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Martin, treasurer, Rock Island, Ill.; the Rev. J. M. Wylie, Evans, Col.; D. H. Martin, Pittsburg, Penn., and C. W. Pattee, Bunker Hill, Ind.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, Isaac Miller, Hamilton, Marquette Building, Chicago; vice-president-at-large, L. W. Mott, Oswego, N. Y.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport, Ky. (P. O. address, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago); treasurer, John R. Wiggins, No. 1,213 Filbert-st., Philadelphia. The League is composed of the Republican clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its objects are organization and education; to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters," and to promote the interests of the Republican party, its principles and candidates. Next National convention June, 1902.

State.	Member Executive Committee.	State League presidents.
Alabama	F. R. Davis, Huntsville	A. G. Nagley, Florence.
Arkansas	A. S. Fowler, Little Rock	Sidney B. Redding, Little Rock.
California	L. J. C. Spruance, Covina	Alden Anderson, Suisun.
Colorado	Greely W. Whitford, Denver	L. H. Richardson, Denver.
Connecticut	James A. Hawarth, New-Haven	Stiles Judson, Bridgeport.
Delaware	F. H. Hoffecker, Wilmington	Samuel M. Knox, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	L. M. Saunders, Washington	John C. Chaney, Washington.
Florida	Philip Walter, Jacksonville	H. S. Chubb, Jacksonville.
Georgia	H. A. Rucker, Atlanta	J. F. Hanson, Macon.
Illinois	James R. Howe, Galesburg	J. W. Parker, Watertown.
Indiana	Floyd A. Woods, Indianapolis	N. W. Gilbert, Angola.
Idaho	James H. Wallis, Paris	Joseph Pinkham, Boise.
Indian Territory	William Nobel, South McAllester	H. T. Estes, Muskogee.
Iowa	David Brandt, Clinton	F. R. Conoway, Des Moines.
Kansas	B. E. Sheffield, Atchison	C. H. Titus, Topeka.
Kentucky	F. A. Stine, jr., Newport	W. R. Ramsey, London.
Louisiana	S. F. Heaslip, New-Orleans	W. H. Williams, New-Orleans.
Maine	J. H. Manley, Augusta	E. C. Reynolds, Portland.
Maryland	Leander Foreman, Govanstown	Charles R. Schirm, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	J. Hy. Gould, Boston	J. Hy. Gould, Boston.
Missouri	Hiram Lloyd, St. Louis	Charles E. Gallencamp, Union.
Michigan	Ely C. Roberts, Lapeer	H. H. Smith, Ionia.
Minnesota	Frederick B. Wright, Minneapolis	William Windham, Duluth.
Mississippi	Jacob Holberg, Meridan	G. E. Mathews, Jackson.
Montana	C. J. Walsh, Anaconda	T. J. Porter, Miles City.
Nebraska	C. E. Winters, Omaha	Ernest M. Pollard, Newkawka.
Nevada	Vacant	O. H. Grey, Carson City.
New-Hampshire	S. S. Jewett, Laconia	Vacant.
New-Jersey	F. F. Meyer, jr., Newark	F. F. Meyer, jr., Newark.
New-Mexico	B. M. Reed, Santa Fe	A. L. Morrison, Santa Fe.
New-York	John W. Totten, New-York City.	Frederick Easton, Albany.
North Carolina	Warren V. Hall, Charlotte	Charles J. Harris, Dilisboro.
North Dakota	Grant S. Hager, St. Thomas	John Knauf, Jamestown.
Ohio	N. P. Ramsey, Dayton	D. Q. Morrow, Hillsboro.
Oklahoma	C. H. Thompson, Guthrie	D. D. Leach, Oklahoma City.
Oregon	W. H. Moore, Moro	J. M. Church, La Grande.
Pennsylvania	A. J. Edwards, Pittsburg	J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	H. C. Tiepke, Pawtucket	H. C. Tiepke, Pawtucket.
South Carolina	Ablal Lathrop, Orangeburg	William Cecil Cohen, Charleston.
South Dakota	R. J. Woods, Sioux Falls	W. G. Porter, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	W. M. Morrison, Madisonville	W. F. Poston, Alama.
Texas	W. H. Atwell, Dallas	H. F. McGregor, Houston.
Utah	Hoyt Sherman, Salt Lake City	John Hy. Smith, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans	Charles H. Stearnes, Johnson.
Virginia	George E. Bowden, Norfolk	Frederick Reed, Newport News.
Washington	Ira Engelhart, North Yakama	Samuel H. Nichols, Everett.
West Virginia	Ira E. Robinson, Grafton	J. C. Parkinson, Moundsville.
Wisconsin	Major Mefferts, Arena	Vacant.
Wyoming	A. D. Kelly, Cheyenne	A. D. Kelly, Cheyenne.
American College League	Fred. B. Whitney, Waukegan, Ill	Arnold B. Davis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hawaii	Robert Shingle, Honolulu	Vacant.

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NATIONAL SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

President, John K. Cowen, Baltimore: treasurer and general secretary, A. P. Hepburn, vice-president Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar-st., New-York City.

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NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—John Breinig, Junction, W. Va.; C. W. Gravit, Mandana, N. Y.; W. A. Gardner, Andrew's Settlement, Penn.; D. F. Efird, Lexington, S. C.

INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriation by Congress in the Indian acts of 1899 and 1900:

	1899.	1900.
Current and contingent expenses	$782,840 00	$811,440 00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	3,250,399 90	2,665,600 81
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	664,125 00	682,125 00
Incidental expenses	80,000 00	80,900 00
Support of schools	2,638,390 00	2,936,080 00
Miscellaneous	263,400 00	354,117 38
Interest on Chickasaw funds	558,520 54	
Payment for lands		148,600 00
Totals	$8,237,675 44	$7,678,863 19

The enrolment and average attendance at the various Indian schools for 1898 and 1899 are given in the following table:

Kind of school.	Enrolment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1898.	1899.	Increase.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding	6,175	6,880	705	5,347	6,004	657	25
Reservation boarding	8,877	8,881	4	7,532	7,433	[1]99	76
Day	4,847	4,951	104	3,286	3,281	[1]5	142
Totals	19,899	20,712	813	16,165	16,718	553	243
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,509	2,468	[1]41	2,245	2,159	[1]86	28
Day	96	42	[1]54	68	29	[1]89	2
Boarding specially appropriated for	394	393	1	326	335	9	2
Totals	2,999	2,903	[1]96	2,639	2,523	[1]116	32
Public	315	326	11	183	167	[1]16	[2]
[3]Mission boarding	897	1,079	182	783	960	177	18
Mission day	215	182	[1]33	145	154	9	3
Aggregate	24,325	25,202	877	19,915	20,522	607	296

[1]Decrease. [2]Thirty-six public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here. [3]These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein the rations and clothing which the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.

Statistics relating to education among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indians of New-York are not included in the above table.

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POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

ALABAMA.

Republican. April 19.—The National Administration was approved, and a resolution of confidence in the management by William Vaughan of the affairs of the Republican State Executive Committee was adopted. The question of the selection of a State ticket was left to the next State Executive Committee.

Democratic. April 26.—The platform advocates commercial expansion and the extension of trade by freeing it from all burdens. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is urged and Senator Morgan's position on that question indorsed. The treatment of the Porto Rican situation by Congress is denounced. Trade competition is declared as necessary and combines and trusts are scored. The platform demands the supervision and curbing of combines, and designates as the chief of these the protective tariff of the Republican party. W. J. Bryan is indorsed and his renomination demanded. The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is demanded and public education is promised the people of Alabama. A resolution was passed by the convention recommending a constitutional convention.

Populist. May 30.—The dispensary system of handling the liquor traffic was declared an improvement over the license system, the proposed constitutional convention was declared inimical to the interests of the people, the administration of Governor Johnston was commended, and it was declared inexpedient to nominate a State ticket, although county tickets, especially for candidates for the Legislature, were urged.

ALASKA (District).

Republican. May 15.—The convention passed a resolution condemning Governor Brady, as follows: "Be it resolved by the Republicans of the District of Alaska, in convention assembled, that the further continuance in office of John G. Brady as Governor of Alaska is inimical to the interests of Alaska and contrary to the wishes of the Republican party, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States." The convention indorsed President McKinley's Administration: demanded that the territorial form of government be extended to Alaska; declared for the removal of the capital from Sitka to Juneau; asked the Government that a direct cable from Alaska to Puget Sound be laid, and demanded that lighthouses be erected in Alaskan waters forthwith.

ARIZONA.

Democratic. June 8.—The Territorial convention expressed satisfaction with Democratic principles, instructed its delegates to vote for Bryan, and adopted a money plank as follows: We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or the consent of any other silver nation. We are opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as the money of redemption, and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, Treasury bonds and all other coin obligations in silver where silver is more convenient.

ARKANSAS.

Republican. March 21.—The platform indorsed the Administration, favored expansion, the protection of labor, Government construction and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal, and extension of the merchant marine, and declared opposition to trusts and laws designed to cheate honest voters and enable a corrupt minority to govern.

July 7.—The nominees and platform of the Philadelphia Convention were indorsed and the National policy commended. On State matters the platform said: We favor railroads, the prolific mother of all forms of State development; manufactories, the greatest source of wealth to a State, the improvement of highways, the encouragement of capital to invest in our zinc and other mines; a high degree of efficiency for our public school system, and such generous maintenance of the University of Arkansas as shall place it on a plane with the best institutions in the land. We demand that the courts alone shall punish crime. We oppose convict labor when brought into competition with the labor of honest freemen in such a manner as to lessen the demand for such labor or so as to curtail its reward. The constitution of the State should be so amended as to permit, under safe restrictions, cities and incorporated towns to borrow money for the exclusive purpose of improving streets, securing sewers, water, light and such like necessities. We favor the determination of all questions that may arise between employers and employes by a system of impartial arbitration to be provided by law and to be compulsory. We recommend that the State ticket shall consist solely of the nominee for Governor.

June 27.—The platform reaffirms the Chicago declaration of 1896, favors strict

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observance of the Monroe Doctrine, declares for Government construction and ownership of the Nicaraguan Canal, denounces trusts, condemns the "death dealing policy of the Republican Administration in the Philippines," insists upon giving freedom to Cuba and demands the same rights for the Philippines and National legislation against trusts.

Democratic.

CALIFORNIA.

May 15.—The Republican party of the State of California, by its representatives, pledges itself anew to those principles of domestic and foreign policy which, under a wise administration of public affairs, have brought us prosperity at home and honor abroad. We declare our continued adherence to the policy by which the Republican party has proved itself, in fact as in theory, the firend of labor, and under which our manufactures not only control the home market, but are taking first rank in foreign markets throughout the world. We are in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under Government control and ownership. We fully appreciate the menace to this country and especially to the Pacific Coast from the continually increasing influx of Asiatic labor and we call upon Congress by appropriate legislation to protect us from this impending danger. We heartily commend the patriotism and valor of our soldiers and sailors who have upheld the honor of our flag and country and emulated the glorious example of the men who preserved the integrity of the Union and won the lasting love and admiration of a grateful people. We heartily indorse the administration of President McKinley, as exemplifying the highest type of statesmanship, and justifying in every particular the confidence reposed in him by the American people. We declare ourselves in favor of the continuance of the policy of the present Administration as essential to the public welfare, and commend our President as meriting a renomination and triumphant re-election, and hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention to give him their hearty support. We indorse the fearless and economical administration of State affairs by Governor Henry T. Gage, and express our approval of the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his trust.

Republican.

September 6.—The Philadelphia platform was indorsed, loyal support was pledged to McKinley and Roosevelt, Governor Gage's ccurse was commended, and the Nicaragua Canal project favored. Other planks were: We favor the conservation of all available waters for the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands, and liberal appropriations by Congress for that purpose, supplemented by the co-operation of the States directly interested. Such policy to be initiated by the collaboration of the Federal and State governments in a thorough investigation of our water supply and the best methods of utilizing the same. We indorse the action that has been taken to secure as a permanent possession for the whole people the great forests situated in our mountain ranges, and earnestly recommend that our Senators and Representatives in Congress support by their votes and influence the establishment of National reservations, in order that these forests may be saved from destruction and our water supply preserved. We favor such legislation as will prevent the acquisition of lands chiefly valuable for petroleum, asphaltum and other minerals under the guise of lien land and forest reserve exchange selections, and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to prevent fraud in that way and secure such legislation as will protect the miners of the State from oppression and blackmail. We demand the prevention of the importation of cheap alien labor, the continuance and re-enactment of the present Chinese exclusion laws and appropriate legislation prohibiting the immigration of Japanese and other contract laborers. We favor the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of primary elections and the enactment of such laws as will make it effective and insure fair primaries. We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent improvement of our roads and highways. We fully recognize the importance of the great work that the State University is doing toward the intellectual and industrial development of the State. We recognize also that the demands upon it in both these directions have so outgrown its income as to seriously threaten its usefulness. We therefore pledge our party to an increase of the revenues of the State University through the coming Legislature sufficient to maintain its efficiency. We congratulate our State and its people upon the semi-centennial of its admission to the Union, and rejoice that the policy of our Government is making California the gateway and centre of Oriental trade, developing our resources, creating a market for our products and portending for our State a future still more glorious than its golden past.

September 29.—The National ticket and platform were indorsed, and on State matters the platform favored legislation providing for the preservation within National or State parks of the redwood forests, and the revival of hydraulic mining wherever it can be permitted without injury to other interests. The building of impounding works on the Yuba and other rivers was approved, and the adoption of a broad National policy for the construction of storage reservoirs for the free use of the people was urged. A constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax was favored, and the election of railroad commissioners and members of the State Board of Equalization by vote of the people was demanded. Other planks were: The growing commerce of our State requires the early completion of the sea wall and Belt Line Railroad on the harbor front of San Francisco and the abolition of all State tolls and a material reduction of all other port charges. We denounce the action of the present Republican National Administration in refusing a right of way to the State for the construction of the Tioga road through the Yosemite National Park. We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent im-

Democratic.

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provement of our roads and highways. We favor reforms in the law relating to the settlement of estates of decedents to lessen the expense of administration thereof.

COLORADO.

May 10.—Resolutions were adopted which unqualifiedly indorse President McKinley and his Administration, which is credited with bringing prosperity. They commend the policy pursued in the Philippines and Porto Rico, and express the hope that President McKinley will be unanimously renominated. They declare opposition to trusts, while inviting capital to the State. The resolutions also say: "We commend in terms of unqualified praise the attitude of our junior Senator, Edward O. Wolcott, upon all questions affecting the commercial, industrial and financial welfare of our country. Our confidence in him has never been betrayed, and we uphold and sustain him in his every official act." No further mention was made of the financial question.

Republican.

September 18.—The Republican party of Colorado, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the National organization, indorses the foreign and domestic policies of our President, William McKinley, and asserts that in point of wisdom, foresight and patriotic devotion to the interests of the people his Administration is unsurpassed in the annals of American history. His splendid official career has inspired confidence at home and admiration abroad. As a man he is the peer of any American, either past or present. His policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines has been able, just, patriotic and humane. He has accomplished more in China by diplomacy than all other nations combined. His record should command the respect and support of all true patriots. The platform then accepts the Democratic issue of imperialism as the basis of the contest, praises Theodore Roosevelt, and continues: The Republican party has been the constant and ever faithful friend of the home builder and settler in the West. It believes in free homes for free men. It was the father of the beneficent homestead law and secured its enactment against the bitter opposition of the Democratic party in Congress. Republican legislation gave land to the landless and homes to the homeless, and that party will continue to be the steadfast champion and defender of the home builder and the pioneer. We favor only such changes in existing land laws as have for their object the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the settler. We are unalterably opposed to any legislation that would deprive the farmer or small holder of stock from the unrestricted use of the public domain of the United States, and to all legislation heretofore introduced having that in view. We are heartily in favor of National legislation which will aid in the construction of irrigation canals and reservoirs wherever needed in Colorado. We believe that the perpetuity of American institutions and the future destiny of our country rest largely on the shoulders of our laboring classes; consequently we believe in surrounding the home of the laboring man with every protection known to the law of the land. We believe that every pledge made by a political party, whether in convention or by individual candidate, should be religiously kept, and if the Republican party of Colorado is vested with the authority of government in this State we pledge the party, and also each and every candidate nominated by the party, to the enacting of legislation to carry into effect the following provisions: First, the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for an efficient eight hour law. Second, the complete separation of the government of all cities of the State from any direction or control of the Governor or other State official, and particularly that the city of Denver shall be immediately granted home rule, and that all of its officers and boards shall be elected by the people of that city. Third, the taxation of franchises granted by municipal or other public legislative bodies upon the same basis as provided by law for the taxation of all other kinds of property. Fourth, the complete revision of the revenue laws of the State so that there shall be a single assessing power, and so that all classes of property shall be justly and equably assessed, and so as not to permit of any discrimination in the valuation upon any particular kind of property. Fifth, the revision of the revenue laws of the State so that ample funds at all times shall be provided for the maintenance at the highest possible standard of efficiency of each and all of the State institutions of Colorado. Sixth, the adoption of the merit system in the selection of public employes within this State wherever practicable. Seventh, the construction of good roads and highways and liberal assistance of both State and county for their maintenance. Eighth, the immediate repeal of the present prize fight law. Ninth, the retrenchment in the number and salaries of public officials and the abolition of unnecessary positions. Tenth, that school lands shall not be leased in large tracts to corporations regardless of the rights of settlers or the future welfare of the school fund; that the timber standing on the public school lands of the State shall not be sold without adequate consideration or wantonly wasted, as has been done during the last two years. The platform closes with hearty commendation of the work of Senator Edward O. Wolcott.

September 12.—Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists united on a platform declaring opposition to the policy of the Administration, for free silver, and against imperialism, trusts, and a big standing Army, and favoring the election of Bryan as a reform candidate.

Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

May 9.—The platform indorses the Administration of President McKinley, sustains the gold standard, says the grave crisis of war has been passed without mistake or

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dishonor, and believes that protection, liberty and the blessings of civilization will accrue to the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines under the wise guidance of the Republican party. It believes the abandonment of the Philippines to internal anarchy or to any other cowardly suggestion and weak policy of the Democratic party would entail untold suffering upon their people and bring worldwide dishonor, if not disaster, on the United States. It says the people ought to hold managers of so-called trusts to strict accountability for exceptional privileges granted them by charter, believes in creating and maintaining the best Navy in the world, and in the encouragement of the merchant marine.

Republican.

September 5.—The Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, hereby declare their unaltered confidence in President William McKinley and in his wise and patriotic administration of the affairs of the Nation, and indorse the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President as wise and able statesmen and brave soldiers, deserving of the support of all voters, and in their declarations of principles set forth in the Republican platform adopted by the Republican National Convention. We reiterate our belief in and adherence to the principle of the gold standard as enunciated in the National Republican platform, and declare that the wise and patriotic men of the United States who voted to establish the stability of our currency upon a gold basis deserve the gratitude of the people. We favor the continuance of a just and reasonable tariff law for the protection of American industries. We approve all that has been done and is being done to establish the rightful sovereign authority of the United States in and over its recently acquired territory, and believe that under the protecting arm of the Government these new possessions will increase in prosperity and wealth and their inhabitants develop into an educated and enlightened people, fit in due time to bear such burdens and responsibilities of government as the law making power of the Nation may find it expedient to intrust to their charge. We declare that trusts which have for their purpose the increasing of the cost of the necessaries of life or the decreasing of the wages of labor are contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and that the same should be restrained by appropriate legislation. We recognize the services of our soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, and the war with Spain, and wherever they may now be upholding the honor of the flag, protecting our citizens, and establishing the supremacy of the Government, and pledge to them the recognition and reward due to the saviors of our country and the defenders of our flag. We indorse the careful, prudent and economical administration of the affairs of the State of Connecticut by its present able and judicious Republican State officials. We commend to the electors of the State of Connecticut the nominee of this convention for Governor of this State, and his associates upon the State ticket, and the Presidential electors, and declare that they are entitled to the support, confidence and suffrage of every citizen of the State, irrespective of party.

September 22.—After dealing with National questions in the usual way the platform condemns the method of electing State officers by a majority vote in the following terms: We condemn the present system of representation in the General Assembly, which, together with the method of electing State officers by a majority vote, not by a plurality vote of the electors, is the source of the strength of an arrogant political machine and an intolerant lobby, and serves to bring the fair name of our State into disrepute. Experience has demonstrated that these evils cannot be cured by constitutional amendments, and we favor as the only feasible methods of reform all steps looking to a constitutional convention.

Democratic.

DELAWARE.

March 21.—The course of the Administration was sustained, and thanks were extended to both soldiers and sailors for gallant services. Partisan legislation intended to defeat the will of the people was condemned, and monopolies and trade were treated as follows: We denounce and condemn all combinations or monopolies which stifle fair competition and unjustly increase prices to the consumer. We strongly favor all measures looking toward the enlargement of our foreign markets and the enactment of such legislation by Congress as will restore our merchant marine, so that our imports and exports may be transported in American built, American owned and American manned vessels.

Republican (REGULAR).

August 21.—The principal planks adopted were: The recently amended constitutions of the Democratic States of Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina deny the electoral franchise to illiterate black, but not to illiterate white citizens. We denounce this as a crime against free government and contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution of the United States. We favor all just and honorable measures looking to the adjustment of existing differences among Republicans of Delaware, and in earnest of this we recommend that the nominations of the convention be not confined to those who have not been heretofore acting with us.

April 3.—The general course of the Administration was approved, and special planks in the platform declared: That our coasts should be strongly and efficiently defended with the best munitions, weapons, defences and men attainable for the protection of our people and their property. We also favor a strong and efficient Navy, which is the strongest, best and most effective safeguard from the effect of any foreign force. That all combinations or trusts so-called, whose operation, management and control increase the cost of any article or commodity to the consumer are a menace to the safety of the country and should be so regulated and controlled by proper and adequate legislation; that the Interstate Commerce law ought to be rigidly and impartially enforced, so that

Republican (UNION).

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the shipper of goods over a shorter haul should not be discriminated against in favor of a shipper of goods over a longer haul.

August 6.—Special planks declared that the Union Republicans favor a just and economical government in the State of Delaware and pledge the people, if intrusted with power, a correction of the gross abuses in the administration of State and county offices, the making of all elective State and county officers salaried, the maintenance of the present incorporation act of the State, a thorough investigation of the present condition of State and county finances, careful inquiry into the various sources of revenue, the discovery of other legitimate and equitable methods of increasing the income of the State without adding any additional burden to the people, and the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration for the purpose of securing an increase in the population, a reduction of the general tax rate and a greater value therefore to real estate, especially in the lower part of the Commonwealth.

Democratic.

June 19.—The convention adopted planks mainly in opposition to the Republican policy, declaring that the growth of trusts was a menace to the people, that imperialism and militarism were opposed to the National welfare, and calling for the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President.

September 11.—We, the Democrats in Delaware, in State Convention assembled, ratify and indorse the declaration of principles promulgated by the National Democracy in the Kansas City Convention, and pledge ourselves, with united and vigorous support, to the candidates there nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States. We recall with gratification the good government enjoyed by the people of Delaware during the many years in which our State affairs have been managed by Democratic officials, and we point to the four years of clean and honorable administration under Governor Tunnell, now drawing to a close, as indisputable evidence that the Democratic party in this State is entitled to the continued confidence and support of our citizens. Deprived of our equal constitutional representation in the Senate of the United States, we congratulate our people that our State interests have been carefully conserved by our sole representative in the highest legislative body in the world, and cordially commend Senator Kenney for his active and successful attention to our National interests. We favor a new system for the registration of voters, and believe that in the place of biennial registration the registration should be permanent in character, so that a voter once registered may be continued on the list of qualified voters without again appearing before the registrar, unless he moves to a new voting precinct. The list of registered voters should be revised every two years by the addition of names of new voters and the striking off of those who have died, removed or become disqualified. In this connection we favor the abolition of the registration fee of $1, which has proved an unsatisfactory and unnecessary tax. Other clauses favor the reduction of taxes on mercantile and manufacturing licenses, proper auditing of accounts in each county, abolishment of the fee system of payment for officials, and systematic improvement of the roads, and the platform continues: We pledge the Democratic representatives of Delaware in the Congress of the United States to earnest and continued efforts for the further improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, the improvement of our other navigable waters and the completion of the inland waterway connecting the Delaware Bay with Southern waters. We promise to the people of Delaware, under Democratic supremacy, a continuance of the honest and economical government which they have heretofore enjoyed, and we call the attention of all good citizens of the State, irrespective of party, to the impossibility of maintaining such a government or of discussing or deciding ordinary questions of government should our State fall into the unscrupulous hands of the Union Republican party.

Prohibition.

May 9.—The important planks of the platform adopted were: We believe that the attitude of President McKinley in regard to the Army canteen deserves the condemnation of all friends of truth and righteousness and should be rebuked at the ballot box by all lovers of law and order. We deplore the extension of the liquor traffic in our new territories and believe that this Christian nation ought to prohibit in our new territory that business which is the sum of all iniquity, mother of all abomination. We denounce the narrow partisanship, the open bribery, the brazen self-seeking, the unblushing debauchery and corruption that have disgraced the politics of this State in recent years, and we call on all citizens who are opposed to these methods to unite with us to correct the present evils and secure good government for all, believing that this is an opportune time to cut loose from and sever all ties with the old parties.

FLORIDA.

Democratic.

June 20.—The platform adopted has for its main features the indorsement of William J. Bryan for President, the denunciation of trusts, demand for the repeal of all war taxes, 16 to 1 ratio of coinage, governmental control of corporations, especially of railroads, direct vote for United States Senators, a graduated income tax and reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis.

GEORGIA.

Democratic.

June 14.—Ballot reform, honest elections, United States control of the Nicaragua Canal, expansion of trade with foreign countries and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people were favored by the convention, and trusts, protection, imperialism, a large standing army and the Porto Rican policy of the Government were condemned. Special State planks included the following: We favor an amendment to the Consti-

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tution of Georgia limiting the power of the General Assembly to levy and assess taxes, for any purpose whatsoever, exceeding a specified percentum, except for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion and defending the State in time of war. We demand that the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed, so as to permit a system of local State banks, under such restrictions and by the deposit of such securities as will absolutely protect persons dealing with them.

Populist.

June 14.—The platform called for an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate, a free ballot and a fair count, and the public ownership of all public utilities. The fee system, and the acceptance of passes by public officials were condemned. The convict labor law was treated as follows: We emphatically condemn the convict law passed by the Legislature of 1897 as being the enactment of a system more iniquitous than the old lease act. We believe that the State herself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads and not allow them to be brought in competition with free labor, and that reformatories be established for juvenile criminals.

Republican.

The Republican voters of Georgia held no convention in 1900.

HAWAII (Territory).

Republican.

September 24.—The convention adopted a platform indorsing President McKinley's Administration and containing many planks dealing with measures of interest to the Territory of Hawaii. Chief among them are declarations in favor of the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the Pacific cable, and pledges of efforts to secure harbor improvements and good public buildings for the islands.

Democratic.

September 24.—Opposition to the Government of the United States, denunciation of annexation, Hawaii for Hawaiians, and planks referring to local improvements were the principal features of the platform adopted by the Democratic convention.

IDAHO.

Republican.

July 18.—The Republican party of Idaho renews its allegiance to the principles of Republicanism, and declares its unqualified approval of the National platform adopted at Philadelphia, its adherence to the principles represented by the official acts of the Administration of William McKinley, and pledges itself to the support of the same. We are in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to give Congress the power more fully to regulate and suppress trusts, and we denounce the action of the Democratic party in the present Congress, who, by their votes, defeated the proposition to submit such an amendment to the people of the United States for their ratification. We condemn the policy of the present State administration whereby it has sought to deprive a large number of honest settlers in the northern part of the State of their lands taken up under the Homestead laws of the United States; and which has further resulted in losing to the State thousands of acres of valuable timber lands. We condemn the policy of the present State administration in converting the boards of control of the various State institutions into partisan political machines; and the Republican party pledges itself to place these institutions in the hands of those who will conduct them solely for the public good and not in the interest of any political organization. We remember with feelings of gratitude and pride the gallant patriotic services rendered to our country by the brave volunteer soldiers from Idaho, and glory in their deeds of valor and faithfulness to the call of duty. We pledge them the loyal support of the Republican party in recognition of their services.

Silver Republican.

July 21.—The Silver Republicans of Idaho indorse and adopt the National platform promulgated at Kansas City, July 12, 1900, as our declaration of principles. We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetallism and the use of both gold and silver as the basic money upon which the business of our country should be conducted, and favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the action of any other nation on earth. We denounce the gold standard law as a measure enacted in the interest of the trusts and the money power and a detriment to the good of the common people. We favor a graduated tax upon incomes as one of the best and most just methods of raising public revenue, and if necessary to secure this a constitutional amendment, and the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people and until our present system of electing Senators is changed we favor their nomination in State convention. Combinations, trusts and monopolies formed for the purpose of controlling prices are unjust, oppressive and extort from the masses excessive profits without adequate returns, and we favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and suppress them. We favor a National irrigation law that will enable the farmers and settlers to reclaim the arid lands of the West and make them productive. We favor the reservation of the public lands for the benefit of the homesteader; oppose the creation of extensive forest reserves, embracing within their borders the best timber lands of the State, as unjust and calculated to retard the development of its resources and the settlement of the country. We demand the rescinding of the orders issued by the Cleveland and McKinley administrations for the creation of these reserves, believing that such lands should be restored to the public domain for settlement and

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development. We are opposed to the United States leasing public lands of the West whereby the large syndicates will be enabled to secure control of the public domain to the detriment of the small stockmen, the farmer and the homesteader.

Democratic. June 6.—The chief plank in the platform was an indorsement of William J. Bryan for President. The resolutions adopted also favored fusion of all reform elements.

People's. July 21.—We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the People's party and heartily indorse the platform adopted by our National Convention at Sioux Falls. We congratulate the settlers on our Indian lands on the passage of the Free Homes bill. Within the borders of our State are millions of acres of arid lands and we are in favor of National appropriations to aid in the establishment of a system of reservoirs and canals to irrigate and reclaim said lands. We are in favor of that principle of government known as "Initiative and Referendum" and urge the passage of such laws as will enable the people of this State to pass upon all legislative measures. We demand the immediate discontinuance of martial law in Shoshone County, under which the pernicious system of permits to seek employment has been inaugurated and we demand the abolition of said system. We further demand that all civil and political rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws be immediately restored to all citizens of our beloved State.

Fusion. July 17.—The State conventions of the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties effected a fusion, declared for Bryan, free silver, legislative control of trusts, and against the foreign, domestic and financial policy of the Administration.

ILLINOIS.

Republican. May 9.—The platform after reaffirming the principles of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1896 and calling attention to the prosperous condition of the country "under the wise, businesslike and patriotic Administration of President McKinley," proceeds: We congratulate the people of the country on the enactment into law of the Currency bill, which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value. Financial discussions no longer disturb the business conditions of our people, and all business transactions have been placed on a basis that insures protection to capital and encouragement to the employment of labor. . . . Cuba has been made free from Spanish misrule and a stable government established there. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have become the possessions of the United States as the inevitable and unavoidable results of that war. We fully indorse the action of Congress and the President in the administration of the affairs in these islands and all legislation respecting the same, and we pledge our allegiance to the Nation's policy relating to them as formulated and carried out by the present Administration. In indorsing and approving the policy and course of the Administration and the legislation of Congress thus far relating to our new possessions we express our confidence in the ability of a Republican Administration to deal with the complicated and important questions involved in any legislation for those islands which may arise hereafter. We favor such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products. All aggregations of capital formed for this purpose are detrimental to the best interests of trade and hostile to the laboring people. The administration of Governor Tanner was indorsed, and also the public services of United States Senator Cullom. The platform concluded with a strong indorsement of President McKinley.

Democratic. June 27.—The platform indorses the National platform of 1896 "in whole and in all its parts." It denounces the National Administration as "the weakest in the history of the Nation," and especially condemns the "cowering attitude of the President and his advisers in refusing consolation and sympathy to the heroic Boers in their struggle for independence"; invokes public condemnation of "an administrative policy which denies to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands the principle of home rule and self-government and seeks the subjugation of a free and enlightened people for the glory of an imperial policy revolting to our traditions and a defiance to the principles of our Federal Constitution." The new currency law is declared to be the foundation for a "money trust which will have power to control the prices of all property and to stimulate or strangle business." Sympathy is expressed for the Boers, while imperialism is denounced as "necessarily leading to militarism and as wholly foreign to our system of government." Alliances with European nations are "regarded with apprehension." "Trusts and monopolies, formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling products and prices in the interest solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on," the resolutions declare, "can result only in industrial serfdom for the mass of the people." Protective tariff and "railway discrimination" are declared to be blamable for existing trusts, and stringent legislation is demanded for their restriction. The immediate building of an American interoceanic canal is favored, the Monroe Doctrine is reaffirmed, postal savings banks are favored, as are also public ownership of public utilities and the election of United States Senators by direct vote. The general principle of the initiative and referendum is favored. "Unqualified admiration" is expressed for William J. Bryan, who is declared to have been robbed of office in 1896. The Illinois delegation to Kansas City is instructed to vote as a unit for Bryan. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

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INDIANA.

Republican.

April 25.—The platform emphatically indorsed the wise and patriotic Administration of President McKinley. The attitude of the Administration was approved on all points, especially coinage, the open door in China, the administration of insular affairs and the conduct of the Spanish war. The planks relating to insular affairs are as follows: The conflict with Spain was begun and carried on from humane and disinterested motives. The possession of the islands which came to our hands as a result of that war was a consequence of it not foreseen, but which could not be avoided with honor and safety. We cannot escape the responsibility resting upon us. Our first duty is to establish the authority of the United States against armed resistance, then to replace military by civil administration. We pledge the largest possible freedom of control in their affairs, as their ability for self-government shall be developed, and to use all proper means to advance their civilization and enlightenment. We unhesitatingly indorse and approve the policy and course of the Administration and the legislation by Congress in respect to our newly acquired possessions, and express full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and ability of the Administration, supported by a Republican Congress, to deal wisely and justly with the questions concerning the same as they may arise. Following is the text of the financial plank: We congratulate the American people in that the Republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money by comprehensive, courageous legislation. The Republican party has always stood and now stands for money laws that benefit all people alike, without preference of one over another, the borrower as well as the lender, and such as equalize and lower the rates of interest throughout the country. And to this end we favor legislation authorizing elasticity in our bank currency for the benefit of our producers, the laborers, the farmer and the manufacturer, and for the general commerce of our people, under the guidance and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. Indiana's Senators and Representatives were commended for their labors; the memories of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, Major-General Henry W. Lawton and Colonel Richard W. Thompson were eulogized. Additional anti-trust legislation was favored, both State and Federal, and a plea was made for "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers and sailors." The early construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the direction and exclusive control of the United States Government was recommended, and the enactment and enforcement of laws restricting and preventing the importation of such undesirable foreign population as is prejudicial to free American labor was favored.

Democratic.

June 6.—After instructing its delegates to the National Convention for Bryan and indorsing the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, the platform condemns the policy of President McKinley's Administration, and on State affairs says: We call attention to the reform legislation which the Democratic party has given the people of this State, the school book law, the tax laws, the Australian ballot, the fee and salary reform, and the many statutes for the protection of labor. The Republican party is now hypocritically claiming credit for the reduction of our State debt, made possible by the Democratic tax law, the enactment of which it opposed. It has mutilated the Australian ballot and repealed the statute making the bribery of voters a penal offence. In four years of absolute control of State affairs it has failed to pass any effectual legislation against monopolies or trusts, but has uniformly defeated all effort to enact anti-trust laws. We pledge ourselves to an economical administration of State affairs, the non-partisan management of the State institutions, the continuation of the reform work begun by the Democratic party and the enactment and enforcement of State legislation against trusts.

Populist (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

February 22.—After declaring in favor of Government ownership of all lines of transportation, telegraphs and telephones, and municipal ownership of streetcar lines, light and water plants, the resolutions said: We view with alarm the enormous increase in the assessed value of property for the purpose of taxation in Indiana, and we demand a more rigid economy in the management of State, county and municipal affairs. We favor a State law requiring the letting of all legal advertisements to the lowest bidder. We are opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. We favor the election of the county superintendent by the vote of the people.

Prohibition.

May 1.—The platform declared that abolition of the liquor traffic could only be accomplished through a political party. The platform denounced the annulment of the anti-canteen law by the President and members of his Cabinet as being unjustifiable in law and revolutionary and unpatriotic in principle, and charged President McKinley with moral cowardice in refusing to exercise his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to abolish the sale of liquor in the Army canteen, and to prohibit its importation into our newly acquired territory.

IOWA.

Republican.

May 10.—The platform adopted says, in part: In the light of to-day it is apparent that the attempt to debase the currency as a remedy for the hard times then prevailing was a monstrous blunder, which, if successful, would have involved the country in lasting humiliation and shame and proved disastrous to its industrial interests. We insist that no issue can be paramount to the maintenance of the public credit and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party

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stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call upon all conservative men to act with us in keeping that party from power. We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly as they demonstrate their capacity to exercise it; we hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity. We favor legislation that will effectually protect the public from the evils of combinations in restraint of trade. For measures to properl· restrict the power of aggregated capital, to protect the individual rights of all men and preserve freedom of competition and of opportunity we rely upon the Republican party, trusting to that wise and safe statesmanship which in emergencies of the last four years has been so satisfactorily tested.

August 1.—The platform, which was unanimously adopted, indorsed the National and State administrations, deplored the death of Senator Gear as a loss to the State and Nation, and concluded: In the remote East, among a strange and alien people, in scenes of terror and of peril, Edwin H. Conger, a citizen of Iowa, is now representing not only the honor of his country, but the dignity and manhood of the American people. His friends and neighbors, of whatever faith, earnestly pray for the safety and immediate succor of him and of his family, and that the day may come speedily when, in his own home, he may receive the assurances of their constant sympathy and their ever increasing interest and regard.

Democratic.

May 3.—The platform reaffirmed unqualified allegiance to the Chicago platform, called for the nomination of Bryan, opposed the gold standard and the retirement of greenbacks to be displaced by banknotes. Sympathy for the Boers was expressed, the policy of the Administration in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines was denounced as a stain upon American honor, and imperialism and militarism were vigorously attacked.

August 16.—The platform indorsed the action of the Kansas City Convention, and contained the following special planks: As a phase of the trust question, bearing disastrously on manufacturing interests in Iowa and other agricultural States we point to the fact that the combination of the manufacturing trusts and the railway trust have resulted in closing many such factories. Many plants in Iowa now stand idle because they have either been driven out of business by unfair competition or have been absorbed by the trusts and closed down. We demand the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws, both State and National, to control all trusts; we deprecate the growing power and influence of railways in State politics and the subserviency of the Executive Council, the Railroad Commission and even the Governor himself to railway dictation. We demand that railway rates and taxation as well as legislation affecting railways shall be shaped and fixed for the benefit of the whole people without improper interference from the special interests involved. We condemn the subterfuge of the mulct and pharmacy act by which the Republican party has returned the saloon to Iowa while still maintaining the farce of prohibition. The Democratic party believes in majority rule, it favors the honest and open policy of local control with stringent regulations. We condemn the Republican party for passing the anti-fusion law, and constantly changing other election laws with the view to confuse the voter and defeat the will of the electorate. We earnestly urge all citizens who love liberty and oppose the imperialistic policy of the Republican party to rally to the support of our standard bearers in this Presidential campaign.

Populist. (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

August 1.—The platform indorsed the Omaha and Cincinnati declarations; indorsed Barker and Donnelly; denounced the Republican party for "cruel capitalism" and the Democratic party as the "servile imitator of the Republicans in all the villanous legislation of the last thirty years"; declared imperialism "is a sham battle between the two old parties to obscure real issues"; denounced restrictions upon the ballot in various Southern States, and especially the Goebel Election law in Kentucky, and declared for the initiative and referendum.

August 28.—The convention indorsed the candidacy of Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly for President and Vice-President respectively, and decided to put a State ticket into the field.

People's. (FUSION).

April 17.—The platform denounced the course of the Administration in regard to the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, declared against imperialism, declared against the currency bill, slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Islands, and demanded more rigid legislation regarding trusts.

United Christian.

July 4.—The platform declared: That we as a party favor whatever tends to make men and women virtuous, intelligent and happy. We demand the abolition of the liquor traffic in State and Nation. We favor the control of our monetary systems as provided by the Constitution of the United States. We demand direct legislation by the people as the true standard of right governed only by the golden rule. We demand the extension of the elective franchise to all American citizens regardless of sex. We declare for the election of the President and Vice-President and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. We favor Government ownership and control of public utilities and the correction of all evils existing under the present systems.

KANSAS.

Republican.

May 16.—Commendation of the course of the Administration was followed by a demand for the enforcement of the Anti-Trust act of 1890, and the railroad question was treated as follows: The Republican party pledges itself to the work of securing to the people such legislation, founded in common justice and business sense, as will provide adequate protection

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against the greed of the corporations without crippling them with unjust exactions. We favor the re-establishment of the Board of Railroad Commissioners with such additional powers as shall render their work effective, and with power to fix and enforce just rates, and recommend the election of this Board by the people. We favor a law which will enable railroad men who are necessarily engaged in running their trains upon Election Day to cast their votes. The operation of trains often makes it impossible under our present voting system for conductors and members of train crews to cast their votes, and their inability to find time from their work to go to the polls thus deprives several thousand people of the State, each year, of the right of suffrage. We pledge ourselves to some measure which will make it possible for these men to enjoy suffrage without embarrassment to their work.

Democratic.

July 24.—After declaring that the Kansas City platform was regarded as a second Declaration of Independence, the State platform advocated the continuance of the Sanitary Board for the protection of the cattle industry, demanded relief from oppression by trusts, with special reference to the Standard Oil Company, and on railroad affairs demanded the abolition of the pass system and the practice of using double headers, or two engines to one train of twice the ordinary size, and said: There should be created by law a public tribunal clothed with all power necessary for the complete and efficient regulation and control of the railways of the State in their relations to the public and to their agents, servants and employes and to all persons whomsoever, and in all of their conduct and actions in the operation of their roads, and in the prosecution of their business in all things and at all times.

Prohibition.

June 20.—The platform declared: 1. That the liquor traffic is the greatest of all evils, and we demand the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. 2. We affirm our loyalty to the National Prohibition party and its principles as the only party that stands committed to the overthrow of the liquor traffic in State and Nation. 3. The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied on account of sex.

Populist.

July 25.—After demanding the election of United States Senators by direct vote, a change in the administration of the Pension Bureau, establishment of the initiative and referendum, the platform says: We demand the withdrawal of all special privileges now granted by law to corporations or individuals, and the application of the principle of government ownership as a remedy for monopolies of every kind. Believing the public work ought to be done by the people in their own interest, we favor the municipal ownership and operation of plants for the supply of water, light, heat and power, and also of all streetcar lines and telephone systems. An amendment to the State banking laws was called for, which will provide for taxing the banks to create a fund, to be under the control of the State Bank Commissioner, and to be used to reimburse depositors in banks which become insolvent.

KENTUCKY.

Republican.

July 17.—The platform, after calling attention to the special election for Governor, continues: We declare that the only tolerable government is self-government. We declare that in this State all mer must be free and equal and that the will of the people must be the supreme law of the State. We demand for each child a free school, but we deny that education or accumulated property alone confer the right of suffrage. The first duty of Kentucky citizenship is to repeal the Goebel election law, which is the source and continuing strength of the wrongs done in this State. A vote of confidence next November in men who are all usurpers of office and who have for a year past been acting together to thwart the declared will of the people will be accepted as a vote of confidence in the election law that is a blot on our statute book. The Goebel law must be abolished or republican institutions must be surrendered. The convention invites all friends of civil liberty and social order to unite with the Republicans in Kentucky in securing the repeal of the Goebel election law and the preservation of the liberties of the people.

Democratic.

July 19.—After indorsing the action of the Kansas City Convention and recommending amendment of the 1898 election law, the platform continues: We present the people of Kentucky the picture of an army of intimidation, unlawfully quartered in the public buildings of the State; a State Senator, while in the discharge of his duty to the State, stricken down by an assassin's bullet, fired from ambush, from the executive building, then occupied by his political adversary, who hoped to profit by his death; that adversary arming, filling and surrounding the building with armed men instructed to defy the civil authorities and prevent search for the assassin; the same political adversary and Republican pretender by force dissolving the Legislature in violation of the Constitution; attempting by military power to force the Legislature to meet in a veritable slaughter pen for the Democratic members; driving its members through the streets of Frankfort at the point of the bayonet; forcibly preventing the Legislature from meeting in its lawful and proper place; keeping armed, riotous and disorderly men under the very window of the room where lay dying the assassin's victim; driving the Court of Appeals from the Capitol; by military force defying the writ of habeas corpus; aiding with the soldiery and spurious pardons those lawfully accused of capital crimes to flee from justice; the same Republican pretender fleeing from the State after indictment and remaining a fugitive from justice, protected by an open violation of the Constitu-

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tion of the United States, after having declared to the people of the State: "I am a citizen of this State, amenable to its laws. I am not a criminal, neither shall I ever be a fugitive from justice. Whenever indicted I shall appear for trial." And we confidently declare our belief that a majority of people in Kentucky favor the preservation of law and order; of both civil and personal liberty, and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the people—Democratic doctrine which is the hope and inspiration of every true Democrat. We declare to the world that the mob and the assassin shall not be the arbiter of the rights of the citizens of Kentucky, nor shall the penalty of an appeal to the law and the regular constituted authorities be left at the hands of the assassin. Law and order must and shall prevail in Kentucky.

People's (FUSION).

August 1.—Both the great parties are denounced, and the Goebel law was attended to as follows: We point especially to the present condition in Kentucky, where through a vicious and unjust election law made by the Democratic party, and upheld by that party to-day, one-fifth of the voters of the State were disfranchised, the certificate of a Democratic Election Commission, based upon the returns of election officers selected by the Democratic party in every precinct, and showing a plurality for the Republican nominees, being ignored and the State officered by men defeated at the polls. We condemn this Goebel election law as imperialism of the most dangerous character, and denounce the professions of the Democratic party as insincere as long as it is responsible for this blighting imperialism, disfranchising American citizens and depriving them of their constitutional privileges. We declare that this unjust and iniquitous election law should be repealed, and in its stead enacted a law giving all parties fair and just representation at the polls and on the returning boards, through representatives selected by the authorities of the several parties, and so constructed as to make impossible partisan advantage through the manipulation and operation of the laws of the commonwealth.

Populist (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

August 1.—The National platfom was approved, and on the franchise and elections the planks adopted were: We declare our unalterable opposition to any effort to limit the franchise, holding that the Constitution guarantees to every citizen the right to vote and have that vote counted as cast, regardless of wealth, education, color or previous condition of servitude. We declare that the issue of fair elections and that of direct legislation are one and inseparable; that direct legislation through the initiative and referendum is the only possible guarantee that corrupt politicians will not continue their assaults upon popular government.

Prohibition.

After the usual planks relative to the liquor traffic, the platform says: We favor such an amendment to the present Constitution of Kentucky and wise revision of the election laws of Kentucky that every citizen, without regard to sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, who can read or write the Declaration of Independence of the United States, shall, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, be allowed an unrestricted ballot, and such ballot shall be turned in as cast. We demand that laws be passed and rigidly enforced excluding from entrance to the United States those who cannot read or write, or who are criminals, paupers or dangerously diseased.

LOUISIANA.

Republican.

March 5.—The convention reaffirmed the principles declared by the National party at the St. Louis Convention, and sustained the policy of the Administration in its policy regarding the results of the Spanish war. The platform continues: For the National defence, for the re-enforcement of the Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards, we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the Fifty-fifth Congress at its last session, so that the American built, American owned and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce. We view with alarm and amazement the growing tendency of the Southern Democracy to eliminate from the electorate by unjust constitutional enactments a large, industrious, loyal and conservative class of our fellow citizens. The Republican party knows no distinction among the suffragans of this country on account of race, color or previous condition. We therefore condemn the action of the Democratic party of Louisiana for creating in the organic law of the State a privileged class of voters, and denounce such a provision as un-American and un-Republican, and ask the patriotic people of the United States to join with us in testing the constitutionality of the law, and to destroy, if possible, its baneful influence upon the growth and progress of the age.

Republican (LILY WHITE).

April 30.—The resolutions declared the State election of April 17 to be one of the most fraudulent ever held in the State. Specific resolutions were: Resolved, That we approve and indorse the Administration of President McKinley, and pledge our delegation to support him for renomination as the Republican candidate for President at the November election. Resolved, That a majority of the voters of the State of Louisiana are Republicans. Our agriculture, commerce, shipping, railroads, steamboats, manufacturing and labor interests are all dependent for prosperity on the policies of the Republican party; that with a fair registration, an honest election and an honest effort the electoral vote of Louisiana can be counted on for the Republican party, and we here and now consecrate ourselves to organize for a grand and determined effort to see that

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our votes are cast and counted at the next election for the candidates of our choice. Resolved, That the union of the Howell and Herwig factions was induced by the desire that there should be but one regular Republican organization in this State. The Howell committee contested with the Herwig committee for three years, and finally yielded to a union with it, only because it was the recognized organ of the party of this State.

Colored Republicans.

April 30.—The most important action of the convention was the organization of a State Committee with P. F. Herwig as chairman, and the Executive Committee was authorized to place Presidential Electors in the field. No platform was adopted.

Democratic.

December 20, 1899.—After declaring allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1896 the platform said: We denounce the monopolistic combinations known as trusts, and demand that the Legislature and Congress do pass such laws within the competency of each as shall regulate, restrain and suppress them. We impress upon our Representatives and Senators in Congress the paramount importance of judicious Federal aid to the levee system of the Mississippi River; to the jettying and deepening of Southwest Pass; to the improvement of the great waterways of the West and South, and to the prompt building of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—all works of National importance, in which Louisiana is so deeply interested.

MAINE.

Republican.

June 27.—The convention indorsed the nominations and platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and the platform adopted by the Lewiston convention of April 19. On State affairs readjustment of the system of State taxation, free popular education, and the creation of the office of State Auditor were favored, and good roads were called for in the following plank: Good roads enhance the value of property and are potent factors in the development of every community. We favor such action by the State as will bring to the knowledge of local officials the most successful methods of maintaining the roads committed to their care, and promote effective legislation to that end.

Democratic.

July 11.—We indorse the principles laid down in the platform, adopted by the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City, July 4, and pledge our unqualified support to Bryan and Stevenson, candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The Democratic party is, as it always has been, the friend of labor, and we deplore the conditions which have grown up under Republican rule whereby honest toil is deprived of its just share of the wealth which it produces; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to restore it to the high and dignified position to which by nature it is entitled, and toward the accomplishment of this object we favor the enactment of a fifty-eight hour law. Economy in government is the watchword of the Democratic party; therefore, in the interests of the people and for economy we oppose the creation of the proposed new office of State Auditor, for the purpose of examination of accounts, a duty now encumbered upon the Governor's Council, the State being already overburdened with officeholders." Other planks favored the abolition of the fee system in all forms of criminal procedure, revision of the system of taxation, election of Railroad Commissioners by the people, and the resubmission of the prohibitory law. High license and local option were favored for cities and towns of more than 3,000 inhabitants, and pending resubmission an impartial enforcement of the present prohibition law was demanded.

MARYLAND.

Republican.

May 9.—After indorsing the Administration's course in foreign and domestic affairs, the convention adopted planks as follows: Combinations of capital having as their object or effect the control of the production of commodities, their markets and prices, are injurious to the best interests of the people. We favor such additional legislation, State and National, as shall establish the complete legal control over all trusts and monopolies, with full power to dissolve the same and inflict punishment on all who thus seek for personal gain to destroy honest competition and prevent the widest possible employment to labor. In this connection we deplore the failure of our last Legislature to make any attempt to correct the evils growing out of these combinations. We concur with the press of the entire State and public opinion in condemning the partisan, scandalous and corporation ridden Legislature of Maryland which recently adjourned. We remind the people of Maryland that the old Democratic machine is once more in full control of our State. We contrast the present State government and the last Legislature with the wise reforms and beneficent laws of two Republican Legislatures, and the clean and satisfactory administration of Governor Lloyd Lowndes and his Republican associates.

Democratic.

June 5.—After declining to instruct delegates to the Kansas City Convention, but declaring in favor of William J. Bryan, the convention denounced the policy and actions of the National Administration, and adopted the following plank dealing with State affairs: Congratulating ourselves upon the return of the Democracy to power in Maryland, we heartily acknowledge the thoroughness and fidelity with which Governor John Walter Smith, in his brief administration, has carried out his pledges to the people and demonstrated his worthiness of popular confidence and support. And reviewing the work of the Legislature of 1900, we are gratified to be able to declare that in uprightness and intelligence, and in a conscientious desire to legislate wisely and well, it deserves, and will receive, the approval of the people.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican.

April 26.—The resolutions reaffirmed "unwavering adherence" to the National platform of 1896, of which every position "has been adhered to, every pledge has been kept." It congratulated the country "upon the rejection of free silver coinage and the indorsement of the gold standard," and said: We believe that monetary laws should consider the interests of the borrower as well as the lender, should tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts of the country, at all seasons of the year, to the farmer, the manufacturer and the exporter, and should make it possible for our people to obtain and extend credit on terms as favorable and at rates as low as their foreign competitors. The Republican party, therefore, pledges itself to support such amendments to the banking laws as will provide a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange, to the end that capital may obtain fair returns, that American commerce may be enlarged, and that labor may be assured of steady employment and of the largest possible share in the fruits of our expanding trade. Concerning the trusts, the platform said: The very prosperity of recent years has had a tendency to encourage combinations of capital for industrial and commercial purposes so great and unprecedented as to require the serious and careful consideration of the people of the Nation. In so far as such combinations are for lawful purposes, they may not be restrained. But whenever they tend to impair the equal rights and privileges of all citizens by restraint of trade, by oppression of weaker competitors, or by enhancing the cost of the necessities of life, they become unlawful and must be sternly dealt with. Such combinations are the inevitable results of the sharp competition which relentlessly enforces reductions of cost, and are frequently an incident of prosperity, but the evils which arise from them are not to be cured by a return to adversity through the success of the Democratic party. Such a remedy would be worse than the disease. Whenever they become destructive of the rights of citizens they should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the Legislatures of the States, or by Congress, if the resulting evils are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the States. If they create business disorder and commercial panic by the practice of concealment and secrecy, they should be made to stand forth in the light of publicity, and if by the power of their combined capital they are enabled to obtain disproportionate advantages they should be taxed according to the value of the franchises they enjoy. The true solution of these economic problems is the prerogative of no party, but is rather the common duty of all the citizens. The Republican party, however, stands, and has always stood, for the protection of the rights of the citizen not only from foreign, but from domestic, interference, and may be trusted to deal with these combinations in such a way as to insure the fullest liberty of private enterprise without working the destruction of the prosperity of the Nation. By the Treaty of Paris a number of islands formerly held by Spain have come under the dominion of the United States, and by the terms of the treaty the duty of providing for their government and of determining the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants has devolved upon the Congress of the United States. No greater trust than the uplifting and educating of these defenceless people has been imposed upon the United States. The Republican party believes it to be the high and solemn duty of the Nation to accept and execute this trust, with all the responsibilities it involves, by retaining the islands and by providing for their adequate government upon the principles of liberty and humanity. In view of the problems presented by these acquisitions we renew our belief in the wisdom of the system of legislation formulated by the Republican party to increase and guard the efficiency of the Civil Service; and we believe that the thorough enforcement and extension of the existing Civil Service laws will aid the Government in the creditable discharge of these new and wide responsibilities. We believe that proper defence of the Nation's rights in our new insular possessions, the better protection of their inhabitants and the interests of an expanding commerce imperatively demand the construction of an Isthmian canal and the laying of a Pacific cable. At the same time Congress should offer by appropriate legislation such reasonable protection and encouragement to American shipping as shall revive, build up and strengthen our merchant marine, to the end that this Nation shall reap the full share of the advantages and profits of the carrying trade of the world, to which it is entitled by its position, importance and wealth. The platform also expressed "hearty and unqualified indorsement of the Administration of President McKinley," and closed as follows: Massachusetts is proud of the record of her representative in the counsels of the Administration. She has many times given proof of her confidence in him. No trust, however important, has been imposed upon him which has not been discharged with honor. By his brilliant and successful administration of the affairs of the Navy he has won the gratitude and esteem of the Nation. While Massachusetts has never undertaken to pledge or bind her delegates, we doubt not they will give voice to the unanimous sentiment of her people in asking the Convention to honor both the Commonwealth and the Nation by associating with President McKinley upon the National ticket the name of John D. Long.

October 4, 1900.—The platform after commending the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Crane said: "We congratulate the country on the vast expansion of its export trade during the last four years, and we favor suitable measures for the encouragement of our merchant marine, to the end that American products may be carried in American ships. The American Nation is rightfully in possession of the Philippines, and charged before the world with the maintenance of law and order therein. The Republican party insists that this responsibility shall not be evaded, that the sovereignty of the United States in those islands shall not be surrendered at the call of the rifle, but that the honor of the Nation and the interests of humanity require

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that it be maintained so long as necessary for the protection of their inhabitants against anarchy within or oppression from without, having always in view that enjoyment by them of the highest measure of self-government which their capacity warrants. We favor such further legislation, National and State, as the interests of the public may require for the prevention of the evils arising from the formation of those combinations, whether called by the name of trusts or otherwise, which 'tend to destroy competition, control the price of material and of the finished product, and which deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.' We are opposed to the granting of any special privileges to such combinations by any branch of the Government, whether in Nation, State or municipality, as has been done under Democratic rule in the city of New-York. We direct attention to the fact that while the power of Congress to deal with this subject is limited, the only effective National legislation against such trusts or combinations was enacted by a Republican Congress, signed by a Republican President, and has been successfully invoked by a Republican Administration in several instances for the dissolution of combinations organized to control transportation charges and in restraint of trade. We further direct attention to the fact that the laws of Massachusetts, enacted by Republican legislators, require such publicity in the management of corporations, and impose such penalties for the capitalization of fictitious values, as to afford the best protection to the public against such combinations. The result of this campaign must be the maintenance or the overthrow of the prosperity now enjoyed by the American people. This prosperity is in large measure due to the enactment, in accordance with the pledges of the Republican party, of tariff legislation for the protection of American industries, and of currency legislation establishing the gold standard. The election of men upon a platform such as that adopted by the Democratic party at Kansas City, which pledges them to reverse both of these policies, would of itself produce lack of confidence. Capital would withhold itself from new enterprise and withdraw from that in which it is already embarked. Labor would be deprived of employment. Stagnation in business would follow, and general distress to the people. The present prosperity will be continued by the election of candidates pledged to the maintenance of those policies under which it has been attended. Wisdom urges and patriotism demands the election of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt."

Democratic.

May 16.—The platform adopted was in the usual form, and there was no kick from the cotton manufacturing districts against the plank on "imperialism," although a number of the delegates favor holding the Philippines. The platform also contained strong expressions of sympathy for the Boers and condemnation of "England's cruel crime."

October 2.—The resolutions indorsed the Kansas City platform, and declared against conquest, colonization and forcible government. The law enacted by the Republican Congress for the government of Porto Rico was denounced to be a gross outrage upon the liberties of the people of that island, a scheme of despotic rule, devised for the plunder and oppression of the people, rather than for its just government. The platform continues: We maintain that the people of Porto Rico are entitled to all the rights of American citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution to all other sections of our common country, and should not be subjected to the wrong of taxation without representation, against which our fathers revolted. To Cuba we owe a free constitution, framed by free men and submitted to the people of Cuba for their approval free from interference or influence by the United States. To the Philippines we owe a speedy restoration of their independence, our assistance in establishing a stable government and our protection of the new nation against the invasions of foreign Powers. We protest against the slaughter of those who dare to appear in arms for the defence of their freedom, and against the policy which makes servile submission the price of peace. The patriotism of the Boers was commended, alliance with any foreign nation condemned, and the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty called for. The planks relative to labor are as follows: We condemn the system of servitude which binds the worker to the workshop by forcing him to buy the necessaries of life from the company stores, by paying him his wages only at unreasonably long intervals and by forcing him to pay extravagant prices for material used in his regular vocation. Such acts of injustice, committed by the operating companies, have but lately driven thousands of men out of employment in the Pennsylvania mines and obliged the public to pay enhanced prices for their fuel. We call attention to the fact that practically all the legislation in the interests of labor enacted in Massachusetts in the last twenty years has been introduced by Democrats and placed on the statute books by the unanimous vote of the Democrats aided by a majority of the Republicans. The extravagance of the Republican State government is condemned and a substantial reduction of fares and freights on railroads within the State is demanded. The platform approves "an income tax in State and Nation" and invites the support of the people "to our tried, devoted and unrivalled candidates, Bryan and Stevenson."

MICHIGAN.

Republican.

July 28.—After approving the work of the Philadelphia Convention and the general policy of the Administration, the platform touched on special matters as follows: We favor the prompt repeal of all special railroad charters granting to any railroad in the State special privileges. We believe that all the railroads of the State should do business under the same general laws. We condemn the corruption of State officials that has brought shame and disgrace to the State, and we demand the vigorous prosecution and punishment of all who are guilty. We favor the extension of rural free delivery service wherever its

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extension may be justified. In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate National legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories. We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Democratic.

July 25.—After pledging support to the Kansas City ticket and platform, the resolutions adopted call for lower taxes as one of the issues of the State campaign, and deal with the labor question as follows: We sympathize with the settlers of the upper peninsula in their prolonged struggle with the Michigan Land and Iron Company, Limited, that corporate grabber of public lands, and insist that the issues involved between them shall be speedily presented to and decided by the courts, the proper tribunals for dealing with questions of fraud, without interference from the officials of the Governmental Land Office. To the end that the hazards incident to a miners' life may be decreased, and the mining industry having reached such a stage of development, and the use of labor saving machinery having so vastly increased the value of labor in the mines, we therefore insist that a law should be enacted prohibiting mining corporations in this State from working their employes more than eight hours a day underground. The Democratic party has always favored legislation affording reasonable compensation to workingmen in the discharge of their duties. We therefore pledge ourselves, if intrusted with power in this State, to enact a law making corporation employers of labor liable to their employes in cases of injuries caused by the neglect of their co-employes.

MINNESOTA.

Republican.

May 18.—We, the Republicans of the State of Minnesota in convention assembled, affirm and renew our allegiance to the Republican party and its principles. We indorse the administration of President William McKinley and the Republican party, and congratulate the country on the revival of industrial and commercial prosperity brought about as a direct result of the application of Republican principles and policies of government during the present administration. The Republican party is proud of the fact that it has written the gold standard into the law of the land, and that its sound financial policy has contributed largely to the greatest prosperity the American people have ever known, and has raised the credit of the American Government to the highest point ever attained by any nation. The Republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor and highest wages, and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the Republican party now, as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling productions or fixing prices. Among other remedies we favor legislation providing for the utmost publicity as to the internal affairs of this class of corporations, and we favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting full power to Congress to protect the people against the evils threatened. We hereby declare our implicit confidence in President William McKinley and the Republican party to meet and solve the questions now before the country growing out of our war with Spain, to the entire satisfaction of the American people, and with justice and humanity to the people of the islands that came under our control because of that war. We declare for liberal legislation for the National defence, for the building of our Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of the American workmen in our mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards. Other planks expressed appreciation of the services of the Minnesota delegation in Congress and favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

June 20.—The convention approved the action of the Philadelphia Convention, called for liberal administration of the pension laws, sustained the gold standard, favored the amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by the Republicans in Congress, granting to both State and Congress the power to define, regulate, control and prohibit monopolies, combinations or trusts in the form of corporations or otherwise, and condemned the obstructive policy of the Democratic party, which, for the time being, defeated the submission of such amendment, and continued: We favor the speedy passage of the legislation now pending in Congress intended to prevent the sale of oleomargarine for that which it is not, and thereby protect the honest producer and innocent consumer of dairy products from the frauds now being practised upon both; and we therefore earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid by their work and votes in securing the passage of such legislation. The Republican party stands for the principle of fair and equal taxation, and insists that every business, whether owned by corporations or individuals, should bear its just share of the public burden. We heartily approve of the legislation enacted by the last Republican Legislature, known as the "Somerville Law," imposing a tax upon all foreign corporations doing business within this State. We commend the gross earnings system of taxation as to railroads. We believe that system to be attended with less friction and expense and to have produced better financial results than the method of direct taxation which pevails in some adjacent States. We are in favor of continuing the maintenance of this system in this State, and we insist that the rate of taxation under the gross earnings system shall be maintained at such figures as will make the tax annually collected on railroad property equal and uniform, with the taxes imposed upon other property throughout the State.

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Fusion. September 6.—The Democrats and Populists fused on a platform declaring for bimetallism, with gold and silver at 16 to 1, the repeal of the war tax, establishment of postal savings banks, the election of United States Senators by popular vote, the early granting of freedom to Cuba, and declaring against trusts, militarism and imperialism.

MISSISSIPPI.

Democratic. August 23.—The convention adopted the following declaration of principles: We heartily and earnestly indorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles promulgated by the party in convention assembled at Chicago in 1896, and recognize in the Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the ablest exponent of these principles, the statesman and patriot, the great tribune of the people. We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon governmental affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and combines as being inimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammelled government; and express ourselves as unalterably determined to aid by all possible and proper means in the control or destruction, if necessary, of these enemies of good government. Reviewing the past Democratic history of Mississippi we indorse with pride the administration of her public affairs, and especially we would express our unconditional approval of the clean administration of our present Governor and affirm our unshaken faith in the Democratic principles he has so worthily illustrated in his public life. We express our confidence in the virtue and unimpeachable integrity of the people in the selection of all public servants, and to that end indorse the system of primary elections under proper restrictions for all Democratic nominations, that every man may have a voice in the government under which he lives.

No other State political conventions were held in Mississippi in 1900, the business of the parties being managed by the several executive committees, and no platforms were promulgated.

MISSOURI.

Republican. May 16.—The Republicans of Missouri in convention assembled call attention, with pride, to the fact that the policies presented by the Republican party in its platform of 1896 have been fully vindicated and its promises all redeemed. We rejoice that we are citizens of a great and powerful Nation, whose achievements in peace and glorious victories in war are without a parallel. We indorse the progressive Administration of William McKinley for the blessings it has bestowed upon the American people in establishing the highest prosperity the country has ever known. We insist that no issue can be paramount to the maintenance of the public credit and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call on all conservative men to act with us in keeping that party from power. We congratulate the American people in that the Republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard, the standard of the commercial world, and the parity of all our forms of money, without contradiction, by comprehensive, courageous legislation. We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly as they demonstrate their ability to exercise it. We hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity. We are unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade or having for their purpose in the remotest degree stifling of competition; and we demand such legislation, both National and State, as will effectively protect the public from these evils. And if such legislation cannot be had under present constitutional powers, we demand such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will suppress such combinations. We favor the immediate enactment of such legislation by Congress as shall make the seas give evidence that American built, American owned and American named ships are carrying our foreign commerce. We condemn the twelve Democratic Congressmen from Missouri who failed to support the bill providing for the building of the Nicaragua Canal. And we heartily indorse the course of our Republican members in supporting said measure, whereby great foreign trade opportunities will be opened to the agricultural classes of the Mississippi Valley. We denounce the Democrats for their failure to enact timely and effective laws for the regulation of building and loan associations, that would have saved the loss of millions of savings invested by the people in such companies; we deplore the legislation which inflicts on our citizens frequent and costly changes in school text books, and we favor such laws as will give to the school children a proper series of text books at the lowest price. We favor such legislation as will give us good public roads, and demand the repeal of the makeshift laws enacted by the last Democratic Legislature. We recognize the fact that the valor and patriotism of the veterans of the war of 1861 and 1865 made it possible for our Nation to achieve its grand victories during the Spanish war, and that they are entitled to and we insist that they be given liberal treatment by our National Administration.

Democratic. June 6.—The convention reaffirmed allegiance to the time honored principles of the Democratic party as formulated by Jefferson, Jackson and others, declared in favor of equal rights to all, local self-government and strict construction of the Constitution. Tariff for revenue only, reduction of war taxes, removal of tariff on trust manufactured goods, expansion of trade relations, autonomy for Cuba, control of the Nicaragua Canal, and free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, were all favored. Anti-trust laws were promised, the administration

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of Governor Stephens was commended, taxation of franchises was demanded, and full and hearty support to William J. Bryan was pledged.

MONTANA.

Republican.

September 6.—After expressing hearty approval of the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, declaring for an eight hour workday, inviting investment of capital in the State and declaring that injurious combinations should be forbidden, the platform deals with the Clark case as follows: We regard with indignation and shame the odium that was cast upon our State by the corrupt methods that were employed in the election of a Democratic candidate for the Senate of the United States and express our unqualified condemnation of the Republican members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly who cast their votes for William A. Clark. We condemn all bribery, and pledge the Republican party to pursue those who practise it with our laws and our courts.

Democratic.

June 20.—The Daly wing of the Democratic party adopted a platform denouncing "the action of W. A. Clark in corrupting the late Legislature, in assailing the integrity of the Supreme Court, and in attempting to debauch the people of the entire Commonwealth as the colossal crime of the century."

June 21.—The Clark wing passed resolutions strongly condemning the Daly people and denouncing the resignation of Democratic State officers and Congressmen.

September 19.—The convention adopted a platform which indorsed the Kansas City platform and candidates, specifically demanding the free coinage of silver. They also indorsed the services of Senator William A. Clark as a member of the Senate, and demand his re-election by the Legislature to meet next January.

NEBRASKA.

Republican.

May 3.—We point with pride to the remodelling of our tariff laws, which has increased our revenues and not impeded trade; which has opened the doors of mills and factories to the millions of American skilled mechanics, and is returning to them the higher wages that are the just recompense for their toil. We indorse the legislation that has strengthened our financial system and firmly established the gold standard, and made the American dollars so safe and secure that they are kept busy chasing one another around the endless circle of business, too good to go into hiding and too patriotic to steal abroad. In answer to the cry for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the claim that there is not enough gold as a basis upon which to do the business of the country, the United States Treasury puts in evidence the $120,000,000 in gold that has come to it within a year and the $413,000,000 in gold now held within its vaults and the unexampled prosperity and measureless and limitless and countless financial transactions thus sustained without seeming effort. We denounce the attempt now desperately being made to array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling productions or fixing prices; but we also recognize that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wages and enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world.

Democratic.

March 19.—The Chicago platform of 1896 was indorsed, and the resolutions declared against the policy of the Administration in foreign affairs, a large standing Army, imperialism and the Porto Rican tariff. The election of United States Senators by popular vote was demanded, as were an income tax, free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and Government construction and ownership of a Nicaraguan Canal. Regarding combinations of capital, the resolutions said: We favor a State constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within the State, and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the State; but we further believe that Congress should supplement the efforts of the State by legislation which will require every corporation before engaging in interstate commerce to show that it has no water in its stock, and that it has neither attempted in the past, nor is attempting, to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise. Regarding greenbacks the platform said: Instead of the system favored by the Republican party under which National banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the Government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of National bank notes as fast as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

NEVADA.

Republican.

September 29.—Indorsement of the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration and earnest support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention were the opening planks in the platform. Trusts were condemned, and the Democratic overthrow of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution denounced. On State matters the platform said: We believe that with an economic system for the storage and the distribution of unappropriated water the productive capacity of Nevada can be enormously increased, and so believing

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we pledge our nominee for Congress, in the event of his election, to co-operate with the Congressmen from the arid States in seeking to obtain a liberal allowance in the general appropriation bill for the storage and distribution of water under the supervision and control of the States and Territories affected. We favor the lawful use of silver as a money in all manners compatible with the best interests of our Government, and we hereby pledge our nominee for Congress, in the event of his election, to exercise his best endeavors to secure the greatest possible use of silver beneficial to the mining States of this Union, without endangering the financial safety of our country. We reject the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Nevada authorizing a lottery as being an attempt to disgrace our State in the sight of the enlightened world. We regard the act upon our statute books legalizing prize fighting as a stigma upon the fair name of our State. We condemn the repeal of the "Purity of Elections" laws and demand the passage of an act reasonably limiting the expenditure of candidates and prohibiting corrupt practices during political campaigns and at the polls. We declare ourselves in favor of an eight hour workday on all public works, where the State, county or municipality pays for the labor, and in all mines, smelters, mills and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, and we pledge our nominees for the Legislature to work for a law embodying that principle. We condemn the present State administration for its profligacy in creating useless offices with which to reward its supporters.

Democratic.

September 6.—The convention indorsed the nominations and platform adopted at Kansas City, declared opposition to trusts and condemned the action of the Administration with reference to Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Alaska mining districts. Sympathy for the Boers was expressed, and Senator William M. Stewart was condemned for his defection from the silver cause. Railroad meddling with State affairs was objected to, a State constitutional convention demanded, lotteries and prizefighting condemned, and State regulation of the hours of labor favored. On other subjects the platform said: We hold that the silver question is still one of the important issues of this campaign, and that it will never be permanently settled until our mints are opened to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the consent of other nations. We congratulate the supporters of Bryan and Stevenson in Nevada, that they are not subjected to the humiliating necessity of abrogating or modifying any plank in their National platform for the accommodation of their Congressional nominee. We believe that water storage for arid lands should be recognized by the general Government as a part of its internal improvement system, and that liberal appropriations should be made for that purpose, and we call attention to the specific declaration in this behalf in our National platform, favoring an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for the purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

Silver Party.

September 6.—The principal planks of the platform were similar to those adopted by the Democratic convention, and the parties fused on a State ticket. Planks of special interest were: In line with our opposition to any control of public utilities by private citizens or combinations of capital, we here declare our emphatic dissent from any proposal to lease the public domain, recognizing in such a step the danger that would inevitably accrue to the honest struggler of limited means. We favor a workday of eight hours on all public works in which the State, county or municipality is the employer. We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people for the reason that such a method of election would return power to the hands where it properly belongs. We submit that with a proper valuation placed upon the property of the State the tax roll should show a valuation of $100,000,000 worth of property, that a true assessment, properly adjusted nearer to the equal value of property would reduce the average county taxes to perhaps $1 on the hundred, with the State's proportion at about 25 cents on the hundred; and we therefore recommend to all Silver party county conventions that they pledge their nominees to the Legislature to support such measures as will bring about a reform in this direction. Resolutions were added that the resolution condemnatory of Francis G. Newlands be stricken and expunged from the records of the State Central Committee of the Silver party, and that he was entitled to the commendation of the convention for his foresight two years ago, and for his action in opposing the re-election of William M. Stewart because of the latter's treason to the Silver organization in the campaign of 1898, and that the action of the State Central Committee deposing W. E. Sharon from the chairmanship of the State Central Committee be rescinded and expunged from the record.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Republican.

April 24.—In this convention, which marks the beginning of the Presidential campaign of the year 1900, we, the Republicans of New-Hampshire, congratulate the people upon the honest fulfilment of the pledges made in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and acknowledge the wise statesmanship of our President, William McKinley, under whose guidance the promises have been performed. As Chief Executive he has met and wisely solved graver National problems than have fallen to the lot of any predecessor, save Washington and Lincoln. We indorse that legislation of the present Congress which has established beyond a doubt the currency of the United States upon a gold standard of value, which insures all payments in honest dollars and answers the commercial demands of our own people and of foreign nations with which we deal. We rejoice in the passage of the Dingley act, and in the greatly increased prosperity of the people which has followed. We glory in the

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triumphs of the Spanish war, both those on land and those on sea. We are proud of the splendid records of our naval and military heroes. We heartily support the Administration in the annexation of Hawaii and in the acquisition of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. The insurrection in the Philippines was a rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, and we assert the duty of the President to subdue it. We condemn any encouragement given by American citizens to those bearing arms against our country. We intrust the future government of our new possessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give the islands every measure of local self-government for which they may show themselves fitted. We commend and approve the patriotic impulses of our President, his loyalty to right, his high purpose, his diplomacy, his great achievements for his country and humanity, and urge his renomination at the coming National Convention.

September 11.—The platform adopted approves of the Republican National Convention, congratulates the country that the Republican party has established by legislation the gold standard, and on the wonderful prosperity during the Administration of President McKinley. Continuing, the resolutions said: The military force now engaged in preserving order and subduing rebellion in the Philippines, and the American soldiers and sailors who are fighting to protect the lives of American citizens in China, must be vigorously and loyally sustained. The absurd cries of "militarism" and "imperialism" must not be permitted to check the progress of our Government; and the military arm must be active so long as there shall be rebels in Luzon and outrages committed upon American citizens in China. The platform commends the administration of Governor Rollins and heartily approves legislation tending to increase business at mountain, country and seashore resorts. It promises a liberal policy in the appropriation of money for public improvement. Good roads, forestry supervision and judicious fish and game laws are advocated. The "old home" idea, inaugurated and advocated by Governor Rollins, is indorsed and liberal appropriations for benevolent and educational purposes are favored. The platform approves all proper efforts to advance the cause of temperance in the home and community.

Democratic.

May 2.—The convention indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and declared unwavering fidelity and adherence to it. Other planks were: We denounce the Republican party for its abandonment of bimetallism, its enactment of a gold standard law at the command of the money kings, and its absolute surrender to the National banks of the control of the currency. We denounce the Republican party for inflicting upon the Nation under false pretences a policy of colonial conquest, with its attendant evils of imperialism and militarism, at a sacrifice of the basic principles of the Declaration of Independence and in defiance of the Federal Constitution. We believe in free trade and every other constitutional guarantee for Porto Rico, and independence for Cuba and the Philippine Islands as soon as they are capable of self-government. We denounce the Administration for fastening upon the American Republic the guilt of "criminal aggression" in the Philippines and neglect of "plain duty" to Porto Rico by depriving her citizens of the right of self-government, by erecting a customs tariff between that island and the States, in utter disregard of distinct pledges solemnly given and of their constitutional rights. We denounce the Republican party for fostering and protecting the criminal trusts, which, dominating the whole field of American industry, are forcing untold millions of tribute from the laboring masses to swell the coffers of plutocracy. We condemn the alliance with Great Britain and imitation of her course of colonial subjugation, which prevent the expression by the Administration at Washington of the deep sympathy of the American people with the South African republics and all other nations struggling for their independence. We favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

August 1.—The Kansas City platform was indorsed in convention, and the platform continued: We recognize the solemn and tremendous fact that in the campaign now opened the paramount and overshadowing issues are those of the Republic against the Empire, of the man against the dollar; and we declare our unwavering loyalty and devotion to the Republican Democracy established by the fathers as against the imperial plutocracy set up by Mark Hanna and his coadjutors, and illustrated in the Administration of William McKinley, who, however honest in his personal convictions of "plain duty," is too weak and subservient to live up to them for a moment against the dictation of his masters. Our appeal in this campaign is to the reason, the judgment, the conscience and the patriotism of the people—not to their fear, servility, cupidity or avarice. We recognize the value and influence of a fearless and uncorrupted press in the prosecution of the campaign along these lines, and we bespeak for such newspapers in our midst as have bravely and consistently championed the Democratic cause in all emergencies the earnest, practical support of the party, now and always. We heartily indorse the action of the Kansas City Convention and the ticket named. We protest against the cession of an inch of American territory to any foreign Power, and we demand the protection of American citizens and property in all American territory.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican.

September 6.—The Republican party of New-Jersey, in convention assembled, indorses the platform of the National Republican party for 1900, and appeals confidently to the voters of the State. Every Republican platform promise of four years ago has been fulfilled, while every Democratic prediction has been discredited. The promise of prosperity, as a result of the re-enactment of protective tariff legislation and the maintenance of the

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gold standard, has found fulfilment in a condition of industrial and commercial prosperity never before equalled. The aggregate losses through business failures have fallen off two-thirds. Manufactories have everywhere resumed work with more than wonted activity. Our exports of manufactures have increased with marvellous rapidity. Savings banks deposits have been swelled to the highest mark ever known. The business man has been given profitable return for his investments, the farmer a better market for his products, and the wage earner larger opportunity for employment, with increasing wages, while the public revenues have been abundantly sufficient for the expenses of the government. The continuance of a stable currency has disproved every prediction made by the advocates of free silver four years ago. The per capita circulation of money has been largely increased under the gold standard, and money is obtainable at a rate of interest lower than ever before. By the valor of our soldiers and sailors, in the brief but decisive war with Spain, and by the admirable tact and wisdom of the Administration of President McKinley in the novel and unprecedented conditions confronting us as the result of that war, our country has been raised to a most dignified and commanding position among the nations of the earth, and wherever our flag is seen it is respected and honored as the emblem of the great American Republic. Although confronted with the gravest emergencies that have arisen since the Civil War, the Administration of President McKinley has assumed every responsibility and discharged every duty in a way that has won the approval of patriotic citizens of all parties. In every locality where American authority has been established it will be sustained by the Republican party against the assaults of rebels in arms. We believe it is the duty of the President of the United States to use all the forces at his command to suppress insurrection wherever the authority of the Government is opposed; and we deprecate and denounce the conduct of recreant Americans who, by abuse of the right of free speech, give aid and encouragement to insurrection and rebellion among peoples owing allegiance to our flag. Other clauses commend the course of the Republican party for its course in relation to foreign affairs and advise those charged with the administration of our laws, to do their utmost to protect the masses of the people from the tendencies toward monopoly on the one hand and communism on the other. The platform commends the Republican administration of the affairs of the State of New-Jersey, welcomes to affiliation with the Republican party those Democrats who realize that their party has abandoned its principles of the past, and accepted in place thereof the wild and baleful theories of populistic and communistic visionaries; declares it to be the duty of the Republican party to vindicate the rights of the colored men; indorses the course of the State's Senators and Representatives in Congress, notes with pride the growing influence of New-Jersey in the councils of the Nation, and pledges earnest support to McKinley and Roosevelt.

Democratic.

September 12.—The representatives of the Democratic party of New-Jersey in convention assembled do hereby indorse the declaration of party principles adopted at Kansas City as the embodiment of our party faith. We reaffirm our devotion to the immortal truths proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. This great document was not written for a day but for all time. We charge the Republican party with having done more to destroy its influence in the world than has been done in a century by the combined monarchies of Europe. We have seen the war waged by our whole people in the holy cause of human freedom to liberate Cuba from bondage converted into a war of dominion and conquest. The benevolent assimilation of the President has become criminal aggression. Policies of State at variance with our whole history are now openly proclaimed. We can no longer with the same effect raise our voice for liberty abroad because of our folly in the Philippines. Oppressive revenue taxes imposed for the redemption of Cuba cheerfully borne by our people are now permanently engrafted upon our system of taxation. We are obliged to expend annually because of our imperialism the extraordinary sum of $300,000,000 in excess of our usual expenditure. We demand that the Nation proclaim its purpose to establish a stable government at Manila, and at the earliest moment to declare that when such government is worthy of recognition that that independence should be granted the Filipinos which they heroically won from Spain. We are opposed to monopolies everywhere, and we especially oppose them in the great industrial trades. We denounce the Republican party that has been for years in control of legislation, both State and National, for its failure to check the dangerous growth of these unlawful combinations. These gigantic associations of capital have been fostered by Republican legislation and the progress of labor and of individual enterprise has been checked. The Government has thus become an engine for the acquisition of private wealth. The flag itself, the most sacred symbol of our National honor, has become a commercial asset. In turn the trusts contribute vast sums for campaign purposes, for legislative protection, and have become so extortionate that they look even to the Presidency itself for protection. We are unalterably opposed to a syndicated Presidency. We declare for a strict enforcement of all existing laws and the enactment of more stringent legislation to control their activity. We declare for a rigid inspection of their books by competent public officers and the removal of customs duties from their products when it is found necessary for the protection of lawful competition. If necessary we favor the revocation of their charters for gross infractions of the law. New-Jersey should not be permitted to be the home of corporations that are both dangerous and corrupt. We declare that the pledges made by this Government to Cuba should be faithfully kept. The honor of the Nation requires it. We deplore the great public scandal arising out of our administration of that island, and we charge the Republican party with the whole responsibility thereof. We approve the enlargement of our Navy, and we favor liberal expenditures

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to maintain its high efficiency. Other clauses favor the construction of the Nicaraugan Canal and its control and defence by the United States, express sympathy for the Boers, favor the creation of a Department of Labor by Congress, arbitration for the settlement of all disputes of labor and the election of United States Senators directly by the people. Sympathy to the people of Texas in the great calamity that has fallen upon that State is expressed, and the platform continues: In State affairs we declare in favor of equal taxation, home rule, honest State and municipal government, the abolition of useless and expensive State commissions, the reduction of the large present expenses of the State government to the economical standard maintained for years under Democratic rule, the reduction of official salaries, the abolishment of the fee system and the placing of all officials on a salary basis, the enactment of laws in the interest of organized labor and for the protection of the wage workers of the State, the repeal of all laws that abridge the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act and the release of the administration of State affairs from the control of corporations and their restoration to the authority of the people. We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the equal taxation of all property, real and personal, not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes. We condemn the present State administration for its subserviency to the corporations of the State as evidenced by the fact that in matters of legislation and executive appointments the dictation of the corporations is supreme, while the public sentiment and public welfare are met with veiled promises and illusory hopes. We hold that the system of taxing corporations in this State is not only unequal, as among taxpayers, but unfair as to the recipients of the tax. Such has resulted in impoverished municipalities, burdened by larger bonded debts, and an enriched State Treasury, which is made the occasion of great extravagance in State expenditures. The only remedy for this destructive evil is in a system of actual equal taxation within the contemplation of the constitutional mandate and compel all property of whatever form to be taxed at an equal proportion for the municipal and State burdens. We condemn the general course of Republican legislation in this State whereby all private and public interests are held subservient to the corporations and whereby all laws and appropriations are made at the demand and instance of the lobby. We call for a retrenchment of the present extravagant and unnecessary expenditures in State business and demand a more judicious economy. The platform closes by calling for a law which will remedy certain alleged judicial abuses, demanding that railroads shall bear the expense of grade changes in their tracks, and promises loyal support to Bryan and Stevenson.

NEW-MEXICO.

Republican.

March 17.—The resolutions adopted by the Territorial convention warmly indorsed the National Administration and that of Governor Otero. They also favored the gold standard, expansion, the bill introduced by Senator Depew to promote the mining interests of the country, and the Territorial Judiciary.

Democratic.

October 5.—The convention affirmed allegiance to the Kansas City platform and candidates, condemned the course of the Administration on domestic and foreign matters, and on local questions said: We condemn the Land Commission of the Territory for its selection and sale of large and valuable tracts of timber land at inadequate prices to favored speculators and corporations and call upon the Secretary of the Interior to exercise close scrutiny of these transactions. We condemn the McKinley Administration for the appointment of an incompetent Governor for New-Mexico, whose disregard for the law and vicious partisanship has brought disgrace upon the good name of our Territory. We favor the passage of a Fellow Servant act by the Legislature of New-Mexico, making railroad companies and other corporations and individuals liable for the death or injury of any of their employes while in the discharge of their duties, when caused by the negligence or fault of said companies, corporations or individuals, or any of their employes, without the negligence or default of the employes so killed or injured. We demand the repeal of the present inadequate road law and the substitution thereof of a satisfactory measure for the construction and supervision of the public highways.

NEW-YORK.

Republican.

September 4.—The Republicans of New-York, assembled by their representatives in State Convention, declare the following facts and principles upon which they appeal to the voters to support the Republican National ticket and the candidates of this Convention at the approaching general election. The continued prosperity of the country and of the individual citizen is the "paramount" issue before the people. Why vote for a change which, tested by experience, is bound to be for the worst? The country was never so prosperous as it has been since the inauguration of William McKinley, capital was never so actively occupied, the volume of money in circulation was never so great, labor never so fully employed, wages never so high, prices never so generally good. There was a period of great prosperity between 1889 and 1893, when the Republicans were in control. But the voters listened to Democratic plaints and promises and the election of 1892 installed a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. The policies then put into execution, and from which resulted such universal distress, are not abandoned by the party that learns nothing and forgets nothing. On the contrary, just as such policies were maintained in 1896, in the face of the havoc they have caused, so now they are

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insisted upon in spite of present prosperity. The Chicago platform is still the Democratic programme. It was no argument at Kansas City for the abandonment of the Democratic policy of free trade that, under the Dingley act, our foreign commerce for the year 1900 exceeds that of any preceding year in the great sum of $317,729,250, and for the first time in our history exceeds $2,000,000,000; that in this year our exports have been more widely distributed than ever before, and that the balance of trade in favor of this country since the Dingley bill went into operation amounts to nearly $1,700,000,000. It was not accepted as a sufficient argument for the abandonment of 16 to 1 that no single Democratic prediction as to the effect of the gold standard law has been justified; that prices instead of declining have improved; that the volume of money in circulation instead of contracting has greatly expanded, and that the farmer and mechanic instead of receiving a smaller proportion of the benefits of their labor receive a greater. These facts were without influence on the platform makers at Kansas City. But, conscious of the weakness of relying on the theories that have been exploded and of ignoring facts that are self-evident, the Democrats are undertaking to push into conspicuous position before the people an issue which they describe and stigmatize by the word "imperialism." In this course they are characteristically dishonest; first, because there is no sentiment in the United States that deserves to be called "imperialism," and, second, because the Democrats do not come with clean hands into a discussion of popular sovereignty and the "consent of the governed." Neither in the Philippines nor elsewhere will the cause of human liberty look for its champion to a party whose only hope of obtaining power lies in the suppression of human rights, and in an organized conspiracy to nullify the guarantees with which the Constitution endeavors to surround the citizen. From thousands of polling places in this election, in which the Democratic party is so much concerned about the "consent of the governed," the negro citizen will be excluded by laws so contrived as to keep out the negro Republican while admitting the white Democrat, though both present themselves with similar qualifications except as to color. The party which will not allow the Constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi and Texas has no occasion to distress itself about the Constitution's journey four thousand miles across the ocean. There is no middle course between responsibility for the government of the Philippines and abandoning them to be seized by some other power. The Democratic plan of conferring sovereign rights upon the Filipinos and at the same time establishing a protectorate over them is impracticable. It is responsibility without authority. The reasons which have enabled the United States, though with constant difficulty, to exercise influence for the protection of Central American countries against European aggression cannot be made to apply to an Asiatic country. As a matter of duty, because we are responsible; of right, because our title is perfect, and of interest, because they are valuable to our commerce and necessary to our just influence in the East, we are bound to regulate and provide for the government of the Philippines, and the policy of the Republican party concedes to the native inhabitants of the islands every measure of self-government consistent with the maintenance of American sovereignty. The situation in China, where it is evident that our interests require that the integrity of the Empire should be maintained, completely justifies the course of the Administration with regard to the Philippines and supplies a new reason for their retention. We indorse the Administration of President McKinley and urge his re-election as the sure pledge of four more years of development and prosperity at home and of honorable influence and renown abroad. We congratulate the people upon the nomination for Vice-President of Governor Roosevelt, whose high place in the admiration and confidence of his countrymen, achieved by long public service and especially by his valor and success on the field of battle, has been distinctly advanced by his splendid record as the Governor of New-York. The Republican party has been in control of the State for the last seven years. During that time the State has increased greatly in population, thereby causing a relative annual increase in expenditure for many public purposes. This is illustrated in the increased appropriations for the common schools, which in ten years have grown from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Within the period of Republican control, moreover, the State has assumed the expense of caring for the indigent and insane. That item of expense seven years ago, when the maintenance of charitable institutions was principally a charge upon the counties, amounted, as against the State, to only about $2,500,000. The great reforms inaugurated by State control, which have done so much for the improvement of the condition of the helpless and unfortunate, compelled an expenditure in 1899 of nearly $9,000,000. Notwithstanding these great and increasing burdens, Republican legislation and administration have brought about a gradual lowering of the tax rate until this year it has reached the amazingly low point of one and ninety-six hundredths mills on the dollar of the equalized valuation of real and personal property. This great lowering of the tax rate is due not only to the new Republican laws, placing their just portion of the public burdens upon special interests which have heretofore escaped taxation, but also to careful economies enforced by Republican Legislatures and to the better and more complete execution by Republican administrative officers of laws enacted by Republican Legislatures prior to the present period of complete Republican control, creating special and indirect taxation. These laws were not properly enforced by Democratic State officers. The law taxing corporations, for instance, was enacted in 1880 by a Legislature Republican in both branches, but during the seven years of Democratic administration, from 1887 to 1893, the total sum collected under these laws was only $8,915,090 13, an annual average of $1,273,584 30. During the seven years of Republican administration, from 1894 to 1900, inclusive, the great total of $14,957,563 45 has been collected under these laws, an annual average of $2,136,794 78. The number of corporations reached by the Democratic State officers for the collection of these taxes is 6,122. These laws have been changed since 1893 only in the direction of moderation,

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and yet so much better is Republican administration that the annual sum collected by Republican State officers is nearly twice as great as that collected under Democratic government. The law taxing estates commonly known as the "transfer tax" was also a Republican measure. It was enacted in 1885 by a Senate and Assembly both Republican. Under it $25,000,000 has been collected for State purposes since its enactment, but the difference between Republican and Democratic administration is shown by the fact that the sum collected during the seven years of Democratic governmnt amounted to but little more than $9,000,000, as against nearly $16,000,000 collected by Republican State officers during the last seven years. The Raines Liquor Tax law is also a Republican measure. It has been in operation since and including the year 1896. The Democrats have opposed it in every Democratic State platform since its enactment, and have threatened its repeal. This law has brought into the town, city, and State treasuries of New-York during the five years of its operation the great sum of $60,788,856. One-third of this sum, $20,262,952, has been applied to State purposes, while the balance of $40,525,904 has by so much reduced local taxation on real and personal property. The amount collected for State purposes in 1900 will exceed $4,250,000. The Republican Legislature has also enacted the franchise tax law, which is now for the first time being put into operation. Its results cannot yet be stated. The taxation of corporations enjoying the use of public property will continue to be as it has been in the past, a policy of the Republicans. These are examples of Republican legislation removing the burden of State expenditure from the real and personal property of the citizen. But their enactment is not the only cause, despite the annually increasing cost of the government, due both to its growing population and to the assumption by the State of the great charge for the care of the indigent and insane, of a low tax rate accomplished by Republican legislation. The year 1893 was the last year when the laws were enforced by Democratic State officers. In that year only $2,357,341 73 was expended by the State, irrespective of the expenditures by localities, for the support of the indigent and insane. Under the new law the appropriations for this purpose for this fiscal year are $8,922,443, all of which is included in the State's expenditures. Notwithstanding the difference in this single item, the tax rate of 1893 was 2.58 mills and the total expenditure was $17,367,335, while the present tax rate is only 1.96 mills and the total expenditure is $22,031,674. The economies of the Republican Legislatures no less than the enactment of new laws and the better enforcement of old ones have brought about this reduced charge for public purposes on the citizen. The proper policy to be pursued with respect to the canals of the State is a subject of grave concern to the people. Thirty years ago, when the capacity of the canals was less than it is to-day, there was moved over them twice as great a tonnage. In proportion as their capacity has increased and as the amount of possible business has grown and developed, their use has decreased. In 1896 the lake receipts of flour amounted to 10,371,653 barrels, but only 17,166 were shipped through the canals; the lake receipts of grain were 215,537,169 bushels, but only 23,296,000 were shipped through the canals; the lumber movement at Tonawanda amounted to 469,177,446 feet, but the canal shipments were only 184,709,746. The freight tonnage in 1898 over the railroads of New-York was 63,781,083 tons, but the canal tonnage was only 5 per cent of the railroad tonnage, although the railroad charge for freight per ton per mile was nearly twice as great as the canal charge. The last Republican Legislature appropriated the sum of $100,000 to be expended in a thorough and scientific investigation of the cause of this decline in canal traffic and of the character and expense of all the numerous projects that have been proposed for the betterment of the canals and to bring about their greater use. It is the policy of the Republican party, if any further expenditure is to be made upon the canals, except for maintenance, to place before the people the assured facts, together with estimates the accuracy of which can be relied upon. It is obvious, however, that the canal problem is not merely one of an improved waterway. Connected therewith there is another—the problem of more modern transportation methods. This feature, together with the question of economic advantage to the State, should be thoroughly examined. Other clauses call attention to legislation in the interest of workingmen, farmers and women, and the purity of elections, opposition to conspiracies between public officials and corporations. The paragraph relating to the water question announces the belief that in the interest of the health and comfort of citizens the people of the municipalities should own and operate their water supplies, and promises that the Republican party will favor legislation to enable every municipality, the just rights of all being conserved, to enter upon and take under the condemnation laws the watersheds necessary to secure for their inhabitants an adequate water supply. Praise is given to the National Guard for its patriotic spirit and military efficiency, the repeal of the Horton law is alluded to, and the platform closes as follows: The Republican party has taken special care of the interests of the unfortunate classes, the idiotic, the insane, the blind. It has established a State Hospital for crippled and deformed children. It has liberally provided for the treatment of indigent consumptives and epileptics. It has appropriated for scientific investigations, looking to the discovery of the sources and of means to prevent the extension of contagious diseases. It has liberally appropriated for the care of orphans, and for the maintenance of industrial schools for the instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders. It has looked carefully to public improvements. It has finished the Capitol. It has protected the Palisades. It has accomplished great improvements at the State Reservation at Niagara. It has greatly extended State ownership of timber lands in the Adirondacks for the protection of the watersheds. Its laws have been effective for the promotion of public order and health, good morals, and wise and economical government of the State and all its communities. Covering the whole period of the seven years of its control of the State government, the Repub-

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lican party points to a record during which the charge of maladministration cannot be brought successfully against any of its officials. It is a record of progress and good government; of promises kept, not of pledges broken. Relying upon this, it asks the support of all the voters for the candidates nominated by this Convention.

Democratic.

June 5.—While recognizing the fact that as the Nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish, we insist that the fundamental principles of Democracy, which have been so frequently approved by the voice of the people, must ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, equal rights for all and special privileges for none, the recognition of the reserved rights of the States, the confinement of the General Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution strictly construd, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, home rule for States and opposition to centralization will ever constitute the true basis of our liberties, and are the essential principles upon which our institutions are founded. It is the especial mission of the Democracy to preserve, cherish and protect these fundamental tenets of our political faith. We hold to the doctrine that public taxation should not be imposed for private purposes, and adhere to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. We are opposed to governmental partnership with protected monopolies, and we demand that import duties, like other taxes, should be impartially laid and so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, not discriminating between class or section, and their imposition limited to the necessities of the Government honestly and economically administered. In this connection we assert our opposition to the continuance of war taxes in times of peace. We demand retrenchment and economy in all the departments of the Government, and condemn the extravagance and profligacy which have characterized the present Republican National Administration. We favor both gold and silver as the standard money of the country—the money of the Constitution and of our fathers—each to be maintained at a parity with the other in purchasing and debt paying power, which has been the steadfast policy of the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson, who declared that "the monetary unit must stand on both metals." We pledge our best efforts to continue the work of monetary reform. We are opposed to that foreign policy of the present National Administration, commonly known as "imperialism," which contemplates schemes of conquest and the establishment of colonial governments in accordance with British theories and practices, demands large standing armies for purposes of subjugation, impoverishes the people with vast public expenditures, creates hordes of officials to rule over peoples who should be permitted to rule themselves, disregards the principles of the Declaration of Independence and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government. We earnestly protest against the wrongs, the usurpations and suicidal follies involved in such an un-American policy. There is no place for subject colonies under the American flag. The Constitution does not contemplate the establishment of colonial systems. We demand that our solemn ante-war pledges made by Congress to Cuba and to the world should be speedily fulfilled in good faith, thereby preserving our National integrity and honor. We maintain that the Constitution follows the flag over every integral part of the United States, affording to its inhabitants the protection and benefits of its guarantees of life, liberty, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury and uniform tariff laws. A Republican Congress has no more right to establish or govern a territorial or colonial system outside of the Constitution than it has to create a king. We demand that every part of our possessions shall be governed according to American precedents and American principles. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets. We condemn President McKinley and a Republican Congress for a flagrant violation of this plain duty, and for their hypocrisy and inconsistency. We express our unqualified opposition to those immense combinations of capital commonly known as "trusts," which are concentrating and monopolizing industry and business, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production, raising prices, and by reason of their alarming multiplication throughout the country, are rapidly creating a condition which is becoming intolerable. These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican party, which has created, fostered and protected them. It receives their support and solicits and accepts their prodigal contributions to aid its retention in power, and it is therefore incapacitated and unwilling to abolish and destroy them, or even to properly regulate and restrict them. The Democratic party pledges itself that if intrusted with power in either the State or the Nation it will devote its best energies to the relief of the people from these oppressive monopolies. The chief characteristics of the present Republican National Administration are its weakness and corruption. Its course has been vacillating and contradictory on nearly all public questions. It was forced against its inclinations, to take a patriotic attitude upon Spanish-Cuban affairs by an overwhelming public sentiment, to which it reluctantly yielded. Having obtained power upon the promise that it intended to legislate for the country instead of party it immediately proceeded to enact a high protective and partisan tariff law, which protected the rich and oppressed the poor, which strengthened monopolies and injured the interests of labor, which increased the people's burdens instead of relieving them. It has covered up and sanctioned the scandals of its military administration. The disclosures of the corrupt methods of its appointees are breaking out everywhere. It has permitted the Civil Service laws to be used for the accomplishment of partisan ends. Many of its judiciary appointments have been notoriously unfit. It has tolerated an offensive bossism in and around the White House which has virtually dictated the

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civil appointments in nearly all the States. We declare that administrative reform is necessary in every department of the General Government, which can only be accomplished by a change of measures, of methods and of men. The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as since interpreted by succeeding Democratic Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be vigorously maintained. We are opposed to any alliances, express or implied, with any foreign Government, whereby the influence of this country cannot at all times be freely exerted in behalf of the maintenance and extension of republican institutions, and in favor of any brave people struggling to be free from plutocratic or monarchical rule. Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers and sailors, we favor the enactment of fair and liberal pension laws, and demand their reasonable interpretation and impartial enforcement. We are in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States. The Democracy of New-York favors the nomination of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President of the United States.

September 12.—The Democratic party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, declares as follows: "We pledge ourselves anew to the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy and indorse the platform adopted by the last Democratic National Convention. We recognize the truth of the declaration of that Convention that the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign. Upon this issue, therefore, we invite all citizens of our State to promote the election of a Democratic President, however they may differ upon National issues which at this time are inferior in rank. In the presence of this momentous peril to our land and to the cause of Democratic and industrial self-government we are confident that the patriotic citizens of this State, faithful to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, will not permit themselves to be divided upon any difference of belief or judgment as to any other question of governmental policy. The issue now paramount includes the question of the perversion of the power of Government to the exclusive benefit of favored classes, or of the substitution of government by syndicate for government of, by and for the people. And in this connection we wish to impress upon all the following declaration of our last State convention: We are opposed to that foreign policy of the present National Administration commonly known as "imperialism," which contemplates schemes of conquest and the establishment of colonial government in accordance with British theories and practices; demands large standing armies for the purpose of subjugation; impoverishes the people with vast public expenditures; creates hordes of officials to rule over people who should be permitted to rule themselves; disregards the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government. We maintain that the Constitution follows the flag over every integral part of the United States, affording to its inhabitants the protection and benefits of its guarantees of life, liberty, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and uniform tariff laws. Congress has no more right to establish or govern a territorial or colonial system outside of the Constitution than it has to create a king. We demand that every part of our possessions shall be governed according to American precedents and American principles. We ratify and indorse the nomination for the Presidency of William J. Bryan, a statesman of undoubted patriotism and independence enjoying in a marked degree the confidence of his fellow citizens, an honest, able and fearless champion of popular rights and aspirations, in whose hands the business interests of the country and the industrial elements of our citizenship would find equal and ample protection. The nomination of that sturdy old Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson as Vice-President is hailed by the Democracy as an inspiration. His long record as a Democrat in public service is a guarantee of wise, conservative, wholesome administration. We condemn the corporate combination known as the Ice Trust and denounce all combinations of capital known as trusts as inevitably and intolerably unjust to both producer and consumer. By substituting for the natural laws of commerce the arbitrary dictates of selfish greed prices are reduced to the producer and increased to the consumer to the extreme limit to provide enormous dividends upon fictitious capital values. To accentuate the evil, the policy of trusts, in restricting production, deprives thousands who under legitimate conditions would be profitably employed of all opportunity to earn a livelihood in the calling or occupation to which they have been trained. The direct effect of these immense combinations of capital in control of every industry is to destroy all individual enterprise, and to rob the young men of the country of the free field and fair competition which in Democratic times constituted the great glory of the Nation and permitted the advancement and independence of our youth without any favoritism and without any other requisite aids than merit, honesty and industry. The hope of former days has departed from the young men of the land. The outlook promises only that what they are to-day that they shall remain to the end of their lives. The savings of their laor and frugality during a lifetime promise no relief from present drudgery in even the distant future. Turn where they may to improve their condition, they encounter the crushing rivalry of aggregated millions, and the inequality of the contest for improved conditions for the individual renders the contest hopeless. The day of individual opportunity must be restored, and to achieve this laudable public endeavor the Democratic party is pledged in both State and Nation. We favor economy in public expenditure and a reduction of the volume of appropriations to the needs of efficient government. We repeat our demand for "the abolition of unnecessary offices and tax eating commissions" whereby the expenses of the State have been made to exceed by more than $10,000,000 those of the last Democratic State administration. We earnestly oppose

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the further increase of State commissions and call attention to the violation of the pledge of the Republican party in 1894 to do away with the commissions then existing. In utter contempt of this promise the number of such commissions has been increased more than threefold, not for the promotion of any public interests, but for the purpose of providing places for political favorites. By this method localities have been deprived of legitimate powers, the exercise of all governmental functions has been centralized at Albany, and the powers of government in this State are now vested largely in commissions and commissioners. We favor the principle of taxing public franchises, and condemn the failure of the Republican administration to enforce in good faith the franchise tax laws already enacted. We pledge the Democratic party to the prompt enactment and honest execution of just and equitable methods of taxing such franchises. We believe in local self-government and in the right of the several municipalities to conduct their purely local concerns without legislative interference, or charter tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in habitually overruling the vetoes by Democratic city authorities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and the obligation of the Constitution. We favor such reform in legislative methods as will make impossible such forgeries of laws as were perpetrated in the Legislature of 1900, to the great scandal of the people of the State. We favor a reasonable and just excise law under which there shall be restored to the several localities the local supervision of the liquor traffic, now totally destroyed by a system which, under the guise of regulating the traffic, takes away from the people all power of controlling or regulating it in their respective neighborhoods and builds up a political machine to prey upon this traffic for partisan ends. We condemn the canal policy of the Republican party as ruinous to the commerce of the State. The wasteful and fraudulent expenditure of $9,000,000 and the failure to punish those implicated therein is a blot upon the administration of the canals meriting the rebuke of a plundered and betrayed people. We pledge the Democratic party to an economical and honest administration of canal affairs. The complete abandonment of the canal problem by the Republicans is a surrender of the commercial interests of the State to the unrestricted exactions of the railroads. We believe the canals should be maintained, and with economical expenditure improved to the conditions which permit their operation as competitors in freight transportation and as factors in the limiting of freight rates and the prevention of unjust discrimination between shippers." After a clause calling for a strict enforcement of all labor laws, and protesting against the assumption by the Republican leaders that the Republican party is the friend of labor, the platform continues: "We condemn the legislation known as the Ramapo Water bill, passed by a Republican Legislature and approved by a Republican Governor, which granted to this favored corporation such extraordinary power as to place at its mercy many cities and villages which have not yet acquired their own supply of water, or, having acquired it, desire to increase such supply, and we pledge the Democratic party to a correction of the evil, and to the prevention of its repetition by the enactment of such laws as may be necessary. We favor the ownership by the several municipalities of their own water supply and the general principle of municipal ownership of public utilities. We demand the repeal of the unconstitutional and partisan statute imposed upon the city of New-York known as the McCullagh force bill. We favor uniform election laws throughout the State respecting the equal rights and equal citizenship of all the electors of the State. We protest against the invasion of homes of the citizens of the Greater New-York and their subjection to an inquisitorial examination by State spies and deputies, armed with pistols and bludgeons, under the guise of enforcing election laws. As the improvement of the rural highways add to the comfort and welfare of the people and materially aid the producers of the State by affording more easy access to market, increasing the value of farm property, we favor liberal expenditures by the State for the construction and maintenance of such roads. And we favor organized movements having for their object the building and improvement of the highways, roads and bicycle paths. We favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. We recognize in the existing process of appointment and removal of the teachers in the public schools of the State a constant menace to the well being and effective service of instructors of our youth and a detriment and obstacle to the progress of their pupils; and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of a tenure of office law that shall correct the present conditions, and we deprecate the tendency manifested by the Republican party of dragging the public school system of the State into politics." Practical Civil Service is demanded, and the platform concludes: "Believing that the success of the Republican party means continuance of the policy of criminal aggression abroad and the complete ascendency of trusts and favored interests at home, the Democrats of New-York State appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of the voting population to support in State and Nation the party whose cardinal principles have ever been equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. Home rule. Individual liberty. Common sense Civil Service. Honest pay for honest toil. And the lowest possible taxation consistent with efficient administration. Upon this and the National declaration of party faith we stand, and confidently urge upon the people of this State the claims to their consideration and support of the party which, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, made glorious the opening of the century by re-establishing on a firm foundation the principles of republican government."

June 6.—A declaration of principles was adopted which was substantially the same as that of 1896. Special resolutions censure President McKinley for the troubles

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with the miners in Idaho, as well as "the Free Silver Bryanistic Governor Steunenberg, the Silver Republican State Auditor Sinclair and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana," besides various judges and labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers and Eugene V. Debs.

Socialist Labor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

May 2.—The convention declared vigorous opposition to negro domination, and instructed the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for McKinley, pledged support to the National Administration, favored expansion, the gold standard and protection.

Republican. (LILY WHITE).

April 12.—The platform favored peaceful commercial expansion, denounced the Republican party's legislation on the currency question, declared against legislation by which the people in territory acquired by the United States are taxed without representation and deprived of the protection afforded by the principle that the Constitution follows the flag, and on tariff and taxes said: "We denounce the tariff legislation of the Republican party which has increased the burdens of taxation upon our consumers and increased the powers of the trusts and monopolies to rob the people. Believing that under our present method of Federal taxation more than three-fourths of our National revenues are paid by people owning less than one-fourth of the property of the country, we protest against such inequality and injustice, and in order to remedy to some extent this great wrong we favor an income tax and favor all constitutional methods to sustain it."

Democratic.

April 18.—The platform reaffirms the platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896 and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls on May 9 to vote for Bryan, condemns the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for: (1) Its expenditures, (2) its legislation, (3) passage of the constitutional amendment, and on the amendment says: "The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party."

People's.

NORTH DAKOTA.

May 16.—The Committee on Resolutions indorsed the McKinley Administration, congratulated themselves on the prosperity existing in the State, reaffirmed their belief in sound money, approved the State's representatives, commended the North Dakota volunteers for valiant service in the Philippines, condemned trusts, hoped for the adoption of legislation to restrict them, and favored extension of Oriental markets.

Republican.

September 25.—The convention ratified the National platform, commended the Administration of President McKinley, favored such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products, complimented the North Dakota volunteers upon the splendid record in both the Cuban and Philippine wars, congratulated the people of the country upon the enactment into law of the currency bill, which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value, and favored the present prohibition law and a faithful enforcement of the same as well as all other laws of the State, especially those in the penal and criminal codes and their strict and impartial enforcement in all parts of the State at all times.

June 6.—The convention adopted the following: Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the fundamental principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States. That we are opposed to the Republican policy of militarism, colonialism and alliance with any foreign power, opposed to territorial expansion by force of arms, and that we are in favor of trade expansion to the fullest extent. That we are opposed to taxation without representation. That it is our plain duty to abolish all customs duties between ourselves and Porto Rico. That we are opposed to the Republican principle of protection, which makes it possible for combinations to restrict trade and eliminate competition, by fostering trusts and monopolies. We are in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote. We are in favor of an economical administration, equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, and we favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon Congress the power to tax incomes.

Democratic.

July 19.—We, the Democrats of North Dakota, in delegate convention assembled, hereby renew our allegiance to those immortal principles of human rights enumerated by Jefferson, defended by Jackson and in their latest form incorporated in the Democratic platform of 1900. We announce our unqualified approval of every principle embodied in that platform. We send greetings to our ideal leaders, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and pledge them and the principles for which they stand the loyal support of North Dakota in the National election. The Republicans have been in control of all branches of our State government for the last six years, and we challenge them to defend themselves against the following charges and specifications: First—You have recklessly and prodigally conducted the business of the State, thereby largely and unnecessarily increasing the State taxes and imposing unnecessary and unjust burdens upon the taxpayers. Second—You have carried upon the pay roll employes and clerks who have drawn salaries without rendering service. Third—You have discriminated in favor of cor-

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porations and against the people. Fourth—Your party has been dominated by a machine which has used it for the promotion of individual and selfish interests. Fifth—You have defeated for renomination State officers for the sole reason that they endeavored faithfully to carry out your pledges to the people in relation to corporations. Sixth—Recognizing the truth of the above charges, the delegates who attended your last State convention failed to indorse the present State administration, expressed no regret for its actions in the past, and made no promise for amendment in the future.

OHIO.

Republican.

April 25.—The platform reaffirmed the deciarations of the St. Louis platform of 1896, declared the Republican Administration has restored prosperity to the country, and that the United States is outstripping all the nations of the world in foreign trade. The resolutions indorsed the "wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, whose signal achievements in war and peace, in statesmanship and diplomacy, mark an epoch in the history of the Nation, and whose brilliant success justifies and demands, in the highest interests of the country, the uninterrupted continuance through another term of his great but uncompleted work." It praised the adoption of the gold standard, and regarding insular affairs said: "In the broader field of world duty and influence the Administration has met an unavoidable war for humanity with unequalled vigor and success, has crowned the matchless triumph of our arms on sea and land with the courageous acceptance of its high and solemn obligations, has faithfully studied and sought equally the true honor of the Nation and the greatest good of the peoples who have come under our flag, and has through the wise use of expanded opportunity led our country on pathways of greatness and renown. We reaffirm the principle in which the Republican party had its birth, and on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President, that the representatives of the people have full power over territory belonging to the United States, in harmony with and subject to the fundamental safeguards of our free insitutions for liberty, justice and personal rights. We sustain the President and Congress in exercising this power with due regard for the safety and welfare of the Union and with the most just, generous, humane and fraternal consideration for those over whom the authority of the Nation is extended. We advocate for them free schools, full security for life, liberty and prosperity, the most liberal measures for the development of their agriculture and industry and the largest degree of local self-rule for which they are fitted. We have faith in American patriotism, character and capacity, and we know that American government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, law and civilization to the peoples who are brought under our protection." The "wisdom and success with which President McKinley has performed the duty imposed by the Treaty of Paris," and the fortitude and heroism of the soldiers and sailors of the United States through whom it was performed, as well as the provisions of the treaty itself, were heartily approved. It was declared that sovereignty over the new possessions must not be repudiated, and that the "high purpose of its origin must be accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the blessings of individual liberty among the peoples of the Philippine Islands." The platform concludes: "The Republican party of Ohio stands committed to legislative and executive opposition to the threatening combinations of capital that seek to restrict competition and stifle independent producers; we invite within our borders the capitalistic investments that are material to the industrial development of the State and the largest employment of labor, but we insist that injurious combinations shall be forbidden, and so-called trusts shall be regulated from time to time and be so restricted as to guarantee immunity from hurtful monopoly and assure fair treatment and protection to all competing industries."

Democratic.

June 13.—We reaffirm our adherence to the Democratic National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896. But new and grave issues have arisen, threatening the safety of free government itself, which should command at this time the most serious attention of all patriotic citizens. We enter our protest against the doctrine that the President or Congress can govern acquired territory outside and independently of the Constitution of the United States as a doctrine utterly subversive of every foundation principle of our Government. The Declaration of Independence, the flag and the Constitution must everywhere stand together as emblems of human liberty and equal rights for all, and where one goes all go. We therefore denounce imperialism under any pretence as necessarily leading to militarism and as wholly foreign to our system of government, and declare that neither Congress nor the President can exercise any power whatever not derived from the Constitution. We therefore denounce the Porto Rican Tariff bill as a palpable violation of the doctrines of the fathers and of the fundamental principles of our Government, which is based upon equal rights to all. Trusts and monopolies, formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling production and prices in the interest solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on can result only in industrial serfdom for the mass of the people. We therefore oppose such combinations and demand that not only all existing laws against combinations in restraint of trade be rigidly enforced, but, believing that protective tariffs and railway discriminations have been and still are the chief supporters of monopolies, we favor the removal of all duties from imports monopolized by trusts, and also demand that enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will prevent every species of discrimination, and believe that the courageous and honest application of the Democratic maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" will be effective to destroy and thereafter prevent any trust or combination of capital that is prejudicial to the general welfare;

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we demand the repeal of all laws giving special privileges to any person, class, locality or interest. We denounce the currency law, passed by the present Congress, which transfers to the banks the entire control of the paper currency, thus laying the foundation for a money trust which will have power to control the prices of all property and to stimulate or strangle business; on the other hand, by requiring the Government to redeem all forms of currency in gold, it continues and multiplies the evils of the "endless chain" and imposes upon the Government the entire burden of supplying gold for export whenever demanded, and to obtain which it must issue bonds when necessary, thus necessitating not only a perpetual debt, but a perpetually increasing debt. In lieu of a currency of bank promises to pay, to be expanded and contracted as the interest of banks alone may dictate, we demand that the general Government shall not only coin the metals, but shall issue and regulate the volume of paper currency also, in the interest of all the people, and that all currency intended to circulate as money shall be legal tender and be maintained at a parity of value, and be regulated with a view to maintaining stable price levels and safe business conditions. We affirm anew our undiminished faith in the acknowledged leader of our party, William J. Bryan, and demand his nomination at Kansas City for President of the United States, and the delegates elected by this convention are instructed to so cast their votes.

OKLAHOMA.

Republican.

October 5.—The Republican convention vigorously attacked the territorial government provided by President McKinley and refused to indorse the Administration. Special attention was paid to alleged irregularities in the allotment of lands to settlers, and a sweeping reform was called for.

OREGON.

Republican.

April 13.—Loyalty to the gold standard was affirmed, the policy of the Administration, particularly regarding the Philippines, was indorsed, and declarations were made favoring State control of combinations and trusts, retrenchment in public expenditures, a constitutional amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges and the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, and opposing any measure looking to the leasing of the public domain for grazing purposes to the detriment of settlers.

Democratic.

April 13.—Sixteen to one, an income tax, direct election of United States Senators, the initiative and referendum, Government ownership of the telegraph, and municipal ownership of municipal franchises were all favored. The general course of the Administration was condemned, sympathy with the Boers was expressed, and militarism, the Dingley tariff, trusts and extravagance in State expenditures were denounced. On government by injunction the platform said: We oppose government by injunction and the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes, and recognizing the fact that a corporation is a creature of law we believe in and favor a reasonable supervision by State inspection of mines, machinery, manufactories and railways, to the end that injury to employes be avoided and life rendered secure; we favor the passage of a reasonable employers' liability act, similar to those enacted in other States.

Populist (MIDDLE OF THE ROAD).

April 12.—The platform demands direct legislation by the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate, Government ownership of all public utilities as the only means of destroying trusts, that the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people, and that all money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the Government, and not by or through banking corporations, and should be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

People's (FUSION).

April 13.—Among other things the platform says: We believe the passage of an employers' liability act, applicable to railroad companies, similar to such acts adopted in other States, by which the doctrine of fellow service and that of an employer being liable to one servant for the negligence of another, should be enacted; and we also believe that where an injury is caused by the negligence of a master, the mere fact that the servant knew of the negligence and continued in the employment should not defeat recovery. We further favor a reasonable supervision and limitation by the State of the operation of railroad trains and of the number of cars which may be hauled in a train, and the limitation of the hours which employes shall work without rest. We further believe that the Legislature should pass laws by which the books of the railroad corporations should be open to inspection by the proper officials of the State, so that a reasonable rate law may be established and reasonable wages secured for employes.

Prohibition.

The two chief planks in the platform were: Resolved, That while there are many other reforms regarding which we hold firm convictions, and upon which we, as a party, could unanimously agree, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to concentrate our efforts upon the one issue which clearly outweighs in importance all other issues combined—the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Resolved,

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That in the accomplishment of this one clearly defined purpose, we invite to party fellowship all those who on this one issue with us agree, in the full belief that the party thus created will be endowed with the requisite wisdom, patriotism, courage and ability to take up and speedily settle all social, financial, economic, industrial and territorial questions that may present themselves.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican.

April 5.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their representatives in convention assembled, extend congratulations to their fellow Republicans throughout the Nation on account of the prosperous conditions everywhere existing and the contentment and happiness enjoyed by the American people under the Administration of President McKinley. All these conditions have resulted from four years of Republican rule in our National affairs. We therefore reaffirm the doctrines enunciated in the last Republican National platform, and again congratulate the people upon the faithful fulfilment of all the pledges therein contained. We firmly support and fully indorse President McKinley's Administration, and again record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be renominated to lead our hosts to victory at the November election, and to this end we instruct the delegates this day elected to favor his candidacy in the National Convention. For the National defence, for the reinforcement of the Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards, we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of Congress, so that American built, American owned and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce. We congratulate the whole country upon the fact that the money question no longer disturbs our business conditions. On account of the wise policy adopted by a Republican President and a Republican Congress, the gold standard is now accepted as the monetary unit of value. This places our business transactions on a stable basis, and will encourage capital to seek investment and labor to find employment. We declare in favor or an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall provide for election of United States Senators by the people in the same manner as other State officials are elected, and we hereby instruct our delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania to offer and support this resolution in the Convention of 1900. We again record our firm conviction that in the appointment of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay as a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania Governor Stone was acting within his constitutional authority, and the thanks of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are due to the Hon. John P. Elkin, Attorney-General, for his masterly and logical argument before the Elections Committee of the United States Senate clearly demonstrating the existence of this power in the Chief Executive of the State. We deplore the action of the United States Senate in denying us the right of full representation to which we are entitled under the Federal Constitution. We still contend that the Governor had constitutional authority to make the appointment, and in selecting the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay he was acting in accordance with the clearly expressed will of a large majority of the Republicans of the State. We express our confidence in Senator Quay's leadership, and we believe in his political and personal integrity. A great wrong has been done him, which the people will right at the proper time, and therefore we urge and insist that the Hon. Matthew S. Quay shall be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, in which he has so long served the people with such distinguished ability and fidelity, and to this end we pledge him our hearty and cordial support. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has always stood for an honest ballot and a fair count. In the furtherance of this idea an act was passed in 1891, known as the Baker Ballot law, for the purpose of protecting the citizen in the exercise of the elective franchise. This act was passed by a Republican Legislature at the instance of the Ballot Reform Association and was intended to secure a secret and honest ballot. Further safeguards were thrown around the ballot law by the supplemental act of 1893. In addition, however, to these laws, we favor such legislation as will enable the courts to open the ballot boxes upon the petition of citizens, duly presented, in all cases where complaint is properly made, alleging fraud in the holding of an election or the counting of the vote cast, so that if fraudulent ballots are placed in the boxes, or a false count has been made, it can be exposed by the courts with expedition and all offenders against the purity of the ballot detected and brought to speedy justice. . . . We declare against all unlawful and illegal combinations of capital to the detriment of business and trade and against the best interests of the laboring people. We also favor the enactment of such immigration laws as will protect the American laborer from the unfair competition of the cheap and pauper labor of Europe.

Democratic.

April 4.—The platform declares for a thorough revision of the tariff, and for a tariff for revenue only, urging Democratic members of Congress to secure the passage of a law that will place upon the free list every article of free material or of manufactured product used and manufactured by any trust or combine. It demands the prompt and faithful enforcement of the anti-trust act of 1890, and denounces the creation of corporate trusts and monopolies. It opposes what it calls the imperialism of the Administration and of the Republican party, and favors granting the Philippines home rule at once—the right to govern themselves under the protection of the United States. It demands that independence be granted the people of Cuba and the Army withdrawn. It demands for the people of Porto Rico the right of free trade with the United States. It demands a

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vigorous American policy in our intercourse with foreign nations. It denounces the use of the Army of the United States, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the declaration of martial law in times of peace in order that labor may be intimidated, as destructive of the citizens' rights. It declares in favor of a few things such as an interoceanic canal controlled by this country; no further surrender of Alaskan territory; fortifications of strategic points on the Pacific; no entangling alliance with England, secret or open; free trade with Porto Rico; no subject people; eternal opposition to trusts; America for Americans; the election of United States Senators by the people, and the prohibition of polygamy. On the money question the party reiterates its faith in the beneficent effects of bimetallism, and urges that its recognition and adoption would tend to steady and make permanent the prosperity of our country, and free it from the power of the money trust to precipitate panics at will and make money dear and everything else cheap. Coming to State questions, the platform declares in favor of a constitutional amendment to permit the Legislature to enact an efficient personal registration law, and in favor of such other legislation as will purify the ballot and help to secure honest elections. It favors State legislation to punish the oppressive and criminal acts of trusts, to restrain discrimination by common carriers, telephone and telegraph companies; to prevent the combination of corporations by purchase of stock to prevent the issue of full paid stock except for cash or property at its actual cost value; to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in this State except upon an exact equality with those organized under the laws of the State.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republican.

October 11.—The platform adopted by the Convention indorsed and reaffirmed the principles set forth by the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention. It approved the policy and acts of President McKinley during his administration, congratulated the country upon the establishment of the gold standard, and exhorted the voters to keep in mind the fact that the financial question must remain subject to the control of Congress and the Administration. It called upon them to see that there shall be a solid Republican working majority in Congress, and asserted that the sovereignty rightfully acquired over the Philippines must be maintained at whatever cost and trouble. It denounced the Democratic party and its doctrines of free silver and imperialism, its disenfranchisement of negro voters, its howls of trusts and militarism. Specific planks were: The vast improvement in our foreign commerce, as well as in our domestic trade, which has taken place during the last four years, and the great advance made toward a leading position among the nations of the world, must not be jeopardized by a radical change of policy, such as would follow Democratic success. The sovereignty of the United States has been rightfully acquired over the Philippines and must be maintained at whatever cost and trouble, unless we would become the derision of the world and prove ourselves unworthy of our high position among the nations.

Democratic.

September 28.—After indorsing the action of the Kansas City Convention, the platform says: For many preceding Presidential elections economic questions have been chiefly at issue between the parties, but this election deals with principles far more fundamental. The present Administration, controlled by a faction of the Republican party, has thrust new issues upon the country. Entering office when the United States was, and for fifty years had been, at peace with every other nation, it has already involved us in three foreign wars. As a result of this new policy a debt of $200,000,000 has been incurred, war taxes have been levied and appropriations have so increased that the present is to be a billion-and-a-half-dollar Congress. For the first time in the history of the country a tariff has been created between parts of its territory, and hundreds of thousands of people have been annexed without any of the guarantees of liberty and without any promise of future constitutional protection—subjects, not citizens. This new departure of the Administration has already cost us not only millions of money and thousands of lives, but it involves the abandonment of the cherished principles upon which our Government was founded. It violates the doctrines of equal rights, self-government and the golden rule. It substitutes force for justice and says that might makes right. The President, in the face of his solemn promise that in Civil Service reform there should be no step backward, has with one stroke of his pen given over ten thousand employes of the Government as spoils of his party. During his administration more trusts have been formed than throughout the entire previous history of the Republic. Nothing has been done to check their growth, nor can it be expected when they are contributing fabulous sums toward his re-election. We are unalterably opposed to the amendment to be submitted to the people at the November election, and we earnestly request the voters of this State to vote against the same.

Prohibition.

October 1.—The platform charged both the leading parties with insincerity in their opposition to trusts, as they were under the domination of the Whiskey Trust, and called attention to the fact that the Democratic party, while posing as the arch foe of imperialism, has never uttered a whisper against the most imperialistic act of the Republican Administration, viz., the nullification of the act of Congress intended to abolish the army canteen. Other planks were: We especially denounce that policy of President McKinley which permits and encourages the extension of this traffic and the establishment of the American saloon, with all its attendant evils, in our colonial possessions, and we insist by his attitude in regard to the army canteen and his apparent contempt for the

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vast number of citizens protesting against it, he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country.

October 15.—Resolutions adopted by the convention point out that only with the public powers in the hands of the working class can the economic organization succeed, and that so long as the capitalist class remains in political power it will continue the series of atrocities of which the bull pen and Cœur d'Alene is a black sample. Democrats and Republicans unite in support of the capitalist class against the rights of labor and present the bayonet as their argument. Three-quarters of the wealth created is extorted from the producers through legal recognition of so-called property rights. Under capitalistic law the working class must consent to be robbed or to be starved. Through political control of the public powers the capitalist class is enabled to maintain its dominance. The votes of the workers alone allow these legalized bandits to remain in control. To secure these votes in the present campaign the usual bogus issues are presented. In consideration of these facts the Socialist Labor party declares every worker who casts his ballot for a Republican or Democratic candidate a scab to the cause of labor.

Socialist Labor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

October 3.—Nominations made and the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention were indorsed and the course of the Administration approved. Other planks were: The Democratic party, after shifting issues from 16 to 1, has now settled upon the bogus issue of "imperialism," and claims that "no people should be governed without their consent," while the people of this and other Southern States have constitutions and laws thrust upon them by a minority which deprives the majority of the right to say under what laws and by whom they shall be governed. We condemn the Democratic party for its illegal and unjust election laws, for its blind partisanship in the selection of commissioners and managers of election and for its boasted policy of disfranchising 100,000 voters of the right of suffrage, and we point out to the world that this is imperialism run mad.

Republican.

May 1.—The convention viewed with alarm the increasing power of the trusts, condemned the financial legislation of the Republican majority in Congress, denounced the imperialistic policy of the Administration, called for the recognition of Porto Rico on the same basis with the other territories, demanded that Cuban pledges be fulfilled, and closed the platform with the following plank relati : to the Boers: We express our hearty sympathy with the two South African republics now fighting so valiantly for liberty against the immense armies of Great Britain. Her unrighteous course deserves the condemnation of all lovers of self-government, and we denounce the cowardice of the present Administration for not extending an offer of its good offices to terminate the unholy war of subjugation.

Democratic.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

May 23.—The State convention indorsed the Administration, declared against trusts, favored a constitutional amendment enlarging the powers of Congress to deal with them, indorsed the passage of the free homes bill, and the currency legislation by Congress, and favored expansion.

Republican.

July 12.—The Democratic and Populist conventions agreed upon a fusion State ticket on a platform opposing imperialism, sympathizing with the Boers, indorsing the action of the Kansas City Convention, and declaring against trusts, combines, protection, militarism and expansion.

Fusion.

TENNESSEE.

April 20.—The Brownlow and Evans wings of the party held conventions, each adopting a platform indorsing the Administration of President McKinley, the Evans convention adding a plank condemning the action of the Brownlow convention. The Brownlow delegates were seated at the National Convention.

Republican.

May 11.—The convention adopted a platform declaring against expansion and trusts. Opposition to the gold standard and protection were also vigorously expressed. Resolutions reaffirming the Chicago platform, and instructing delegates to vote for Bryan for President were adopted.

Democratic.

TEXAS.

September 19.—Resolutions eulogistic of the Administration of President McKinley were incorporated in the platform, and Congressman Hawley's course was indorsed. Proposals from the Middle-of-the-Road Populists for fusion were rejected.

Republican.

August 10.—The platform indorsed the action of the Kansas City Convention, favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, favored Government ownership of the Nicaragua Canal, indorsed the actions of Governor Sayers and the State Legislature, called for equalization of taxation, favored a law forbidding any candidate seeking a nomination hiring workers at primaries, and favored liberal appropriations for educational purposes. Other planks were: Recognizing that Texas is the natural gateway for the commerce of the transmississippi States, we commend our Senators and members of Congress for their earnest efforts toward obtaining Federal aid in

Democratic.

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deepening our harbors and improving our waterways, and we urge them to use all honorable means to further these enterprises. We renew our indorsement of the principles of reform in official fees, but recommend such changes in the present law as will correct any inequalities of compensation for services that experience may demonstrate to be neessary, a reasonable maximum to be fixed where not now provided. We favor the establishment by the State of an industrial school for girls. We demand a law limiting the hours of daily service of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon public works or work done for the State of Texas to eight hours a day. We favor a law creating a State Board of Arbitration or Conciliation, vested with power to settle differences between corporations and their employes.

UTAH.

Republican.

May 10.—The platform congratulated the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer, the merchant, the wool grower and, above all, the laborer, who depends upon employment for the means to live. Continuing, the platform says: We intrust the future government of our new possessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling that they will give to these possessions every measure of local self-government for which they show themselves fitted. We favor gold and silver as the money of the Republic.

Democratic.

September 6.—We, the representatives of the Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the principles of liberty and justice, the Declaration of Independence, and every constitutional safeguard designed to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of free government. We stand for the old Republic, to preserve it in all its integrity. We favor progress and expansion by peaceable methods to people who are fit for association in the sisterhood of the Republic; but we oppose expansion by conquest and the subjugation of peoples unfit for our citizenship. We affirm and approve the Democratic platform adopted in National Convention at Kansas City, and heartily indorse the nominees of that convention for President and Vice-President. We declare anew for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation, believing that the principle of bimetallism is enduring, and that general and permanent prosperity cannot be secured and maintained without its establishment. Trusts, fostered by Republican policies and afforded immunity from prosecution by Republican administration, now control many lines of industry and curtail the people in their rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They constitute an intolerable evil, and the Democratic party is pledged to its eradication. We favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. We favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by the last Democratic Legislature of Utah providing for direct legislation whereby the people may be allowed to vote on the laws that shall govern them. We favor the reclamation of our vast arid region, and to that end will work for State and National legislation to facilitate the storage of water. We denounce the Republican party of the Nation for its subserviency to influences corrupt and antagonistic to the people's rule, and for its commitment of the exalted Presidential office and its occupant into the control of a financial autocrat and personal dictator. We deplore the weakness of those Utah Republicans who fought their party for principle in 1896 and have become its apologists and devotees for the sake of power and pelf in 1900. We denounce the Republican party of the Nation for its betrayal of the spirit of liberty in waging an unnecessary and bloody war against pledged allies in the Philippine Islands, for its attempt to expand this Republic of free and equal States into an empire of satraples, provinces and subject possessions; for its squander of the lives of Americans in an unholy conflict prosecuted in order that the financial greed of its masters may have new field for exploitation, for its league with the Sultan of Sulu and its pledged recognition of his right of imperial rulership under our flag. We condemn the Republican party of Utah for its support of these iniquities, which it attempts to perpetuate. Other planks were in denunciation of the Porto Rican policy, the trusts, the gold standard, and the surrender of the rights of the people of Utah by the Republican administration of the State.

VERMONT.

Republican.

June 27.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to Republican principles, ratified the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and continued: We believe the Republican party is the only party in which true political reforms can be inaugurated and carried forward to completion; it is the only party establishing and perfecting by legislation a safe financial system based and grounded upon gold as the standard; the only party which has maintained a tariff giving us a remarkable business prosperity and great commercial expansion; the only party which can successfully appeal for upport to the business interests of our country. This should be a campaign of business conservatism against financial heresies; of present prosperity against certain prospect of adversity in case of a change of policy. While opposing unlawful conspiracies and combinations of capital our party is favorable to the encouragement of commercial enterprise, and is the true friend of labor.

Democratic.

June 14.—The platform declared in favor of an income tax, election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal, controlled and protected by this country, and no entangling alliances, either secret or open, with England or any other country. The general policy of the Administration was condemned, and on State affairs the repeal of the prohibition law was demanded. The tax question was

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treated as follows: We therefore demand a house cleaning in the politics of Vermont and ask its voters to turn over to the Democratic party all branches of its government, to the end that useless commissions and other unnecessary offices may be done away with, economy of expenditure indulged in, laws enacted that will compel individuals and corporations to contribute in taxes according to the benefit and protection they receive, and that an equitable distribution may be made of tax burdens between the rich and the poor.

VIRGINIA.

Republican.

April 10.—The platform indorses the Administration of President McKinley, declares unalterable opposition to fiat money in any form, calls for legislation favoring the extension of the merchant marine, disapproves of the Civil Service law, denounces iniquitous amendments to the election laws and an increase in the number of State officials, and continues: We denounce the trickery and rascality apparent on the face of the act providing for the vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention to change the entire organic law of the State, and we declare our unalterable opposition to a constitutional convention so long as our elections are farces, and republican government a sham and deception, knowing full well if such convention be called under the existing election system that it would be dominated by the intolerant machine which controlled the late Legislature, and that their chief aim in framing a new constitution would be the wholesale disfranchisement of both white and colored voters, and the establishment of an office holding oligarchy, which when once fully intrenched would only be overthrown by revolution. We congratulate the party on the happy adjustment of all internal dissensions, and we express the hope that peace, harmony and good will may henceforth prevail throughout the entire State, and we hereby pledge our best efforts to secure the delivery of the Electoral vote of Virginia to the nominee of the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 19, 1900. We cordially invite all person without regard to past party affiliations who believe in fair dealing, honest elections, good government and sound money to unite with us in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together to promote these objects by voting the Republican ticket in November next.

Democratic.

May 2.—The platform demanded that the Philippine Islands be turned over as soon as practicable to their own inhabitants; that the people of Porto Rico be given a just territorial government before their substance is stolen by carpetbaggers, and that we promptly and honorably make good our solemn declarations concerning Cuba. The policy of the Administration was denounced, trusts were declared to be a serious menace to the public welfare, and indorsement was given to the bill forbidding contractors doing work for the United States Government similar to the work done by the Government in its own shops, requiring laborers on such work to work for a greater number of hours a day than the laborers employed in the Government shops are required to work.

WASHINGTON.

Republican.

August 15.—The platform declares for loyalty to the flag, the gold standard, protection and reciprocity, Government ownership and operation of a Nicaraguan Canal, expansion of trade and commerce, suppression of the Philippine rebellion, and the early construction of a Pacific cable owned and operated by the Government. It opposes relinquishing any portion of the territory of Alaska, and favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Democratic.

May 20.—The delegates chosen by the convention were instructed for Bryan and the platform, after declaring against the policy of the Administration, on both foreign and domestic affairs, and approving the 16 to 1 policy, made a vigorous denunciation of Japanese immigration, and called for its suppression.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican.

July 11.—The platform indorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention, denounced the present State apportionment, and the counting out of Republican officials who were honestly elected, and declared unalterable opposition to the payment of any part of the Virginia debt. Other planks were: We express our confidence in the firm but wisely conservative attitude of the National Administration in its determination to preserve the treaty rights and all other rights of Americans acquired in China under the law of nations. We indorse the firm avowal of the National Government to hold to accountability for loss or damage inflicted upon American citizens the authority in the empire chargeable with the maintenance of law and order and the guardianship of the life, property and rights of Americans. We commend the passage of the eight hour law, and its prompt enforcement by the State administration. We earnestly favor the enactment of all just and proper laws for the benefit and protection of labor.

Democratic.

June 6.—The convention advocated the nomination of W. J. Bryan, denounced imperialism, declared against the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, viewed with alarm the growth of militarism, insisted on the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, sympathized with the Boers, condemned the gold standard law. On State matters the Virginia debt was not recognized as a just claim, the administration was declared to be unwarrantably extravagant in increasing offices and places,

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and to have practically wrecked some of the State institutions to make of them political machines. The platform then continues: The conduct of all departments of the State government, the management of all State institutions, the distribution of offices and the character of those in charge of the campaign equipment, all show that the Republican party of West Virginia is now run on lines of practical, commercial politics without any pretence of considering the interests of the people or observing the common decencies or proprieties of public life.

WISCONSIN.

Republican.

April 25.—We reaffirm the principles popularly approved and indorsed at the last National election, and commended and justified by subsequent events. We hereby express our profound gratification that the present Congress of the United States, conformably to these principles by formal legislative enactment, has established as a permanent standard of value the gold coin of the Nation. We indorse the strong, brilliant and progressive Administration of our President, William McKinley, under which our National domain has been enlarged, new lustre added to our arms and unparalleled increase of wealth and prosperity secured to the country, and we rely upon our party to deal with and solve the problems that have come to us as a result of the Spanish war in a manner that will reflect credit upon the party and redound to the honor and strength of the Nation.

August 8.—The convention indorsed the action of the Philadelphia Convention, demanded that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment, and that all candidates for State, legislative, Congressional and county offices be nominated at primary election upon the same day by direct vote under the Australian ballot; and on other State topics said: We heartily indorse the action of the last Legislature on the pass question, and demand that the next Legislature take such further action as shall be necessary to submit the constitutional amendment proposed and passed at the last session of the Legislature to a vote of the people for final ratification. We approve the action of the last Legislature in imposing strict regulations upon lobbying at the State Capitol, and demand such further legislation as shall restrict the lobby to legitimate argument before legislative committees. We demand the enactment and enforcement of laws making character and competency requisites for service in our penal and charitable institutions. We believe that the demand for better highways made by the farmers of Wisconsin should be encouraged by the State as favoring an improvement of great practical value for agricultural interests.

Democratic.

August 22.—After approving the action of the Kansas City Convention the platform declares: We denounce the attitude which the McKinley Administration has assumed toward the gigantic aggregations of capital commonly known as trusts. We believe that these are a menace to industrial freedom; that they destroy competition, decrease production, increase prices and have thrown a large army of men out of employment. We believe that the declaration of the Republican party on this question is not sincere, as is evidenced by the fact that during four years of control of the legislative machinery no effective steps have been taken to control, regulate or prevent the organization of trusts, and for the further reason that many of the leaders of the Republican party are themselves promoters and organizers of these destructive combinations. We favor legislation equalizing the tax laws of the State upon the basis of constitutional uniformity, and a revision of the laws relating to transportation rates and license fees of quasi-public corporations. We declare our opposition to the present system of double taxation and demand that taxes be justly and equitably levied upon all property within the State, whether owned by corporations or individuals, without discrimination or favor, excepting such property of religious, fraternal and benevolent associations as is now expressly exempt by law.

Prohibition.

August 23.—The platform declared: We demand the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. We declare that no substantial reform can be made by legislative enactment for pure primary and general elections so long as the saloon debauches the citizen and breeds the purchasable voter. We are in favor of equal and just taxation, and as the first step to this end we demand the repeal of the present license laws of this State, which take more than two million dollars from the wives and children of drunkards that should be levied upon the property instead of the poverty of our people. This can only be done by the enactment of a prohibitory law in place of the license system, which is wrong in principle, vicious in theory and a failure in practice.

Social Democratic.

September 2.—Some of the specific demands: 1. The fixing of a normal working day in all industries which are working under the factory system. The working day there shall not exceed eight hours. Also an unbroken rest for at least thirty-six hours for every wage worker every week. 2. Prohibition of the employment of children under sixteen years of age. The employment of women at night in factories and workshops to be also forbidden. 3. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all, by public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., whenever necessary. Free maintenance of such pupils, male or female, in higher educational institutions after sixteen years of age as are judged to be fitted for further education. 4. A graduated income and property tax and inheritance tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation. The corporations to pay their just share accordingly. 5. Universal suffrage without distinction to sex of all adults.

Holding elections on a legal day of rest. 6. The imperative mandate, and proportional representation, the Senate and the veto power of the Governor to be abolished.

WYOMING.

Republican.

May 16.—The Administration of President McKinley was indorsed, the principles of the Republican party were reaffirmed, and on State affairs the platform said: We earnestly recommend that Congress make liberal appropriations to establish reservoir systems for the impounding of the snow waters to reclaim the arid lands of the West, which cannot otherwise be reclaimed, and to this end we urge our Congress delegation to use every endeavor possible to secure such appropriations. We invite within our borders the capital and investments that are material to the development of the State and the largest employment of American labor.

Democratic.

June 10.—Resolutions were adopted declaring opposition to a large standing army, the course of the Administration in Cuba and Porto Rico, the importation of contract labor, wars of criminal aggression, and the policy of permitting public lands of tne State to fall under the control of a few men to the exclusion of the small stock grower.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, Per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, Per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	6	3
Arizona	7	Any	5	5	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	6	Any	5	5	2	3
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	7	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[2]2	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	6	[3]20	0	3
Maryland	6	6	3	3	3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	0
Michigan	5	7	6 & 10	6	6	[4]3
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	20	10	5	3
Montana	7	12	[5]10	8	5	0
Nebraska	8	8	10	10	1	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New-Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New-York	6	6	20	6	6	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3
North Dakota	6	12	10	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	0
South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6	3
Texas	8	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	7	4	2	0
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[6]20	5	2	0
Washington	8	Any	6	6	3	0
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	3	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	6	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8	0

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed, six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution, ten years.

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MARRIAGE LAWS.

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required. Male.	Female.	Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
*Alabama	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees.	6, 13, 2.
Arizona	21	18	16.	3, 4.	5, 13, 15.
*Arkansas	21	18	†	2, 4, 13, 5.	13.
*California	18	15	†	1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 13.	2, 15.
*Colorado	21	18	†	3.	13.
*Connecticut	21	18	‡	5, 8.	Pauper.
*Delaware	21	18	‡Also great-nephews and great-nieces.	1, 2, 7.	
*Dist. of Col.	21	16	‡	1.	
Florida	21	16	Within the Levitical degrees.	1, 2.	15.
*Georgia	21	18	Same as Florida, 17.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13.	
*Idaho	18	18	Same as California.	1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8, 13.	4.
*Illinois	21	18	†	2, 7, 8.	5.
*9Indiana	21	18	†	1, 2, 20, 6, 4.	
*Iowa	21	18	‡	1, 6, 4, 7.	13.
Kansas	—	—	†	1, 11.	13.
*Kentucky	21	21	‡	1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6, 13.	
Louisiana	21	21	‡ 17.	1, 13, and mistake in person.	13, 16.
*Maine	21	21	‡	2 (or mulatto or Indian), 6, 7.	
*Maryland	21	16	‡	1, 2.	
Massachusetts	21	18	‡	1, 6, 7, 8.	13.
*12Michigan	16	16	‡	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	13, 19.
*Minnesota	21	16	Nearer of kin than first cousins.	1, 11, 5, 13.	5, 15.
Mississippi	21	18	‡	1, 2.	5, 6, 13.
*Missouri	21	18	†	1, 2.	5, 6, 13.
*Montana	21	18	†	1.	13.
*Nebraska	21	18	Same as California.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
Nevada	21	18	†	1, 5, 11.	2 (also Indian, Chinese), 13.
*N.-Hampshire	21	18	‡ 16.	1. Also knowledge that former husband or wife is living.	
*New-Jersey	21	18	‡	1, 4, 6, 13.	
New-Mexico	21	18	†	6, 4.	15.
New-York	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13.	
North Carolina	18	18	14.	1, 2, 6, 4.	
*North Dakota	21	18	† 16	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	
Ohio	21	18	†	None declared.	1, 2, 6.
*Oklahoma	21	18	‡ 16.	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 13.	15.
Oregon	21	18	14.	1, 2 (Chinese or Kanaka, or more than half Indian), 5, 11, 13, 4.	
Pennsylvania	21	21	‡	1.	
Rhode Island	*21	21	‡	1, 7, 8.	7, 8.
South Carolina	21	16	‡	1, 2 (mestizo or half-breed), 5, 13.	
South Dakota	18	16	Same as North Dakota.	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12.	2, 13.
Tennessee	21	18	‡	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13.	
*Texas	21	18	‡	2, 10.	1, 6, 13.
Utah	21	18	†	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Vermont	21	18	‡	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 13.	
*Virginia	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	Prohibited degr.
Washington	21	18	†	1, 5, 11.	
*West Virginia	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	
*Wisconsin	21	18	14.	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Wyoming	21	21	†	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	

*License required. †Same as Arizona. ‡Same as Alabama. 1Bigamous. 2White with negro. 3Without parents or guardians, those over 18 do not require consent. 4Mentally or physically incapable. 5Fraud. 6Under age of consent. 7Insane. 8Idiot.

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DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY.—In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE.—In all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, New-York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont.

DESERTION.—In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period—Six months' abandonment, Arizona. One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only. Also intoxication from opium habit in Maine and Massachusetts.

CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, ETC.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. For this cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife only.

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIME.—In all except the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.—For six months, Arizona; for one year, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and New-Hampshire; time not specified, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.—Voluntary separation—Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former husband or wife living—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful—Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Indicted for felony and fugitive from justice—Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive—North Carolina. Refusal of a wife to "remove with her husband to this State"—Tennessee. Indignities to the person of the other to render his or her condition intolerable—Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or turning wife out of doors—Tennessee. Violent and ungovernable temper—Florida. Attempt by either upon the life of the other—Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty—Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication—Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant—Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of marriage—District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Incurable chronic mania, or dementia, of ten years or more existence—Washington. Incurable insanity—North Dakota (act of March 6, 1899). Insanity—Idaho (by a recent act). Any cause rendering marriage originally void—Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress or fraud—Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent—Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Defamation—Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together—Washington. Insanity for six years—Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Five years, Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents three years); three years, Connecticut, New-Jersey; two years, District of Columbia, Florida (except in case of adultery), Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year), North Carolina, Tennessee; one year, Alabama, California (abandonment, three years), Arkansas and Vermont (if cause occurred out of the State), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred within the State, or while one or both of the parties resided in the State), Illinois (same as Colorado), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (if cause occurred out of the State plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi (in case of desertion, two years), Missouri (same as Colorado), Montana, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wis-

[9]Also penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. [10]Consent obtained by force. [11]Incapable from want of age or understanding. [12]Except Friends. [13]Marriage by force, menace or duress. [14]Same as Minnesota. [15]Less than one year after divorce. [16]First cousins. [17]Step-relatives. [18]Clandestine marriages of women under sixteen. [19]Persons divorced less than two years. [20]Penalty of fine of $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment.

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consin and Alaska; six months, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming; one year by act of Congress for all Territories, by act of May 25, 1896; North Dakota, one year (by act of March 6, 1899); California and South Dakota, also one year.

ALABAMA.—The courts of Alabama have decided that the Legislature cannot grant divorces.

OKLAHOMA.—Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are made legal; thereafter divorces can be had only through District Court.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Bankruptcy Law passed by both houses of the LVth Congress and approved July 1, 1898, provides a complete system for the administration of the affairs of bankrupts and the distribution of their property among their creditors, uniform throughout the United States and administered by the United States courts, in place of the different systems formerly in existence in the various States administered by State courts. In bankruptcy proceedings a bankrupt debtor may turn over all his property to the court to be administered for the benefit of his creditors, and then get a complete discharge from his debts. A bankrupt may of his own motion offer to surrender his property to the administration of the United States court and ask for his discharge in voluntary bankruptcy, or creditors may apply to the court to compel a bankrupt to turn over his property to be administered under the act for the benefit of the creditors in voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt who has turned over all his property and conformed to the provisions of the act is entitled to a judgment of court discharging him from any future liability to his creditors. Extended powers are given by the law for the taking possession and the administration of the assets, among others, to allow and disallow all claims against bankrupt estates, appoint receivers and take the necessary measures for the preservation and charge of the property of a bankrupt; to arraign, try and punish bankrupts, officers and other persons and the agents, officers, members of the board of directors or trustees or other similar bodies of corporations for violation of the act; to authorize the business of the bankrupt to be conducted for limited periods; to cause the assets to be collected and reduced to money and distributed, and substantially determine all controversies in relation thereto; to enforce obedience to lawful orders by fine or imprisonment, and to extradite bankrupts from one district to another. The proceeding once inaugurated by the filing of a petition by the bankrupt and the adjudication in bankruptcy having been made, the Court proceeds to take charge of the bankrupt's property, and administer the same for the benefit of the creditors, and determine all questions which may arise in regard to the rights of the bankrupt or the creditors, either as against the bankrupt or as between themselves in accordance with the above prescribed powers. A trustee is appointed, either selected by the creditors at a meeting called for that purpose or, in case they fail to select a trustee, one is appointed by the Court. His duty is to collect the property, realize on the same in such manner as may be for the best interests of all concerned, and ultimately distribute the same among the creditors in such proportions as they may be adjudicated to be entitled thereto. As all questions, both of law and fact, in relation to the property or the rights of the various parties must be decided in the bankruptcy proceeding, it is provided that referees be appointed, who are charged with the duty of hearing the allegations and testimony of all parties and deciding all such questions that may arise. Each case, as it comes up, is assigned to some referee, whose duty it is to adjudicate and pass upon all such questions arising therein in the first instance, the right being reserved to any parties to appeal from the decision of the referee to the United States District Court. The duties of the referee are substantially of a judicial character, and he occupies much the position of a judge of primary resort, subject to an appeal to the Court, and is required to take the same oath of office as that prescribed for judges of the United States courts. By Section 38 of the act, the referee is invested with jurisdiction to consider all petitions referred to him by the clerks, make adjudications or dismiss the petition; exercise the powers vested in courts of bankruptcy for the administering of oaths to and the examination of witnesses, and for requiring the production of documents in proceedings before him, except the power of commitment, and, in the absence of the Judge, to exercise all his powers for taking possession and releasing the property of a bankrupt, and to perform such part of the duties of the courts of bankruptcy as they may prescribe by rules and orders, excepting only questions arising on applications of bankrupts for compositions or discharges. All questions in regard to the property or assets or rights of the creditors and persons interested come before the referee for hearing and determination, subject to the right of appeal. After the rights of all parties have been ascertained and determined, and the property has been realized upon, it is distributed among the creditors. Provision is made in the act for allowing bankrupts to compromise or settle with their creditors by a proceeding known as composition proceedings, whereby, if a bankrupt and a majority of his creditors agree upon some basis of settlement, the same, if approved by the Court, shall become binding upon all creditors. The decision of the question as to the approval of compositions and granting discharges to a bankrupt from his debts is specifically reserved by the act to the judges of the United States courts; but the Court, by virtue of its general powers, may refer such matters to the referee to take testimony and report to the Court his opinion thereon. The aim of the act has been to make the expense of the proceedings depend largely upon the amount of the property involved, and the compensation of the referees is fixed substantially at 1 per cent on the amount distributed to the creditors in ordinary cases, where the assets are distributed by the Court, and one-half of 1 per cent in composition cases, and the trustees who have charge of the actual management of the bankrupt's property receive as

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compensation such commissions on amounts paid out by them as dividends as the Court may allow, not to exceed, however, 3 per cent on the first $5,000, 2 per cent on the second $5,000, and 1 per cent on all sums in excess of $10,000. Detailed provisions are made in the act for giving notice to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the pendency of the proceedings, the payment and declaration of dividends and other matters, and providing methods whereby all parties interested may be heard on all subjects arising in the course of the proceedings.

LABOR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Statutes at Large provide for a Commissioner of Labor at the seat of Government, who is specially charged to "ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. . . . what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employes, as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict made goods are imported into this country, and if so from where." (Chap. 389, acts of Congress, 1887–'88.) "The Commissioner of Labor is also authorized to prepare and publish a bulletin containing reports on the condition of labor in this and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, an annual abstract of the main features of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over thirty (30) thousand population, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interests of the country. There shall be printed one edition of not exceeding fifteen thousand copies of each issue of said bulletin for distribution." (Chap. 177, acts of Congress, 1894–'95, as amended.)

Labor Commissioner.

In an article entitled "Employer and Employe Under the Common Law," published in the U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 1, pages 98 and 99, the common law on the subject of boycotting, as laid down by the courts, is stated as follows: "Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons, if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions. The right of employes to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has the right to refuse to employ them upon any other terms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts. It has been held, however, that employers in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of them from securing employment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting, debarring such workmen from exercising their vocation, such a combination being regarded as a criminal conspiracy. On the other hand, a combination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is unlawful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court."

Boycotting.

The U. S. Statutes at Large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-

Hours of Labor.

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contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891–'92.) In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887–'88.)

Holiday Pay.

All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on others days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for National thanksgiving. (Resolution No. 5, acts of Congress, 1884–'85, and Resolution No. 6, acts of Congress, 1886–'87.)

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

Chapter 370, acts of Congress, 1897–'98, provides that when a controversy arises between a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and if their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to bring about an arbitration of said controversy; that if the effort at mediation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of the parties, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one to be named by the employing carrier, one to be named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor; that a majority of said arbitrators may make a valid and binding award, which must be found and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be in writing and signed by boh parties, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony; that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the ccurt for error of law apparent on the record; that the award shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within said ten days, either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record; that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the Circuit Court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered in accordance with the decision of the court unless, within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals; the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be final; that employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of said disssatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice; that during the pendency of such arbitration it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes against said employer, and that for a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration it shall not be lawful for an employer to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, nor for any employes, during a like period, to quit the service of the employer without just cause without giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of $10 per day for the time he is actually employed and also his travelling and other necessary expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the provisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position," referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto. The rules promulgated by the President on May 6, 1896, as amended July 27, 1897, and May 29, 1899, show that almost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere laborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified service. The following places are brought into the classification outside the District of Columbia: All executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity,

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or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman; or in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District, everything in the Treasury Department is classified. Within the classified branches there are a certain number of positions now excepted from the requirements of competitive examination, including deputy collectors of internal revenue, office deputy marshals, pension examining surgeons, private secretaries, certain customs service deputies, certain inspectors in the Interior Department, and other miscellaneous positions to the number of about five thousand. About seven thousand classified positions in the Navy yards are subject to the registration system, and about as many others of similar nature in the War Department are to be so subjected. In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments the classification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall be held at such places and on such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. It is also provided that persons in the Government service may be appointed as boards of examiners, but the members of such boards are not all to be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve. On July 27, 1897, President McKinley promulgated an amendment to Rule II restricting the power of removal from competitive positions, which, as further amended on May 29, 1899, reads as follows: "No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished with a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copies of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal, shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office; and the reasons for any change of rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper department or office." Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age limitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the service. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who may be physically disabled to perform the duties required; or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or disgraceful conduct; or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or has made a false statement or practised or attempted to practise deception in securing his registration or appointment. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims to preference under the law have been allowed, and who attain an average of 65 or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. Persons who served in the military or naval service in the Civil War and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from positions through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the register in the order of their fulfilments of requirements. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register. When vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant, the certification being of the three names at the head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists. Certificates for appointments of persons in or on direct detail from any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be made so as to maintain as nearly as possible the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population, except as to appointments in a few places.

Local Laws.

There are four States having State Civil Service laws. The system in New-York was originally established by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, which was amended from time to time in various important respects until, finally, a new act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899) was passed, codifying and uniting all previous acts and extending very considerably the area of their operation. An act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884. In these two States every city is included within the general system.

ILLINOIS—Act passed in 1895, permitting the several cities to establish the system by popular vote. In pursuance of this act, rules were adopted by large popular majorities in the cities of Chicago and Evanston.

WISCONSIN—There is a similar State act applying to cities of the first class, and in actual operation, therefore, only in the city of Milwaukee. In several other States Civil Service rules are in operation in isolated cities, established commonly by amendments to their charters.

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PHILADELPHIA—Examinations are provided by the so-called "Bullitt bill." Persons admitted to competition must, however, be satisfactory to the appointing officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in actual operation the system amounts practically to nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and SEATTLE, WASH., have rules applying to all branches of the city service, recently placed in operation through charter amendments adopted by popular vote. Similar rules are in operation as the result of charter amendments coming from legislative enactment or from charter commissions in Columbus, Ohio, and New-Haven, Conn. A set of rules is also provided for by the charter of Indianapolis, but the system in that city has been temporarily set aside by the arbitrary action of the Mayor in 1896. In Portland, Ore., and Louisville, Ky., there are rules applying to certain departments, but not to all.

NEW-YORK STATE—The original act followed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all State offices and for the various departments of cities of 50,000 and over. The application of the system to cities, however, was permissive merely. In 1884 the latter provision was made mandatory and was amended to include all cities in the State. In 1894 a salutary method of enforcement was provided by an enactment forbidding Controllers or other fiscal officers to pay the salaries of persons appointed in violation of the rules, and making those officers personally responsible for improper disbursements of the sort. In 1897 the act commonly known as the "Black Act" was adopted, dividing the control of examinations between the Civil Service boards and appointing officers; providing that a rating of not more than half the total should be given for "merit" by the regular examiners, and that those passing this test should be given a further rating for "fitness," not exceeding one-half the total, and to be determined by the officers themselves. Finally, on March 31, 1898, an act was passed the effect of which was the repeal of the "Black Act" in all cities and the restoration of the system of 1883-'84. In this act it was also provided that no removal should be made from a position subject to competitive examination except for reasons to be stated in writing, and after an opportunity for explanation had been granted to the person affected. The Legislature of 1899 passed an act, which became a law, with the signature of Governor Roosevelt, on April 19, the effect of which was to repeal the "Black Act" outright and to re-establish completely, both in the State and in the cities, the original plan of 1883, with certain extensions and improvements the necessity of which experience had shown. The general Civil Service statutes of the State were reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and adopted by the people. This provision is as follows: "Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be competitive; provided, however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made." The courts of the State have construed this provision broadly, and as a part result all non-competitive examinations, except for positions in State hospitals and asylums, have been abolished. The original rules and classification of New-York City were drawn under the permissive act of 1883 and under the supervision of a commission of experts appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884. Rules were adopted in the same manner and at about the same time in Buffalo and Brooklyn. The New-York City Board was replaced in 1889 by Tammany Commissioners. During the five years following the administration of the rules was more or less imperfect. Under Mayor Strong the old Commission was restored, and the membership of the Board increased to five. In 1896, through the action of this Commission, approved by Mayor Strong, the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, not more than sixty positions were omitted from the competitive classification. The system of labor registration was also adopted. There were approximately 24,000 positions in the Civil Service on January 1, 1898, of which 6,000 in the educational department were subject to a separate system. The classifications included 6,000 in the police force, also subject to a separate system, 5,000 in the labor service under the registration system and 7,000 in the general competitive schedules. The competitive schedules embraced positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations were conducted by a board of nine examiners, chosen with especial reference to their expert ability, and the examinations generally were of the most practical character. The rules required that the higher places should be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certified to the Civil Service Commission that none in the lower grades were fit for the higher duties to be performed. Through careful work the system had been well developed and placed on a highly satisfactory basis. The Greater New-York charter provided that the rules in operation in New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City up to January 1, 1898, should be continued in full force until new rules were promulgated. Mayor Van Wyck appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Messrs. Charles H. Knox, William N. Dyckman and Robert E. Deyo (later succeeded by Alexander T. Mason), but the new rules were not promulgated until March 5, on which date they received the approval of the Mayor. These rules covered all employes of the greater city—approximately 41,000—the number in the various classes being in proportion to those given above for New-York alone in 1898. They differed radically from the rules previously in force, chiefly in the fact that they excepted from examination a greatly increased number of positions, and that they removed the labor service from the competitive registration system. A great deal of laxity was permitted in the matter of

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temporary appointments in the absence of eligible lists; persons dismissed at any time within three years were permitted to be appointed without examination; the scope of selection from the eligible list was materially broadened. The operation of the charter repealed the "Black Act" in New-York City on January 1, three months before the repeal of that act in the other cities of the State, so that none of the new provisions were framed in the lines of that statute. On July 11, 1899, the charter rules were superseded by rules framed in pursuance of the new law of that year, which were put in force by the State Board after the failure of the Mayor to promulgate them. These restored all of the essential features of the genuine merit system omitted from the charter rules, and are expected in future to keep the city service on a fairly competitive basis open to all citizens. Stringent inhibitions upon payment of salaries to persons improperly appointed, reinforcing those previously in force, add to the effectiveness of the system. Since the adoption of the act of 1899 new rules have been framed for Buffalo, Albany and other large cities, which are well calculated to give effect to the existing constitutional and statutory provisions and that will firmly maintain the "merit system" in these other parts of the State, and on June 16, 1900, through the action of the State Board and Governor Roosevelt the offices in five of these were included: New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Erie.

Foreign Rules.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental and physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has become incapacitated by reason of age, length of service or physical infirmity, he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before retirement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government; but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials—such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions—are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor vary in the different countries. In the far Northern as well as in the tropical and semi-tropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for lunch, the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay, vary in the different countries; in some the time for lunch or rest, or amount of annual leave, is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being allowed more time than those of inferior rank; many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries; these holidays are, as a rule, religious ones—Christmas and New Year's being generally observed in the European countries; in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all, while their employment in other countries is, as a rule, limited to work of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places so long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served one year, or over, in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

SEAMEN.—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who, subsequently to such declaration, have served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship.

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NAVY OR MARINE CORPS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served five years, or over, in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

WIFE.—A wife becomes a citizen by her husband's naturalization, if she might herself be lawfully naturalized.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.—The Naturalization laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native born citizens. But the Federal Naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

PENSION LAWS, ETC.

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. In a claim by the soldier he should set forth all his military or naval service, giving dates of enlistment and discharge. He should also set forth the name or nature of all disabilities for which pension is claimed, giving the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which each was contracted. The prime requirement to establish a claim under the act of July 14, 1862, usually termed the general law, is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty; that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge, and now exists in a degree pensionable under the law. In a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the essential requirements are: A service of ninety days or more, an honorable discharge therefrom and proof that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant's own vicious habits, but it need not necessarily be of service origin. In a widow's claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that it was due to some cause of service origin. She must also show that she has remained his widow. If there are children of the soldier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death, their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown. If any have died the date should be proved. In a widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the requirement as to service is the same as under an invalid claim, and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act, the fact of soldier's death (but it need not be shown to be due to service), her continued widowhood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. The act of May 9, 1900, amending the act of June 27, 1890, gives title to widows who are without means of support other than their daily labor and a net annual income of $250. A minor child's title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow, which fact must be shown, in addition to the requirements in widow's claim. A dependent mother must show her relationship to the soldier, his celibacy, that he contributed to her support, that his death was due to some cause of service origin, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death. Under the act of June 27, 1890, it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then. A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to soldier's mother, the date of soldier's birth and of the mother's death, in addition to the requirements in the mother's claim. Applications rejected by a Board of Pension Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that disability exists. Pensions for privates range from $6 to $30 a month in most cases, though $72 a month is granted to those who have lost both feet or both eyes, and $100 a month to those who have lost both hands. The number of pensioners on the rolls in each State and Territory on June 30, 1900, and the total amount paid during the fiscal year ended on that date, was as follows:

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PENSIONERS AND AMOUNT PAID.

United States.	No.	Amount.	United States.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,649	$456,717 43	Oklahoma Territory.	7,582	913,182 91
Alaska	84	7,420 13	Oregon	5,297	678,817 30
Arizona	711	99,471 30	Pennsylvania	103,799	13,235,012 42
Arkansas	10,732	1,323,256 81	Rhode Island	4,717	558,310 73
California	18,479	2,435,436 55	South Carolina	1,794	226,272 22
Colorado	7,975	913,500 01	South Dakota	5,044	546,845 90
Connecticut	11,731	1,372,069 30	Tennessee	18,241	2,559,226 40
Delaware	2,728	388,935 33	Texas	8,091	988,704 37
Dist. of Columbia	8,649	1,401,226 29	Utah	836	138,251 34
Florida	3,074	398,412 60	Vermont	9,386	1,510,848 69
Georgia	3,661	464,987 35	Virginia	9,467	1,341,002 17
Idaho	1,496	185,753 66	Washington	6,361	791,840 56
Illinois	70,461	10,272,303 90	West Virginia	12,894	1,853,471 81
Indiana	67,282	10,338,584 97	Wisconsin	27,636	4,265,587 32
Indian Territory	2,906	374,087 60	Wyoming	798	97,946 33
Iowa	38,034	5,289,134 45			
Kansas	41,316	6,176,399 25	Total pensioners living in States and Territories and payments to them	989,003	$137,698,620 64
Kentucky	27,429	4,066,274 88			
Louisiana	5,559	765,782 07			
Maine	20,061	2,950,165 10			
Maryland	13,016	1,663,933 28			
Massachusetts	39,109	5,112,386 76	Pensioners living in foreign countries and payments to them	4,526	639,849 23
Michigan	44,298	6,642,878 00			
Minnesota	16,349	2,340,643 32			
Mississippi	4,195	536,459 92			
Missouri	53,775	7,245,470 91			
Montana	1,561	191,428 38	Total	993,529	$138,338,469 87
Nebraska	17,777	2,585,727 18	Payments by Treasury Department (Treasury settlements)	——	123,660 78
Nevada	281	34,879 20			
New-Hampshire	9,088	1,331,476 57			
New-Jersey	20,099	2,457,349 96			
New-Mexico	1,792	231,461 76			
New-York	88,754	12,020,943 07	Total payments on account of Army and Navy pensions	——	$138,462,130 65
North Carolina	3,976	517,322 68			
North Dakota	1,816	229,906 99			
Ohio	105,157	15,171,113 21			

The pension agencies are located as follows: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 40,645 new pensioners, and the number restored to the rolls was 4,699, making a total of new names added to the rolls of 45,344. The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year was 43,334, showing an increase of 2,010 on the rolls as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1899. The total of 993,529 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1900, were classified as follows:

Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	4	Naval invalid pensioners	4,622
Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	7	Navy widows, minor children, etc.	2,314
Survivors of the War of 1812	1	Army nurses	646
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812	1,742	Act of June 27, 1890:	
		Army invalid pensioners	415,265
Survivors of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)	1,370	Army widows, minor children, etc.	129,412
		Navy invalid pensioners	15,392
Widows of soldiers of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)	3,739	Navy widows, minor children, etc.	6,314
Survivors of the Mexican War	8,352	War with Spain:	
		General laws—	
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War	8,151	Army invalids	822
		Army widows	845
Service after March 4, 1861:		Navy invalids	60
General laws—		Navy widows	28
Army invalid pensioners	305,980		
Army widows, minor children, etc.	88,463	Total	993,529

ON ROLLS JUNE 30, 1900.

	Survivors.	Invalids.	Widows.
On account of old wars, prior to 1861	9,723	——	13,643
On account of general laws	——	311,248	90,777
On account of act of June 27, 1890	——	430,657	135,726
On account of war with Spain	——	882	873
Totals	9,723	742,787	241,019

The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of other wars were: War of 1812, $249,608 67; Mexican War, $1,815,812 05; Indian wars, $517,177 89.

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POSTAL INFORMATION.

CLASSES OF DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.—Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows: First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. Private mailing cards with written messages, conforming to Government cards in size and quality, and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office, or for delivery by the Rural Free Delivery Service, and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices. Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Rate of postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed are mailable at third class rates. The insertion of the date, name of the addressee and sender in writing, does not impair the rights of a circular to the third class. Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—On first class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the marter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery. Packages of first class matter exceeding four (4) pounds in weight must be fully prepaid; but letters and packages weighing less than four (4) pounds when prepaid one full letter rate, will be dispatched and the deficiency collected of the addressee on delivery. On second class, third class and fourth class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second class matter is not subject to the four pound limitation.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.—All mailable matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses. The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The following are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding $2 50, 3c.; exceeding $2 50 and not above $5, 5c.; exceeding $5 and not above $10, 8c.; exceeding $10 and not above $20, 10c.; exceeding $20 and not above $30, 12c.; exceeding $30 and not above $40, 15c.; exceeding $40 and not above $50, 18c.; exceeding $50 and not above $60, 20c.; exceeding $60 and not above $75, 25c.; exceeding $75 and not above $100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is $100. International money orders may be issued in most instances up to $100, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each $10 or fraction thereof, except that domestic rates are charged for Cuban orders, and that for Mexican orders only one-half of regular international fee is exacted. Postal connections are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras. Cuba, Russia, Mexico and Apia (Samoa).

SPECIAL DELIVERY.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postage, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate delivery of mail matter.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 15 grams (½ ounce)..... 5 cents.
Postal cards, each..... 2 cents.

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Double postal cards, each..... 4 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces..... 1 cent.
Commercial papers:
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces..... 5 cents.
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof..... 1 cent.
Samples of merchandise:
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces..... 2 cents.
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof..... 1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles..... 8 cents.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. The rate on "commercial papers" per 2 ounces is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise per 2 ounces is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid, in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes: First-class matter, 5 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce. Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each. Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Packages of third and fourth class matter (except single volumes of printed books) must not exceed four pounds in weight. Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yentai), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hankow, Hang Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kaigan, Kinkiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhu and Yentai, are transmissible in the mails made up at San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

PARCELS POST.—The first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Europe was signed between the United States and Germany on August 26, 1899, and went into operation October 1. It was the beginning of a postal service by means of which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between the two countries, provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed eleven pounds in weight. The postage rate for parcels going from the United States to Germany is fixed at 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound. The rate in Germany on parcels for the United States is fixed at 2 marks 40 pfennigs a parcel, whatever its weight, but a reduced rate of 1 mark 60 pfennigs may be adopted for a parcel not exceeding in weight one kilogram, equivalent to two pounds three ounces. Provision is made for customs declaration and payment. The United States had parcels post conventions with several countries in Central and South America and the West India Islands, but this was the first convention made with any country in Europe. The law empowers the Postmaster-General to make such conventions by and with the advice and consent of the President.

POSTAGE RATES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS.—All mail matter sent between the United States to the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. Note 1. To insure prompt delivery, mail matter sent to persons in the United States service should include in the address the complete designation of the organization, company or regiment, vessel, or other branch of the service to which the addressee belongs; and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid. Note 2. By act of Congress, the United States postal laws and regulations, and all domestic postal conditions (including payment of postage with United States postage stamps) are in effect to, from and within the Island of Porto Rico. Note 3. By act of Congress, the Hawaiian Islands became a Territory of the United States June 14, 1900; consequently, the United States postal laws and regulations, and all domestic postal conditions (including payment of postage with United States postage stamps) shall, from that date, be in effect to, from and within the Territory of Hawaii. Note 4. In this order the Island of Porto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii are included in the term "United States"; and the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, and Tutuila are included in the term "Island Possessions" of the United States. Mail matter, except as provided in the next section, sent from the United States, or any of its island possessions, to Cuba; or sent from Cuba to the United States or any of its island possessions is subject to the Postal Union classification, conditions and rates of postage. The United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of

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postage apply to all mail matter sent by or addressed to persons in the United States service (military, naval or civil) in Cuba; provided: (a), That such mail matter sent by persons in the United States service in Cuba addressed to persons in the United States or any of its island possessions, must be indorsed so as to show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs, as, "Soldier's letter" (or mail), "Sailor's letter" (or mail), etc.; and when sent by a civil employe, "Postal Service letter" (or mail), "Customs Service letter" (or mail), etc. (b), That such mail matter addressed to persons in the United States service in Cuba, when sent by persons in the United States or any of its island possessions must bear, in addition to the name of the addressee, the complete designation of the organization, company and regiment, vessel or other branch of the service to which the addressee at the place of address, belongs; and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid. Mail matter, whatever its class addressed to persons in the United States service, serving in the United States, or any of its island possessions, or en route to or from the United States, or any of its island possessions, whose change of address is caused by official orders, will be transmitted as rapidly as possible until it reaches the addressee; the actual location of the addressee for the time being is considered as the original destination of the piece of mail matter; such transmission is not considered as "forwarding" in the sense in which that word is used in the Postal Service, and no additional postage is required therefor. Letters sent by soldiers, sailors and marines in the United States service in Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Archipelago or Tutuila, addressed to places in the United States, when indorsed "Soldier's letter," "Sailor's letter" or "Marine's letter," may be dispatched to destination without prepayment of postage, and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery. In pursuance of the President's order of November 4, 1899, unsealed packages and parcels of mailable matter containing only articles designed as gifts or souvenirs, and with no commercial purpose and not for sale, sent by persons in the United States service (military, naval or civil) in Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippine Islands, or Cuba, to members of their families in the United States; and unsealed packages of mailable matter of the same personal character, sent from the United States to officers, soldiers, sailors and others in the public service in said islands, shall be transmitted through the mails and delivered subject only to domestic postal rates and regulations; provided, that no such package shall exceed four pounds in weight, and each shall be indorsed on the outside, in a conspicuous place, with the word "Gift" or "Seuvenir," or the equivalent thereof; and that when sent from said islands to the United States each such package shall be so marked as to show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs, and be countersigned by a commissioned officer or a postmaster; and that when sent from the United States to said islands each such package shall show the branch of the service to which the addressee belongs. Postmasters are directed to advise senders of such packages of the provisions of this section, and otherwise see that full instructions are given for its proper execution. United States postage stamps are valid for the payment of postage in the island possessions; and the overprinted postage stamps of the island possessions are accepted in payment of postage wherever United States postage stamps are valid.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. A person who has made only the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States cannot receive a passport. No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the Consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States. To procure a passport a written application, in the form of an affidavit, must be made, which must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seat it must be affixed; if he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required; he is also required to state his age, the place of his birth, his occupation, place of permanent residence, and that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States to reside and perform the duties of citizenship therein. He must also take the oath of allegiance, and the application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness as to the identity of the applicant, and other facts, and also by a description of the person applying. An application containing the information indicated will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens. A person born abroad, whose father was a native citizen of the United States, must show, in addition to the above, that his father was born in the United States, resided therein and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. A naturalized citizen is required, in addition to giving information as above, to transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, wth his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization. The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must, in addition to other statements required, transmit for

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inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, who is an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above named conditions. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of husband or parent. Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Passport Division, and each communication should give the postoffice address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules. Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Samoa, Sweden, Switzerland nor Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit the Argentine Republic, Belgium, China, Colombia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Peru, Portugal and Switzerland be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption. The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Transvaal (South Africa Republic), Turkey and possessions and Venezuela. As a general rule it is wise for persons intending traveling abroad, outside of British dominions, where passports are never demanded, to provide themselves with passports before leaving the United States. Last year many Americans visiting France suffered considerable inconvenience because of their failure to secure passports. Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports visèd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish Consular representative in this country before sailing.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

In 1899 there were received 38,937 applications for patents, 2,400 applications for designs, 106 applications for reissues, 2,059 applications for registration of trademarks, 629 applications for registration of labels, and 143 applications for registration of prints. There were 25,435 patents granted, including designs, 92 patents reissued, 1,649 trademarks registered, and 511 labels and 100 prints. The number of patents that expired was 18,135. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 8,057. The number that were forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 3,997. The total expenditures were $1,211,783 73. The receipts over expenditures were $113,673 30. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on January 1, 1900, was $5,086,649 64. In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State—one to every 945 inhabitants. Next in order are the following: District of Columbia, one to every 1,151; Massachusetts, one to every 1,262; Rhode Island, one to every 1,270; Oklahoma Territory, one to every 1,344; New-Jersey, one to every 1,455; Montana, one to every 1,474; New-York, one to every 1,579; Colorado, one to every 1,604; California, one to every 1,652. The fewest patents granted in proportion to the number of inhabitants were in the following States: South Carolina, one to every 25,024; North Carolina, one to every 21,012; Alabama, one to every 17,195; Georgia, one to every 14,025, and Mississippi, one to every 13,574. As to foreign patents, 1,072 patents were granted to residents of England; 888 to those of Germany; 371 to those of Canada; France, 292; Austria-Hungary, 100; Scotland, 83; Switzerland, 72; Belgium, 65; Sweden, 45; Victoria, 43; New-Zealand, 41; New South Wales, 32; Ireland, 27; Russia, 25; Italy, 23; Denmark, 20; Mexico, 14; Netherlands, 13; South Australia, 10; South African Republic and Western Australia, 7 each; Norway, 6; Argentina, Queensland and Tasmania, 5 each; India and Jamaica, 4 each; Finland, Japan and Java, 3 each; Guatemala, Peru, Turkey and Uruguay, 2 each, and Algeria, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Chili, China, Danish West Indies, Dutch West Indies, Egypt, Island of Tahiti, Spain, Sumatra, Trinidad and Venezuela, 1 each.

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RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R." mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches. "M. A. T." mean annual temperature. "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station. "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

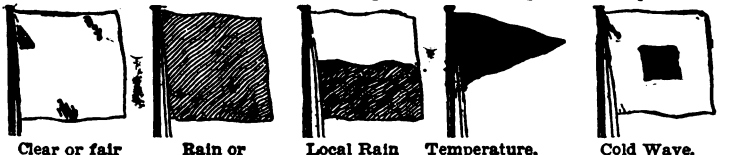
Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.	Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Alabama, Montgomery...	52.7	65.7	107	[1] 5	Nevada, Winnemucca....	8.5	48.6	104	[1]28
Arizona, Prescott.....	16.1	53.3	100	[1]18	New-H'pshire, M'chester.	43.1	45.9	96	[1]11
Arkansas, Little Rock...	53.6	62.2	105	[1]12	New-Jersey, Atl'tic City.	42.7	51.9	99	[1] 7
California, San Francisco.	23.7	56.6	100	[2]29	New-Mexico, Santa Fe...	14.2	49.3	97	[1]13
Colorado, Denver.....	14.5	49.7	105	[1]29	New-York, Albany.....	37.9	48.2	98	[1]18
Connecticut, New-Haven.	49.7	49.4	100	[1]14	North Carolina, Raleigh.	55.5	59.3	103	[1] 2
Florida, Jacksonville.....	54.0	69.7	104	[2]10	North Dakota, Bismarck.	18.4	39.9	105	[1]44
Georgia, Atlanta.....	52.0	61.3	100	[1] 8	Ohio, Columbus.....	38.9	52.3	103	[1]20
Idaho, Boise City.....	13.1	50.9	107	[1]28	Oklahoma, Sill (Fort)....	31.6	60.5	107	[1]14
Illinois, Springfield.....	38.0	52.8	102	[1]22	Oregon, Portland.....	46.8	53.1	102	[1] 2
Indiana, Indianapolis....	43.0	52.7	101	[1]25	Pennsylvania, P'delphia..	39.8	53.9	102	[1]13
Iowa, Des Moines.....	33.1	49.0	104	[1]30	Rhode Island, Block Isl'd	44.2	49.3	88	[1] 4
Kansas, Leavenworth....	38.4	53.5	107	[1]29	South Carolina, Ch'lston.	56.7	66.3	104	[2] 7
Kentucky, Louisville.....	45.8	57.1	105	[1]20	South Dakota, Yankton..	26.8	46.3	107	[1]34
Louisiana, New-Orleans..	60.5	69.2	99	[2] 7	Tennessee, Nashville.....	50.1	59.4	104	[1]13
Maine, Portland.....	42.3	43.3	97	[1]17	Texas, San Antonio.....	29.7	68.6	108	[2] 4
Maryland, Baltimore.....	43.8	55.3	102	[1] 7	Utah, Salt Lake City....	16.2	51.6	102	[1]20
Massachusetts, Boston...	45.0	48.9	102	[1]13	Vermont, Burlington.....	32.9	45.3	97	[1]25
Michigan, Detroit.....	32.3	48.3	101	[1]24	Virginia, Lynchburg.....	42.8	57.3	102	[1] 6
Minnesota, St. Paul.....	27.5	43.6	100	[1]41	Washington, Olympia.....	53.1	50.2	97	[1] 2
Mississippi, Vicksburg...	55.7	65.9	101	[1] 1	Washington, D. C.....	43.5	55.0	104	[1]15
Missouri, St. Louis.....	41.1	56.1	106	[1]22	W. Virginia, Parkersb'g..	42.0	53.9	99	[1]27
Montana, Helena.....	13.2	43.3	103	[1]42	Wisconsin, Milwaukee....	32.1	45.2	100	[1]25
Nebraska, Omaha.....	31.7	49.8	106	[1]32	Wyoming, Cheyenne.....	12.2	44.9	100	[1]38

[1]Indicates temperature below zero. [2]Temperature above zero.

WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.



No. 1. White Flag. Clear or fair weather.

No. 2. Blue Flag. Rain or Snow.

No. 3. White and Blue Flag. Local Rain or Snow.

No. 4. Black Triangular Flag. Temperature.

No. 5. White Flag with bl'k sq. in centre. Cold Wave.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2, or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

EXPLANATION OF WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long.....	Fair weather.	One short.....	Lower temperature.
Two long.....	Rain or snow.	Two short.....	Higher temperature.
Three long.....	Local rain or snow.	Three short.....	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided. As far as practicable, the forecast

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messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant. Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows: Montgomery, Ala.; Phenix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boise, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New-Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New-England); Lansing, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla. (for Oklahoma and Indian Territory); Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo. There are also storm and hurricane warnings, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. With the square flag below the red triangular flag, it foretells northeast winds; the square flag above the red triangular foretells southeast winds; the square flag below the white triangular, northwest winds; the square flag above the white triangular, southwest winds; two square flags—one above the other—indicate a hurricane.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. In Kansas women possess school and municipal suffrage. In some form, mainly as to bonds or school elections, women may vote in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. The Cape Colony, the Russian colonies in Siberia, North Australia, Iceland, Canada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage. The Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island, South Australia, West Australia and New-Zealand have full woman suffrage.

Europe.

In England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In France the women teachers vote for women members of all boards of education, and in 1898 women engaged in commerce were given the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives, also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway women have school suffrage. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters; in Finland for all elective officers. Property holding women in Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Brunswick may vote by proxy at local elections, and for members of provincial diets. Women who are landed proprietors may vote in Bohemia by proxy for members of the Imperial Parliament and the local diet. In Saxony women vote on same terms as men; married women by proxy, single women directly. Women have municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows with property vote by proxy for members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote by proxy at local elections and for members of provincial diets. In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy, and in Luxemburg for members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the Canton of Berne. In Rumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

There was no open action against the granting of suffrage to women by the women of the country until the New-York Constitutional Convention was held at the State Capitol in May and June, 1894. The women who favored the granting of the franchise claimed that while only a few women openly espoused the cause, all the other women silently favored it or were indifferent. For this reason they were gaining ground with legislators. In order to contradict the error, and to give to the members of the Constitutional Convention a correct knowledge of the desires of the women of the State, an organization of women opposed to the granting of suffrage to women was founded in Brooklyn, N. Y., with such women as Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. William Putnam, and others as well known, at its head. This was quickly followed by an organization in Albany, N. Y., headed by Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer and about 200 other prominent women. New-York followed with an organization with Mrs. Francis B. Scott as chairman of the Executive Committee. In a few weeks thousands of names of women over twenty-one years old were enrolled in protest to the proposed amendment, Albany sending in over 8,000 names.

After the adjournment of the convention the organizations, with the exception of the one at Albany, disbanded. Later it was believed advisable to reorganize as a State association, with headquarters at New-York. That was done, and auxiliaries were formed in the different judicial districts. This association has kept posted on the workings of the suffragists and has defeated every bill presented by them to the State Legislature. Mrs. Francis B. Scott is still honorary chairman, with an executive com-

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mittee of one hundred prominent women of New-York, and the chairmen of the auxiliaries.

Massachusetts had, for a score of years prior to 1894, a number of women who worked quietly and anonymously in opposition to the granting of suffrage to the women of that State. When New-York organized openly Massachusetts followed with an organization, which rapidly spread from the confines of Boston and Charleston over the whole State, so that now they have 27 branch associations. New-York has six branches of the central association in three judicial districts. In June, 1896, Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell appeared before the Committee on Resolutions at the Republican National Convention in opposition to the woman suffrage demand for a plank in the National platform. In July Mrs. Crannell made the same opposition at the Democratic National Convention. Later the National organization was established, with Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of New-York, and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, as chairmen of the interstate committees.

The following account of the defeats of the suffrage for women in 1900 was prepared by Mrs. George Phillips, of No. 789 Park-ave., New-York, secretary of the New-York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women:

NEW-YORK.—January 16 a bill conferring upon women the right to vote in towns and villages upon questions involving taxation was voted down by the Senate. Coming up again in April, it was again voted down.

OHIO—January 27 the resolution introduced giving women the right of suffrage was referred to the Committee of Judiciary without discussion, and there lost sight of.

MASSACHUSETTS—February 1 a hearing was given by the Committee on Election Laws to a petition for Presidential, municipal and taxpaying suffrage for women. February 14 this committee reported 10 to 1 against Presidential and municipal suffrage. February 20, after debate in the House, the vote for taxpaying suffrage stood 40 yeas to 132 nays.

IOWA—March 8 the joint resolution to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution to provide for woman suffrage was lost in the House by a vote of 55 to 43.

OREGON—June 5 a proposed amendment to the constitution for woman suffrage was submitted to the people and defeated, the vote standing 28,402 against, 26,265 for. Oregon cast 82,000 votes, but only 54,667 were cast on the woman suffrage amendment.

AUSTRALIA—October 10 the Legislative Council of Victoria rejected the bill passed by the Legislative Assembly providing for a referendum on the question of the suffrage for women.

CANADA—Parliament voted down a bill conferring the suffrage on women.

Within the last five years four States have been organized to oppose the extension of the suffrage to women, as follows: New-York, March, 1895; Massachusetts, May, 1895; Illinois, May, 1897; Oregon, 1899. In 1900 the women of Victoria, Australia, organized on similar lines and for the same purpose.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Organized in 1877; incorporated in 1888. Its object is to send children of the New-York poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition of the work from the beginning:

Year.	Number of children sent for two weeks.	Number for one day.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Expenditures.	Cost per child.
1877	60	——	60	$187 62	$3 12
1878	1,077	——	1,077	2,980 29	2 77
1879	2,400	——	2,400	6,511 54	2 71
1880	2,500	600	3,100	8,519 71	3 55
1881	3,203	1,000	4,203	8,217 64	2 54
1882	5,500	——	5,500	21,325 06	2 85
1883	4,250	5,700	9,950	14,908 67	3 36
1884	6,253	1,000	7,253	18,756 14	3 00
1885	6,650	6,073	12,723	19,863 95	2 98
1886	8,336	1,600	9,936	24,092 09	2 89
1887	7,748	——	7,748	22,783 85	2 94
1888	10,920	——	10,920	25,636 64	2 35
1889	10,352	——	10,352	24,978 29	2 42
1890	11,193	18,029	29,222	23,804 11	2 12
1891	13,568	22,088	35,656	28,068 28	2 03
1892	15,236	25,560	40,796	27,925 51	1 83
1893	13,846	26,329	40,175	26,620 75	1 92
1894	10,171	28,432	38,603	22,809 60	2 24
1895	8,021	28,924	36,945	19,840 53	2 47
1896	10,040	30,610	40,650	23,948 09	2 39
1897	10,285	31,073	41,359	26,703 30	2 60
1898	7,180	26,915	34,095	18,047 16	2 51
1899	8,002	26,007	34,009	21,368 84	2 67
1900	7,431	26,770	34,201	20,536 48	2 76
Totals	184,223	306,710	490,933	$458,434 16	$2 48

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ORGANIZATION OF THE LEADING CHURCHES.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1899, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, D. D., who had charge of the census of religious bodies in 1890. The figures are obtained by deducting from the totals for the several denominations the returns for missions, etc., in other countries; and this is done to make the statistics conform to the United States Census of 1890, which is the only complete basis of comparison:

Denominations.	Summary for 1899.			Gains in nine years.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,483	2,239	88,784	119	482	28,2
Baptists (13 bodies)	34,221	50,257	4,535,462	8,575	7,228	817,4
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	179	111	4,739	24	—	1,3
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	—	314	6,661	—	—	
Catholics (7 bodies)	11,415	11,798	8,539,899	2,219	1,522	2,282,0
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	—	—	
Chinese Temples	—	47	—	—	—	
Christadelphians		63	1,277	—	—	
Christians (2 bodies)	1,436	1,520	111,717	1	96	7,9
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	55	50	40,000	55	50	40,0
Christian Missionary Association	10	13	754	—	—	
Christian Scientists	10,000	504	100,000	9,974	283	91,2
Christian Union	183	294	18,214	—	—	
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	460	580	38,000	*62	101	15,4
Church Triumphant	—	—	—	—	*12	*3
Church of New-Jerusalem	141	174	7,817	22	20	7
Communistic Societies (7 bodies)	—	31	4,010	—	*1	*
Congregationalists	5,650	5,650	630,000	592	782	117,2
Disciples of Christ	6,399	10,298	1,118,396	2,626	3,052	477,5
Dunkards (4 bodies)	2,856	1,051	107,194	768	62	33,5
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,311	2,367	155,434	76	57	22,5
Friends (4 bodies)	1,443	1,093	118,936	166	37	11,7
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	—	—	
German Evangelical Protestant	45	55	36,500	1	3	
German Evangelical Synod	891	1,123	202,415	211	253	14,5
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000	101	37	12,5
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	2,980	1,041	343,000	937	185	176,5
Lutherans (20 bodies)	6,624	10,787	1,591,780	2,033	2,192	360,7
Waldenstromians	267	212	30,000	267	212	30,0
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,093	661	57,531	188	111	15,5
Methodists (17 bodies)	36,561	53,908	5,809,877	6,561	7,770	1,220,5
Moravians	117	122	14,817	3	28	3,0
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	11,894	15,057	1,562,206	1,446	1,581	283,5
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	4,829	6,324	702,342	605	1,222	161,8
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,853	2,440	364,875	347	259	55,9
Salvationists	3,189	953	42,000	3,189	624	33,2
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306	—	—	
Social Brethren	17	20	913	—	—	
Society for Ethical Culture	—	5	1,300	—	1	2
Spiritualists	—	334	45,030	—	—	
Theosophical Society	—	122	3,000	—	82	2,3
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,405	4,898	260,268	*333	372	34,2
Unitarians	552	460	71,000	37	39	3,2
Universalists	695	776	46,522	*13	*180	*2,0
Independent congregations	54	156	14,126	—	—	
Total in U. S., 1899	151,771	188,496	26,971,933	40,735	28,550	6,353,0
Total in U. S. 1898	149,543	186,835	26,623,703			

*Decrease.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church has fifty-seven dioceses and eighteen missionary jurisdictions in the United States, and three foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution and the canons enacted in General Convention.

BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

See.	Cons.	See.	Cons.
Alabama—Robert W. Barnwell	1900	Sacramento—William H. Moreland (missionary)	1
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.)	1895	Los Angeles—Joseph H. Johnson	1
Arizona and New-Mexico—John Mills Kendrick (missionary)	1889	Colorado—John Franklin Spalding	1
Arkansas—William M. Brown	1898	Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster	1
California—William F. Nichols	1890	Delaware—Leighton Coleman	1

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See.	Cons.
District of Columbia, Washington—Henry Y. Satterlee	1896
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
Florida, South—W. C. Gray (miss.)	1892
Georgia—Cleland K. Nelson	1892
Idaho, Boise—James B. Funsten (missionary)	1899
Illinois, Chicago—Wm. E. McLaren	1875
Charles P. Anderson, coadjutor	1900
Illinois, Quincy—Alexander Burgess	1878
Illinois, Springfield—George F. Seymour	1878
Charles R. Hale, coadjutor	1892
Indiana—John M. Francis	1899
Indiana, Michigan City—John Hazen White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison	1899
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley	1875
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Robert Codman, jr.	1900
Maryland—William Paret	1885
Maryland, Easton—William F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies	1889
Michigan, Marquette—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, Western—G. De N. Gillespie	1875
Minnesota—Henry B. Whipple	1859
Minnesota, Duluth—John D. Morrison (missionary)	1897
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson	1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Missouri, West—E. R. Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (miss.)	1880
Nebraska—George Worthington	1885
Arthur L. Williams, coadjutor	1899
Nebraska, Laramie—A. R. Graves	1890
Nevada, reconstituted with Utah.	
New-Hampshire—William W. Niles	1870
New-Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New-Jersey, Newark—T. A. Starkey	1880
New-York—Henry Codman Potter	1883
New-York, Central—F. D. Huntington	1869
New-York Western—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New-York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
New-York, Long Island—Abram N. Littlejohn	1869
North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner (missionary)	1898
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire	1893
East Carolina—Alfred A. Watson	1884
North Dakota—Samuel C. Edsall (missionary)	1899
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Thomas A. Jaggar	1875
Boyd Vincent, coadjutor	1889
Oklahoma and Indian Territory—F. K. Brooke (missionary)	1893
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris	1868
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1869
Penn'a, Pittsburg—C. Whitehead	1882
Penn'a, Central—Ethelbert Talbot	1887
Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark	1854
Wm. N. McVickar, coadjutor	1898
South Carolina—Ellison Capers	1893
South Dakota—William H. Hare (missionary)	1873
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, Dallas—A. C. Garrett	1874
Texas, Western—J. S. Johnston (missionary)	1888
Utah, Salt Lake City—Abiel Leonard (missionary)	1888
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall	189-
Virginia—Francis McN. Whittle	1868
Robert A. Gibson, coadjutor	1897
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
William L. Gravatt, coadjutor	1899
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—I. L. Nicholson	1891
Wisconsin, Fond du Lac—C.C. Grafton	1889
R. H. Weller, jr., coadjutor.	
Washington, Olympia—W. M. Barker (missionary)	1893
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)	1892
Wyoming—Reconstituted with Idaho.	
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (missionary)	1885
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves (missionary)	1893
Tokio, Japan—John McKim (miss.)	1893
Kyoto, Japan—Sidney C. Partridge (missionary)	1900
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of Yeddo, resigned	1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China, resigned	1877

METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

Elected.	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Y'r.	Residence.
1872	Thomas Bowman	July 15, 1817	Baltimore	1839	East Orange, N. J.
1872	Randolph S. Foster	Feb. 22, 1820	Ohio	1837	Roxbury, Mass.
1872	Stephen M. Merrill	Sept. 16, 1825	Ohio	1846	Chicago, Ill.
1872	Edward G. Andrews	Aug. 7, 1825	Oneida	1848	New-York.
1880	Henry W. Warren	Jan. 4, 1831	New-England	1855	Denver, Col.
1880	Cyrus D. Foss	Jan. 17, 1834	New-York	1857	Philadelphia, Penn.
1880	John F. Hurst	Aug. 17, 1834	Newark	1858	Washington, D. C.
1884	William X. Ninde	June 21, 1832	Black River	1856	Detroit, Mich.
1884	John M. Walden	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati	1858	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1884	Willard F. Mallalieu	Dec. 11, 1828	New-England	1858	Auburndale, Mass.
1884	Charles H. Fowler	Aug. 11, 1837	Rock River	1861	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888	John H. Vincent	Feb. 23, 1832	New-Jersey	1853	Zurich, Switzerland.
1888	James N. FitzGerald	July 27, 1837	Newark	1862	St. Louis, Mo.
1888	Isaac W. Joyce	Oct. 11, 1836	N. W. Ind.	1859	Minneapolis, Minn.
1888	Daniel A. Goodsell	Nov. 5, 1840	N. Y. East	1859	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1884	*William Taylor	May 2, 1821	Baltimore	1843	Alameda, Cal.
1888	*James M. Thoburn	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg	1858	Bombay, India.
1896	Charles C. McCabe	Oct. 11, 1836	Ohio	1860	Omaha, Neb.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS—BISHOPS—(Continued).

Ordained	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Y'r.	Residence.
1896	Earl Cranston.....	June 27, 1840	Ohio.....	1867	Portland, Ore.
1896	*Joseph C. Hartzell...	June 1, 1842	Cent. Ill.....	1868	Vivi, Congo, Africa.
——	David H. Moon.....	.....	.....	——	Shanghai, China.
——	John W. Hamilton....	.....	.....	——	San Francisco, Cal.
——	Edwin W. Parker.....	.....	.....	——	Lucknow, India.
——	Francis W. Warne....	.....	.....	——	Calcutta, India.

*Missionary Bishops.

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AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Hon. Robert O. Fuller; recording secretary, Edwin M. Poteat, D. D.; corresponding secretaries, Henry C. Mabie, D. D.; Thomas E. Barbour, D. D.; treasurer, E. P. Coleman.

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AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—No. 111 Fifth-ave., New-York. President, E. M. Thresher, Ohio; treasurer, Frank R. Hathaway; corresponding secretary, T. J. Morgan, D. D.; field secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—President, William J. Northen, LL. D., Atlanta, Ga.; secretaries, Lansing Burrows, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, D. D., Baltimore; treasurer, George W. Norton, Louisville. Foreign Mission Board—Mission rooms, Richmond, Va. President, Professor C. H. Winston; corresponding secretary, R. J. Willingham, D. D.; treasurer, J. C. Williams. Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.—President, W. W. Landrum, D. D.; corresponding secretary, F. H. Kerfoot, D. D.; treasurer, W. Dunson. Sunday School Board—Offices, Nashville, Tenn. President, E. E. Folk, D. D., Nashville; corresponding secretary and treasurer, J. M. Frost, D. D.

AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—No. 111 Fifth-ave., New-York City. President, Nathaniel Butler, LL. D., Waterville, Me.; corresponding secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D., New-York; treasurer, Edward V. Cary, Montclair, N. J.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.—President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; general secretary, E. E. Chivers, D. D., Chicago; treasurer, Frank Moody, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Miss Sarah C. Durfee; clerk, Mrs. G. W. Dean; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. H. G. Stafford, Foreign Dept.; Mrs. N. M. Waterbury, Home Dept.; treasurer, Miss Alice E. Stedman.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST.—Rooms, 1,535 Masonic Temple, Chicago. President, Mrs. John E. Scott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. M. Bacon; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Kline.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Rooms, 2,411 Indiana-ave., Chicago. President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse; corresponding secretary, Miss M. G. Burdette; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Mrs. Alice B. Coleman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Reynolds; treasurer, Miss Gertrude L. Davis.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION.—Rooms, 9 West Lexington-st., Baltimore. President, Mrs. C. A. Stakely, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Miss Annie W. Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. William Lowndes.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CONFERENCES.—General Conference—Moderator, Professor L. Kaiser, Rochester; clerks, Rev. J. Merkel, Burlington, Iowa, and Rev. H. W. Geil, Rochester, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Rev. G. A. Schulte, West Hoboken, N. J.; treasurer, J. A. Schulte, Philadelphia. Atlantic Conference—Moderator, R. G.

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Fetzer, New-York City; clerk, Rev. H. Von Berge, New-Britain, Conn.; treasurer, Rev. L. C. Knuth, Philadelphia, Penn. Eastern Conference—Moderator, Rev. F. Hoffmann, Buffalo, N. Y.; clerk, Rev. G. A. Schneider, Erie, Penn. Central Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. H. Schulz, St. Joseph, Mich.; clerk, G. J. Klipfel, Dayton, Ohio. Northwestern Conference—Moderator, the Rev. J. Scholz, Tyndall, S. D.; clerk, Rev. F. Kaiser, Milwaukee, Wis. Southwestern Conference—Moderator, Rev. R. Stracke, Lorraine, Kan.; clerk, Rev. J. H. Pastoret, Higginsville, Mo. Texas Conference—Moderator, Rev. F. Heisig, Denton, Tex.; clerk, Rev. A. Stern, Mooreville, Tex. Pacific Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. Kraff, Portland, Ore.; clerk, Rev. E. R. Suvern, Bethany, Ore.

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES (Colored).—President, E. C. Morris, D. D., Helena, Ark.; recording secretary, W. H. Steward, Louisville, Ky.; treasurer, John S. Trower, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Office and library, 1,420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. President, Lemuel Moss, D. D.; secretary, Rev. B. MacMackin; treasurer, Henry E. Lincoln.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.—President, Professor R. H. Emerson, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., New-York.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—Nos. 957-959 Payne-ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Editor of "Sendbote," Rev. J. C. Grimmell, Cleveland, Ohio; manager, Rev. P. Ritter, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—President, Rev. J. Meier, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Rev. G. Fetzer, New-York City; corresponding secretary, Rev. G. A. Schulte, West Hoboken, N. J.

CONGREGATIONAL OFFICERS.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New-York office, Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. President, Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.; secretaries, Dr. Judson Smith, Dr. Charles H. Daniels and Dr. James L. Barton; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, Dr. E. E. Strong; district secretaries, Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Charities Building, New-York; A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., Chicago, and the Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco. It supports 530 missionaries.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Charities Building, New-York. President, Major-General O. O. Howard; treasurer, William D. Howland; secretaries, Dr. J. B. Clark and Dr. Washington Choate; secretary Women's Department, Mrs. H. S. Caswell; field secretaries, the Rev. William G. Puddefoot and the Rev. Charles W. Shelton.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Charities Building, New-York. President the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard; corresponding secretaries, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Woodbury and the Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder; secretary of Women's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Roy, Chicago, and the Rev. George H. Gutterson, Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Charities Building, New-York. President, Dr. L. C. Warner; treasurer, Charles E. Hope; secretary, Dr. L. H. Cobb; field secretaries, the Rev. George A. Hood, Boston; the Rev. C. H. Taintor, Chicago, and the Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Dr. William H. Wilcox; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; honorary secretary, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hamilton; secretary, the Rev. Charles O. Day.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott; treasurer, Charles F. Wyman; secretary, the Rev. Dr. George M. Boynton; field secretary, William A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, M. C. Hazard, Ph. D.; business manager, J. H. Tewkesbury.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—No. 135 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. Committee—Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, New-York City; secretary, the Rev. Dr. N. H. Whittlesey, New-Haven, Conn.; treasurer, the Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Congregational House, Boston. President, the Hon. William O. Blaney; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Joshua Coit; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett.

LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America is as follows: President, the Rev. Dr. Mattis C. Ranseen, No. 79 West Huron-st., Chicago; English recording secretary, William K. Frick, Milwaukee; German recording secretary, the Rev. Gottlieb C. Berkemeier, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Swedish recording secretary, the Rev. Dr. Gustaf A. Brandon, Denver; English corresponding secretary, the Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Repass, Allentown, Penn.; German corresponding secretary, the Rev. Alexander Richter, Hoboken, N. J.; Swedish corresponding secretary, the Rev. Carl A. Blomgren, Ph. D., Philadelphia; treasurer, William H. Staake, Philadelphia.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large drygoods house. The first association in America was established at Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston a few months later. The American work is conducted under the following general depart-

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ments: Office, Field, City and Town, Railroad, Student, Army and Navy, Colored and Indian, and sub-departments of Religious and Bible Study, Educational, Physical, Social and Junior work. The aggregate membership of the 1,439 American associations is (Sept. 1, 1900) 255,472, and the net value of their property is $20,246,437; 632 have libraries, aggregating 482,950 volumes. The following are the officers of the committees:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Lucien C. Warner; treasurer, F. B. Schenck; general secretary, Richard C. Morse.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, Edouard Barde; treasurer, Henry Fatio; general secretaries, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, India, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Edmund P. Platt; treasurer, Samuel Woolverton; State secretaries, Fred. S. Goodman and George A. Hall. The total membership in New-York State is 40,275, of whom 9,237 are railroad men, 2,276 students, and 4,545 are in the boys' department.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. President, Cleveland H. Dodge; treasurer, Samuel Sloan, jr.; general secretary, Henry M. Orne.

ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.
AMERICA.		Netherlands	299	India	131
United States and Canada	1,439	Denmark	218	China	47
Bermuda	1	Switzerland	486	Japan	44
Argentine Republic	1	Norway	40	Turkey in Asia	5
Brazil	4	Sweden	109	Persia	2
British Guiana	2	Italy	58	Syria	8
Chili	1	Spain and Portugal	13	AFRICA.	
Uruguay	1	Belgium	42	Egypt	3
West Indies	5	Austria-Hungary	111	Madagascar	3
EUROPE.		Russia	16	North, West and Central Africa	6
England, Ireland and Wales	952	Finland	14	South Africa	7
Scotland	281	Bulgaria	2	OCEANIA.	
France	90	Turkey in Europe	1	Australia	12
Germany	*1,687	Greece	1	New-Zealand	3
		ASIA.		Total	6,192
		Ceylon	21		

*Includes some groups of church associations which are not upon the interdenominational basis.

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

States.	No.	States.	No.	States.	No.
Manitoba	7	Indiana	33	North Carolina	32
New-Brunswick	8	Indian Territory	1	North Dakota	13
Nova Scotia	18	Iowa	48	Ohio	68
Ontario	42	Kansas	34	Oklahoma	3
Prince Edward Island	2	Kentucky	34	Oregon	17
Quebec	6	Louisiana	7	Pennsylvania	155
Hawaii	5	Maine	17	Rhode Island	7
Alaska	1	Maryland	27	South Carolina	29
Alabama	21	Massachusetts	72	South Dakota	31
Arkansas	6	Michigan	31	Tennessee	34
California	25	Minnesota	22	Texas	34
Colorado	9	Mississippi	8	Utah	1
Connecticut	25	Missouri	36	Vermont	11
Delaware	1	Nebraska	23	Virginia	52
District of Columbia	3	Navada	1	Washington	7
Florida	3	New-Hampshire	15	West Virginia	12
Georgia	15	New-Jersey	39	Wisconsin	29
Idaho	3	New-Mexico	1		
Illinois	111	New-York	143	Total	1,439

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor are at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Officers: Dr. Francis E. Clark, president; John Willis Baer, general secretary; William Shaw, treasurer. Organized at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Motto: "For Christ and our Church." On July 1, 1900, there were 59,712 societies in the United States, with 3,582,720 members. Pennsylvania led with 5,583 societies; then New-York, with 4,728; Ohio, 3,667; Illinois, 3,301; Indiana, 2,118; Iowa, 2,022; Michigan, 1,687; Kansas, 1,558; Massachusetts, 1,530; Missouri, 1,396; New-Jersey, 1,390.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Young People's Christian Union of the United Brethren in Christ was organized June 5, 1890. Officers—President, Professor J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., Dayton, Ohio; corresponding secretary, the Rev. C. W. Brewbaker, Canton, Ohio; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Sheets, Vermillion, Ill.; treasurer, E. Jay Rogers, Dayton, Ohio; junior superintendent, the Rev. W. A. Dickson, Dillsburg, Penn. The fifth biennial convention was held in Lebanon, Penn., June, 1900.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Monsignor Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, No. 201 I-st., Washington, D. C.
Very Rev. Monsignor Marchetti, Auditor of Delegation, Washington, D. C.
Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Secretary of Delegation, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

See.		Cons.
Baltimore	J. Gibbons, Card.	1868
Boston	John Brady, aux.	1891
Chicago	Patrick A. Feehan	1865
Cincinnati	William H. Elder	1857
Dubuque	John J. Keane	1878
Milwaukee	Fred. X. Katzer	1886
New-Orleans	P. L. Chapelle	1891
New-York	M. A. Corrigan	1878
Portland	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
St. Louis	John J. Kain	1875
St. Paul	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco	P. W. Riordan	1885
Santa Fe	Peter Bourgade	1885

BISHOPS.

Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke	1894
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan	1888
Baltimore	Alfred A. Curtis	1886
Belleville, Ill.	J. Janssen	1888
Boisé City	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston	John Brady aux.	1891
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo	James E. Quigley	1897
Burlington, Vt.	J. S. Michaud	1892
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cheyenne	Thomas M. Lenihan	1897
Chicago	A. J. McGavick, aux.	1899
Cleveland	L. F. Horstmann	1892
Columbus, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Concordia	J. F. Cunningham	1898
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes	1885
Dallas, Texas	E. J. Dunne	1893
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove	1884
Denver	Nicholas Matz	1887
Detroit	John S. Foley	1888
Duluth	James McGolrick	1889
Erie	J. E. Fitzmaurice	1898
Fort Wayne	Vacant.	
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter	1883
Green Bay, Wis.	S. G. Messmer	1892
Harrisburg	John W. Shanahan	1890
Hartford, Conn.	M. Tierney	1894
Helena, Mont.	J. B. Brondel	1879
Indianapolis	F. S. Chatard	1878
	D. O'Donaghue, aux.	1900
Jamestown, N. D.	James Shanley	1889
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan	1868
	J. J. Glennon, coad.	1896
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach	1892
Leavenworth	L. M. Kink	1871
Lincoln, Neb.	Thos. Bonacum	1887
Little Rock	Edward Fitzgerald	1867
Los Angeles	Geo. Montgomery	1894
Louisville	W. G. McCloskey	1868
Manchester, N. H.	D. M. Bradley	1884
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis	1899
Mobile	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez	Thomas Heslin	1889
Natchitoches	Anthony Durier	1885
Nesqually, Wash.	Edward O'Dea	1896
Newark	W. M. Wigger	1881
New-York	J. M. Farley, aux.	1895
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels	1892
Omaha	Richard Scannell	1887
Peoria	J. L. Spalding	1877
Pittsburg	Richard Phelan	1885
Philadelphia	E. F. Prendergast, aux.	1897
Portland, Me.	Vacant.	
Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins	1887
Richmond	A. Van de Vyver	1889
Rochester	B. J. McQuaid	1868
Sacramento	Thomas Grace	1896
St. Augustine	John Moore	1877
St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec	1897
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke	1887
Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan	1887
San Antonio, Tex.	J. A. Forest	1895
Savannah	B. J. Kelley	1900
Scranton	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven	1892
Syracuse	P. A. Ludden	1887
Trenton	J. A. McFaul	1894
Tucson	Vacant.	
Vancouver Island	Vacant.	
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn.	John B. Cotter	1889

Bishop of Antonia—Ignatius Mrak, Sutton Bay P. O., Mich.

Vicariate Apostolic—T. Meerschaert, Pottawotomie Nation, Indian Territory and Oklahoma; Peter Verdaquer, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; G. F. Ropert, 1892, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Alexis Edelbrock, New-York City; Edmund M. Obrecht, Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, Collegeville, Minn.; Rt. Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, St. Meinrad's, Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.; B. Menges, Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.

Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska—J. B. René, S. J.

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SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Grand Masters.	Grand Secretary and address.
Alabama	11,291	B. Dudley Williams	H. C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
Arizona	735	William F. Nichols	George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas	12,863	———	Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia	1,639	R. Eden Walker	Walter J. Quinlan, Nelson.
California	20,442	Charles L. Patton	George Johnson, San Francisco.
Canada	24,957	E. T. Malone	John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado	7,974	Alphonse A. Burnard	Edward C. Parmelee, Denver.
Connecticut	17,446	John O. Rowland	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Delaware	2,235	William W. Black, jr.	Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington.
District of Columbia	5,579	William G. Henderson	Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.
Florida	4,321	Silas B. Wright	Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	19,332	W. A. Davis	William A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho	1,143	John C. Muerman	Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
Illinois	55,120	Charles E. Hitchcock	Joseph H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
Indiana	30,901	Olin E. Holloway	William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	3,625	Peter B. Arthur	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Iowa	28,430	Willard L. Eaton	Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	20,740	Charles J. Webb	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	18,790	John A. Ramsey	Henry B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	5,962	Robert H. Cage	Richard Lambert, New-Orleans.
Maine	22,277	Winfield S. Choate	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	2,870	John Leslie	William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Maryland	8,021	Thomas J. Shryock	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	39,871	Charles T. Gallagher	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan	41,917	Lucian E. Wood	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
Minnesota	16,401	Alonzo Brandenburg	Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	8,748	William Starling	John L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	32,153	C. H. Briggs	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Montana	3,000	Anthony H. Barrett	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	11,948	William W. Keysor	Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada	814	John M. McCormack	Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.
New-Brunswick	1,778	J. Gordon Forbes	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New-Hampshire	9,240	George I. McAllister	Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.
New-Jersey	17,386	Joseph E. Moore	Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.
New-Mexico	922	Elias E. Day	Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New-York	101,548	Charles W. Mead	Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York.
North Carolina	11,360	B. S. Royster	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota	3,169	Edwin H. James	Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
Nova Scotia	3,397	Thomas B. Flint	William Ross, Halifax.
Ohio	44,201	E. L. Lybarger	J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	2,130	William M. Anderson	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
Oregon	5,143	John M. Hodson	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	53,446	George E. Wagner	William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Isl.	526	John A. Meservey	Neil McKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec	3,668	Benjamin Tooke	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
Rhode Island	5,220	Frederick G. Stiles	Edwin Baker, Providence.
South Carolina	6,056	Orlando Sheppard	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
South Dakota	4,437	William H. Roddle	George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,221	James H. McClister	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas	31,334	R. M. Lusk	John Watson, Houston.
Utah	867	George V. Schramm	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	10,166	W. Scott Nay	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington
Virginia	12,836	George W. Wright	GeorgeW. Carrington, Richmond.
Washington	4,949	Stephen J. Chadwick	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia	6,567	Neil Robinson	George W. Atkinson, Charleston
Wisconsin	17,421	Charles E. Whelan	———
Wyoming	1,044	E. P. Bowman	Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.
Total	857,577		

NEW-YORK GRAND LODGE.—Officers: Grand Master, Charles W. Mead, Albany; Deputy Grand Master, Elbert Crandall, Brooklyn; Grand Treasurer, Theodore A. Taylor, Brooklyn; Grand Secretary, E. M. L. Ehlers, New-York City; Senior Grand Warden, Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Junior Grand Warden, Frank H. Robinson, Hornellsville.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of General Grand Chapter of the United States, installed at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1900.—High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; Deputy High Priest, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; King, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; Scribe, William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; Treasurer, John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Captain of the Host, Nathan Kingsley,

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Austin, Minn.; Principal Sojourner, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.; Royal Arch Captain, George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.; Grand Master 3d Veil, Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa; Grand Master 2d Veil, William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Master 1st Veil, Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kan. The next triennial meeting will be held in 1900 at a place to be selected.

NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.—High Priest, Joseph A. Crane, Rochester; Deputy High Priest, J. Harris Balston, New-York City; King, Alfred A. Guthrie, Albany; Scribe, Clarence R. Hatton, New-York City; Treasurer, Herman H. Russ, Albany; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; Chaplain, the Rev. James B. Murray, Constableville; Captain of the Host, George A. Newell, Medina; Principal Sojourner, Christian H. Lutjens, New-York; Royal Arch Captain, Derrick Brown, Poughkeepsie; Grand Master 3d Veil, Horace W Willson, New-York; Grand Master 2d Veil, Willis W. Rice, Watertown; Grand Master 1st Veil, Edwin P. Sears, Buffalo; Grand Lecturer, George McGown, Palmyra. Annual Convocation, February 5, 1901, at Albany.

MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at its convention on May 23, 1900, elected the following: Imperial Potentate, Lou B. Winsor, of Reed City, Mich.; Deputy Imperial Potentate, Philip C. Shaffer, of Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn.; recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.

For the year ending May 1, 1900, 7,399 new members were initiated, making the total 55,453. The Temples having a membership above two thousand are: Aleppo, Boston, 3,042; Mecca, New-York City, 3,317; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 2,730; Medina, Chicago, 2,722. The prerequisites for membership are that the applicant must be a Knight Templar in good standing or a 32d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33D DEGREE.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.—Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander, Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Grand Minister of State, John C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer-General, Newton D. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; Grand Secretary-General, Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, N. Y.; Grand King of the Archives, Charles C. Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass.; Grand Master-General of Ceremonies, Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Marshal-General, Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Penn.; Grand Standard Bearer, William R. Higby, Bridgeport, Conn.; Grand Captain of the Guard, George O. Tyler, Burlington, Vt. On September 1, 1900, there were eighty Lodges of Perfection, fourteenth degree; sixty-two Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree; fifty-eight Chapters of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, and thirty-four Consistories, thirty-second degree, in the Northern Jurisdiction, with an aggregate membership of 25,208 to 28,941 in each of the four sub-divisions. The permanent fund and amount in treasurer's hands exceeds $210,000. Office in New-York, Room 133, Stewart Building. Southern Masonic Jurisdiction—Grand Commander, Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary-General, Frederick Webber, No. 433 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Grand Encampment officers—Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd, San Francisco; Deputy Grand Master, Henry B. Stoddard, Bryan, Tex.; Grand Generalissimo, George M. Moulton, Chicago; Grand Captain-General, Henry W. Rugg, Providence; Grand Senior Warden, William B. Melish, Cincinnati; Grand Junior Warden, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; Grand Prelate, the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Washington, Iowa; Grand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; Grand Recorder, William H. Mayo, St. Louis; Grand Standard Bearer, Lee S. Smith, Pittsburg; Grand Sword Bearer, Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.; Grand Warder, Harper M. Orahood, Denver; Grand Captain of Guard, Charles C. Vogt, Louisville.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Grand Commander, Charles H. Armatage, Albany; Deputy Grand Commander, Erastus C. Delevan, Binghamton; Grand Generalissimo, William J. Maxwell, No. 550 Fifth-ave., Brooklyn; Grand Captain-General, Charles D. Bingham, Watertown; Grand Senior Warden, John Little, No. 1,106 Third-ave., New-York City; Grand Junior Warden, Erastus C. Knight, Buffalo; Grand Prelate, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing, Brooklyn; Grand Treasurer, George A. Newell, Medina; Grand Recorder, Arthur MacArthur, Troy; Grand Standard Bearer, Adelbert P. Knapp, Saratoga Springs; Grand Sword Bearer, Herman R. Kretschmar, New-York City; Grand Warder, Edwin B. Anderson, Palmyra; Grand Captain of Guard, Charles Knibbs, Binghamton. The next annual conclave will be held at Binghamton, September 24, 1901.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Officers: Grand Sire, A. C. Cable, Covington, Ohio; Deputy Grand Sire, John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, No. 25 North Liberty-st., Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia. Next annual session, Indianapolis, Ind., September, 1901. On December 31, 1899, there were 55 grand lodges and 52 grand encampments; 11,589 subordinate lodges, and 2,652 subordinate encampments and 5,327 Rebekah lodges. The total membership of the order was 1,068,637. The total revenue was $9,643,080 86, and the total relief given was $3,695,488 32. The total amount invested is $27,714,364 72.

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ROYAL ARCANUM.

Grand Council State of New-York meets at Albany on the fourth Tuesday of April, 1901. Officers—W. A. Griffith, G. R.; S. C. Gallott, G. V. R.; Samuel T. Hull, G. O.; J. Y. Bicknell, G. S., No. 314 Vermont-st., Buffalo; Frank D. Westcott, G. T.; Joseph G. Gash, G. C.; Edward Becker, G. G.; Henry P. Cooke, G. W.; J. R. J. Ryan, G. S.; representatives to Supreme Council, H. W. Jones, A. H. Kilpatrick, Curtis H. Peck and J. T. Ryan.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Permanently established in America 1869. Eminent Grand Commandery of North America reorganized and incorporated 1884. Two hundred and fifty-three subordinate lodges. Seventeen thousand five hundred members. Insurance Auxiliary—The Eastern Star Benevolent Fund, incorporated 1892, 2,700 members. Eminent Grand Commander, Harry Slater, Windsor, Ontario, Canada; Eminent Grand Vice-Commander, Dr. H. C. Judson, Detroit, Mich.; Eminent Grand Scribe, Thomas J. Crowe, Elizabeth and Park sts., Detroit, Mich.; Eminent Grand Treasurer, Dr. R. H. Blaisdell, Sheridan, Mich.; Eminent Grand Counsellor, Judge Desire B. Willemin, Detroit, Mich.; Eminent Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. R. Webb, Hampton, Va.; Eminent Grand Marshal, Frank C. Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.; Eminent Grand Assistant Marshal, Mrs. N. E. Williford, Galena, Kan.; Eminent Grand Inside Sentinel, W. E. Hercules, Wheeling, W. Va.; Eminent Grand Outside Sentinel, J. W. White, Justin, Tex.; Past Eminent Grand Commander, T. Calvert Crowe, Detroit, Mich.; Advisory Council, Judge A. C. Haskins, Brighton, Mich., and Dr. J. J. Siggins, Youngsville, Penn.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

This society has for its chief objects the discussion of subjects relating to naval and marine engineering and architecture and their great developments, and the publication in its quarterly magazine of professional information relating to the important scientific departments of the naval Powers of the world for the benefit of the naval experts of the United States. It was organized in January, 1889, and its membership includes nearly all of the officers of the former Engineer Corps of the Navy, many of the ex-engineer officers and officers of other branches of the naval service, the well known shipbuilders and engine builders of the United States, besides many of the prominent engineers in Europe. The officers are: President, Commander Harrie Webster; secretary-treasurer and editor of the journal, Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Willits. Council—Commander Harrie Webster, Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Willits, Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Bailey, Lieutenant R. G. Griffin and Lieutenant B. C. Bryan.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

Organized May 10, 1893. Objects—"The promotion of practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbuilding and marine engineering and the allied professions; and in furtherance of this object to hold meetings for social intercourse among its members, and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to inculcate by means of publication the knowledge thus obtained." Officers—President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Rear-Admirals F. M. Bunce, William T. Sampson and George W. Melville, N. S. N.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cramp, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn and Edwin A. Stevens. Secretary and treasurer, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., No. 12 West 31st-st., New-York City. There is also a council of twenty-three (naval officers and architects and builders in civil life) and an Executive Committee. Seven hundred and twenty-five members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Officers—President, Johnston L. De Peyster; vice-presidents, Walter Rutherfurd and James Duane Livingston; secretary, J. Wilton Brooks, LL. D.; treasurer, Dr. Augustin H. Goelet; recorder, Samuel Marsh, LL. D. Headquarters, No. 109 University Place.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Headquarters, New-York, N. Y., No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. Officers—Charles H. Morgan, president; William H. Wiley, treasurer; F. R. Hutton, secretary. Membership 2,064 in all grades, composed of well known engineers in civil life in this country and Europe, and present and ex-officers of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

An association of the municipalities of the United States, the object of which is to bring together once a year those actively engaged in the administration of affairs of the municipalities of America for the purpose of discussing the problems connected with municipal government, and the establishment of a bureau of information where the data upon municipal questions may be collected and from this furnished to different members. Officers—President, Henry V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver, Col.; treasurer, Thomas P. Taylor, ex-Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.; secretary, B. F. Gilkison, New-York City, N. Y.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY.

Officers: President, the Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, LL. D., Hartford, Conn.; vice-presidents, the Right Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, LL. D., Boston; President Seth Low,

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LL. D., New-York; Professor George Harris, D. D., LL. D., Andover, Mass.; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL. D., Auburndale, Mass.; recording secretary, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Spalding, Boston; treasurer, William G. Benedict, No. 610 Atlantic-ave., Boston.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Objects.—"The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds." Officers: William H. Parsons, president; James M. King, general secretary; William F. Morgan, treasurer, New-York City.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION.

A philanthropic movement instituted in 1883 by Charles N. Crittenton, a New-York druggist, as a memorial to his daughter, who died in her childhood. There is a branch in nearly every city of the United States, its object being to assist women and girls, whether fallen, destitute, or weak, to right and honorable lives. The organization is non-sectarian and is recognized by the National Government by an annual appropriation and a Government charter. There are fifty-two homes in the United States and one in Japan. Over $1,000,000 is spent in annual current expenses, and 3,000 girls are yearly helped to worthy lives. Headquarters, No. 218 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C. Officers of National society—C. N. Crittenton, president; Charles S. Morton, secretary; Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, general superintendent; F. B. Waterman, treasurer.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Headquarters, Manhattan, New-York City. It limits its membership to New-York City (all boroughs) and Westchester County. Membership, 70 associations. Officers—Edwin F. Howell, chairman; A. W. McEwan, secretary, No. 314 West 133d-st., New-York City; Andrew B. Martin, treasurer.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

Organized June 9, 1898. President, Everett Frazar, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York; vice-president, Samuel D. Brewster, No. 79 Leonard-st., New-York; treasurer, Joseph R. Patterson, No. 87 Front-st., New-York; secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1,500, New-York.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA (Shanghai, China).—Organized December 16, 1898. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president; J. F. Seaman, vice-president; V. G. Lyman, secretary; Frank P. Ball, treasurer.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN (Yokohama, Japan).—Organized June 26, 1879. James R. Morse, president; G. W. Middleton, vice-president; G. H. Scidmore, honorary treasurer; L. H. Abel, honorary secretary.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. The present officers of the society are: President, Charles A. Brinley; treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; secretary, John Nolen. The office is in Philadelphia. The aim of University Extension is, first, to extend higher education to all classes of people; second, to extend education through the whole of adult life; third, to extend thorough methods of study to subjects of everyday interest. During the year 1899-'00 the society arranged for the delivery of ninety-five courses of lectures at sixty-five centres. The course attendance at lectures was 22,065—the largest in the history of the society. The attendance at classes was 7,981. The number of courses for 1899-'00, arranged by States, showing the extent of the society's work geographically, is as follows: Pennsylvania, 38; New-York, 33; New-Jersey, 20; Maryland, 3; Connecticut, 1. The division by subjects is as follows: History, 32; literature, 29; music and art, 16; ethics and philosophy, 11; economics, political economy and sociology, 6; science, 1. Some notion of the constantly widening use that is being made of the society's lecturers and of the University Extension system can be had from the following list which shows the various auspices under which the courses of last year were delivered: Centres primarily or mainly for teachers, 6; centres under control of women's clubs, 8; People's Institute, New-York City (for workingmen), 9 courses; educational institutions (schools, Brooklyn Institute, etc.), 12 courses; New-York City Board of Education ("Free Lectures to the People"), 17 courses; regular University Extension centres, 43. The society has just completed its tenth year of work. Since its organization there have been delivered under its auspices 954 courses, comprising 5,643 lectures. The average attendance at each lecture has been 193, and the aggregate attendance 1,080,156. The average annual attendance at courses is now over 20,000; about 10 per cent of this number pursue the systematic reading and study recommended by the lecturers. From Philadelphia the movement has extended into many sections of the country, being established mainly, however, in connection with colleges and universities. The most important work, outside of that of the general society in Philadelphia, is carried on under the auspices of the University of Chicago, the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, Rutgers College, New-Brunswick; the University of Wisconsin and in California. The various University Extension societies all publish syllabi in connection with their courses. These contain sug-

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gestive outlines of lectures, lists of books and other matter of interest, and are of value for guiding home reading and study. Sample syllabi and circulars descriptive of University Extension can be obtained by addressing John Nolen, secretary, No. 111 South Fifteenth-st., Philadelphia.

SOCIETY FOR PRESERVATION OF SCENIC AND HISTORIC PLACES AND OBJECTS.

Incorporated in 1895 by New-York Legislature, with the object of acquiring, as public trustees, places and objects worthy of preservation, either on account of their natural beauty or their identification with the annals of the State. President, Andrew H. Green, New-York City; vice-president, Charles S. Francis, Troy; treasurer, George F. Kunz, New-York City; acting treasurer, Edward P. Cone, New-York City; secretary, Edward H. Hall, New-York City.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN.

President, Mrs. Alethe Lowber Craig; vice-president, Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma V. Triepel; recording secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Clark Morgan; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth A. Ayde; auditor, Miss Mary B. Statham; librarian, Miss Anna B. Patten.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society is composed of members of the leading historical societies of the country. It was formed "for a closer union and better communication, for more effective work in the prosecution of American historical study and the collection of historic material." Officers—President, Murray E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y.; vice-presidents, Henry D. Carey, New-York City; the Rev. Dr. Levi L. Sprague, president Wyoming Seminary, Pennsylvania; Professor Charles H. Chandler, A. M., Ripon College, Wisconsin; Professor Charles D. Vail, A. M., Hobart College; George T. Baker, C. E., Davenport, Iowa; Professor Edwin D. Shurter, Ph. B., University of Texas; Edward Denham, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. John F. Genung, A. M., professor, Amherst College; the Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Olmstead, Rochester, N. Y.; Major Charles M. Carey, Hampton, Va.; secretary, L. Nelson Nichols, B. L., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles F. Poole, Waverly, N. Y.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First Post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First National encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866; headquarters for 1900–1901, Room 308, Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo. There are forty-six State and Territorial departments. The officers of the National body are: Commander-in-chief, Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn.; surgeon-general, John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio; chaplain-in-chief, the Rev. August Drahms, San Francisco, Cal.; adjutant-general, Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo.; quartermaster-general, Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.; inspector-general, Henry S. Peck, New-Haven, Conn.; judge advocate-general, James H. Wolff, Boston, Mass.; senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, Edward N. Ketchum, Galveston, Tex.

The following was the membership in the various departments on June 30, 1900:

Departments.	June 30, 1900		Departments.	June 30, 1900.	
	Posts.	Members.		Posts.	Members.
Alabama	13	123	Nebraska	268	6,146
Arizona	9	191	New-Hampshire	90	3,615
Arkansas	29	566	New-Jersey	108	5,779
California and Nevada	96	5,029	New-Mexico	9	170
Colorado and Wyoming	66	2,322	New-York	633	32,106
Connecticut	67	4,757	North Dakota	17	323
Delaware	22	688	Ohio	526	23,897
Florida	18	347	Oklahoma	77	1,208
Georgia	16	554	Oregon	50	1,610
Idaho	16	343	Pennsylvania	567	29,819
Illinois	566	23,037	Potomac	18	2,579
Indiana	450	16,811	Rhode Island	26	1,842
Indian Territory	18	348	South Dakota	86	1,929
Iowa	432	11,005	Tennessee	73	1,640
Kansas	417	13,992	Texas	39	827
Kentucky	96	2,375	Utah	5	216
Louisiana and Mississippi	32	902	Vermont	102	3,585
Maine	159	6,906	Virginia and N. Carolina	51	977
Maryland	58	2,690	Washington and Alaska	60	1,938
Massachusetts	211	18,809	West Virginia	43	1,149
Michigan	375	15,168	Wisconsin	241	9,880
Minnesota	174	6,356			
Missouri	335	11,702	Totals	6,778	276,662
Montana	14	396			

Membership June 30, 1899, 287,981. Losses by death during the year 1899–1900, 7,857.

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DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK.—Officers elected, thirty-fourth annual encampment, Utica, May 16 to 17: Commander, Nathan P. Pond, Rochester; senior vice-commander, Edward J. Mitchell, Yonkers; junior vice-commander, Philo H. Conklin, Penn Yan; surgeon, G. H. Tarbell, Schaghticoke; chaplain, Charles Shurger, Caton. Council of Administration—Martin Short, Brooklyn; Winfield S. Newman, Hornellsville; Anslem J. Smith, Buffalo; L. V. S. Mattison, Scriba; James Owens, New-York City. Staff of the Department Commander—Assistant adjutant-general, Nathan Munger, Albany; assistant quartermaster-general, William F. Mullin, Albany; judge-advocate, Joseph E. Ewell, Buffalo; department inspector, George B. Loud, New-York; senior aide-de-camp, James B. Wiley.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—President, Mrs. Mary L. Carr, Longmont, Col.; secretary, Mrs. Fannie D. W. Hardin, Denver, Col.; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—Commander, James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn.; chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa; historian, Judge Harry White, Indiana, Penn.; quartermaster and adjutant-general, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—President, Etta Lee Toby, No. 1,500 High-st., Logansport, Ind.; secretary, Olive J. Allison, No. 105 North 9th-st., Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Annie Sage, No. 116 Babbitt-st., Dayton, Ohio; counsellor, Dr. Julia P. Shade, Philadelphia; senior vice-president, Julia A. Ellis, Chicago; junior vice-president, Mary E. Jameson, Marine City, Mich.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865, and eldest sons of deceased officers who served as above. (2) The eldest sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-one years old. (3) Gentlemen who in civil life, during the Rebellion, were specially distinguished for conspicuous loyalty to the National Government. Membership on July 31, 1900, 9,043; composed of first class, 8,122; second class, 888; third class, 33. Largest commanderies, New-York, 1,305 members, New-York City; Pennsylvania, 1,167, Philadelphia. The other eighteen State commanderies in order of their organization and place of headquarters are: Maine, 168, Portland; Massachusetts, 924, Boston; California, 709, San Francisco; Wisconsin, 211, Milwaukee; Illinois, 654, Chicago; District of Columbia, 773; Ohio, 835, Cincinnati; Michigan, 309, Detroit; Minnesota, 293, St. Paul; Oregon, 67, Portland; Missouri, 303, St. Louis; Nebraska, 108, Omaha; Kansas, 221, Leavenworth; Iowa, 258, Des Moines; Colorado, 241, Denver; Indiana, 324, Indianapolis; Washington, 74, Tacoma; Vermont, 99, Burlington. The present National officers are: Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield; senior vice-commander, Lieutenant Charles P. Clark; junior vice-commander, Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer, Paymaster George De F. Barton; chancellor, General W. L. James; chaplain, Henry S. Burrage. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY.—Commander, Brigadier-General Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the General Commandery and the State commanderies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Illinois, California and District of Columbia. The membership is divided into two classes, the first including commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the war with Spain, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a commissioned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided, however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy. The next Triennial Congress of the order will be held in New-York, October 5, 1901. The general officers, serving from 1898 to 1901, are: General commander, Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N.; vice-general commanders, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., and Colonel John Biddle Porter; general recorder, Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N. (University Club, New-York City); general treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson, late U. S. N.; general registrar, J. V. P. Turner, late U. S. N.; general historian, Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; general chaplain, the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, LL. D. The officers of the New-York Commandery are: Commander, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; vice-commander, Leonard Chenery,

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U. S. N.; recorder, Lieutenant-Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N., No. 108 5th-ave.; treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson. Following is a list of the commanderies, with the names and addresses of the recorders:

Commanderies.	Headquarters.	Recorders.	Address.
General		Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.	University Club, N. Y.
Massachusetts	Boston	Amos Binney	416 Exchange Building.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	J. V. P. Turner	517 City Hall.
New-York	N. Y. City	S. Hubbard, U. S. N.	108 Fifth-ave.
District of Columbia	Washington	Leonard Chenery	University Club, N. Y.
Illinois	Chicago	H. L. Wait	Room 1,201, 110 La Salle-st.
California	San Francisco	C. P. Welch, U. S. N.	1,218 Taylor-st.

THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.

A new hereditary patriotic order, incorporated in 1899. Corporators: Walter S. Carter, Robert D. Benedict, Ralph E. Prime, William DeH. Washington, William B. Davenport, S. Victor Constant, Robert Endicott, Henry Melville, Edward F. Dwight, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Everett V. Abbot, Rodney S. Dennis and Grenville B. Winthrop. Objects: "To stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research, to publish patriotic manuscripts and records, to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics, to preserve traditions, to mark patriotic graves, to locate and protect historic sites, to erect tablets and monuments to aid in founding and erecting libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the settlers and defenders of the Nation and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally advance the purpose for which they struggled." To be eligible a person must be eighteen years of age and to have lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies during the first thirty-three years of its settlement, (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1607, and April 19, 1775, inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony, and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 1783, inclusive, rendered actual service to the cause of American independence, either as a military or naval officr, soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain; but no claim of eligibility through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be valid unless the descendants of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant were patriots in the War of the Revolution. Women are eligible to admission, and junior chapters of the order are to be established.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution, formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries, the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular government in America. This society does not admit men of collateral descent. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several State societies organized a National society April 30, 1889. Officers of National Society: President-general, General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Washington; vice-presidents-general, General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., Philadelphia; the Hon. James H. Gilbert, Chicago; General Francis H. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; General E. S. Greeley, New-Haven, Conn.; the Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, Wilmington, Del.; secretary-general, Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago; treasurer-general, Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.; registrar-general, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; historian-general, General Theodore S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; chaplain-general, the Rev. Dr. Ethelbert E. Warfield, Easton, Penn.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A society formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. Officers of the general society: General president, John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; general vice-president, Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, Trenton, N. J.; second general vice-president, Pope Barrow, Savannah, Ga.; general secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 102 Front-st., New-York; assistant general secretary, William Hall Harris, Baltimore; general treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwalader, No. 133 South 12th-st., Philadelphia; assistant general treasurer, Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.; general chaplain, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Benjamin Whipple, LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota, Faribault; general registrar, Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Cambridge, Mass.; general historian, Henry Walbridge Dudley, Chicago.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

Instituted December 27, 1894. Incorporated January 15, 1895. Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, and war with Spain. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars. The officers of the National Commandery are: Com-

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mander-general, General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; vice-commanders-general, General W. W. H. Davis, Augustus F. Delafield, Horace Davis, Rodney Macdonough, General Charles F. Roe, Captain Samuel E. Gross, Colonel T. V. Kessler, Major-General Henry A. Axline, U. S. V.; Colonel Milton Moore, Captain Frank L. Greene, U. S. V.; Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay, Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Dr. George Ben Johnston, Captain Stephen Waterman, U. S. V.; Commander J. W. Bostrik, U. S. N., and Brigadier-General William J. McKee, U. S. V.; secretary-general, James H. Morgan, St. Paul Building, New-York City; treasurer-general, Edward S. Sayres, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, Henry N. Wayne; historian-general, Captain Samuel E. Gross; chaplain-general, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L. There are sixteen subordinate or State commanderies. The secretary of the New-York Commandery is Charles P. Robinson, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Principal officers.—Governor-general, Frederick J. de Peyster; secretary-general, Walter L. Suydam, New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Penn. A deputy governor-general is elected from each State society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, may be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or, who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as director-general, vice-director-general or member of the council or legislative body, in the Colony of New-Netherlands; Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, lord proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council or legislative body, in the Colonies of New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware; lord proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor or member of the Council or legislative body, in Maryland and the Carolinas; Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New-England, or body of assistants or legislative body in any of the New-England Colonies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23, 1890, and incorporated April 13, 1891. It was the first society of women for purely patriotic purposes ever founded in this country. Its objects are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementos of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. Officers: President, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward and Mrs. James W. Gerard; treasurer, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt; secretary, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman. Headquarters, No. 109 University Place, New-York City, N. Y.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Incorporated June 1, 1899. Objects: To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in the said war and to acquire and preserve the records of their individual services; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain the National honor and Union. The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed active duty, as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet. The principal officers are: Commander, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; senior vice-commander, Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, Brigadier-General Eugene Griffin; secretary, Surgeon M. H. Crawford, U. S. N.; treasurer, Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; registrar, Ensign Eugene N. Robinson, late U. S. N.; chaplain, J. C. Wellwood, U. S. V.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Organized August 12, 1898. Objects—The commemoration of the deeds of the heroic dead of the war between the United States and Spain and the wars resulting therefrom; the recognition of the brave deeds of the heroes of these wars who have been spared; the inculcation of true patriotism in American youth. President, Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.; Lieut.-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. John A. Logan; National executive officer, Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; secretary, Dr. Hildegarde H. Langsdorf, Carlisle, Penn.; treasurer, Commonwealth Bank, Baltimore, Md.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Organized 1887. Commodore commanding, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn; fleet captain and chief of staff, James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; fleet commander, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; fleet lieutenant-commander, August H. Runge, Minneapolis, Minn.; fleet lieutenant, James H. Eagan, Joliet, Ill.; fleet master, Philip W. Hager, Louisville, Ky.; fleet ensign, John H. Butler, Eaton, Ohio; fleet surgeon, William E. Atwell, Zanesville, Ohio; fleet paymaster, I. D. Baker, Boston; fleet engineer, Thomas W. Farnum, Philadelphia; fleet chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit; fleet secretary, W. H. S. Banks, No. 41 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn; fleet historian, William Simmons, Philadelphia; fleet boatswain, Louis Bennett, Baltimore.

LADIES' NAVAL VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.—Captain commander, Mrs. Margaret B. Diron, Detroit; commander, Mrs. Eliza A. Wichter, Jersey City, N. J.; lieutenant-commander, Mrs. Henrietta Bower, Philadelphia; senior lieutenant, Mrs. Mary Gerry, Minneapolis; lieutenant, Mrs. Louise Rung, Minneapolis; fleet paymaster, Mrs. Ellen E. Traver, Providence; fleet surgeon, Mrs. Agnes Nealon, Philadelphia; fleet chaplain, Mrs. Lena Raddatz, Philadelphia; National secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Reynolds, Eaton, Ohio; chief of staff, Miss Annie R. Sears, Baltimore; National boatswain, Miss Minnie Rogers, Salem, Mass.; National historian, Mrs. Hannah Southwich, New-Bedford, Mass.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS.

Organized April 23, 1896. Objects: To perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of the Territories; also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership. There are three classes of members. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired list, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation, and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity; also any officer of a State National Guard or Militia meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served subsequent to January, 1784, who would have been thus eligible, but who died without such membership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States, or who have been proffered or recommended for a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war. The principal officers are: Commander, Brigadier-General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A.; vice-commander, Colonel John V. Furey, U. S. A.; recorder and treasurer, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A.; assistant recorder, Lieutenant George R. Burnett, U. S. A.; historian, Brigadier-General Charles King, U. S. V.; council, Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; Colonel John A. Wilcox, U. S. A.; Major John Brooke, U. S. A.; Captain John M. Walton, U. S. A.; Major Gonzales S. Bingham, U. S. V.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1896.—Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism; to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and Republic. Eligibility: Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, a citizen of the United States and who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, from May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the Revolutionary War. Officers: Governor-general, William Winton Goodrich, New-York; deputy governor-general, Captain Samuel Emlen Meigs, Pennsylvania; chaplain-general, the Rev. William Reed Eastman, New-York; secretary-general, Theodore Fitch, New-York; treasurer-general, Julius Merrill Foote, New-Jersey; attorney-general, Colonel Henry Woodward Sackett, New-York; registrar-general, Dr. William Anderson Mitchell, New-York; genealogist-general, Colonel Charles Alexander Jewell, Connecticut; historian-general, Professor James W. Moore, Pennsylvania.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

An incorporated auxiliary society composed of near relatives and lineal descendants of Confederate soldiers. The work is educational, memorial, social, literary and benevolent. The certificate of membership is affixed with the great seal of the Confederate States and the colors red, white, red. The badge or pin is the first flag of the Confederacy in a laurel wreath. The National convention is held on the second Wednesday in November. Officers: President, Mrs. Edwin G. Weed, Jacksonville, Fla.; first vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Read, New-York City; second vice-president, Mrs. S. T. McCullough, Staunton, Va.; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nash-

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ville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary F. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.; treasurer, Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of State Societies, the members of each of which are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue-Marine or Privateer Service of the United States, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. The officers are: President general, John Cadwaladar, of Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary general, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., No. 421 South Forty-fourth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer general, Charles Williams, Philadelphia, Penn.; register general, Albert K. Hadel, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Organized New-York, December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims "to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. Initiation fee, $10; annual dues, $5. The annual meeting is held November 21, the anniversary of the signing of "The Compact." Societies are organized in New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, New-Jersey and the District of Columbia with a membership of 2,500. The officers of the New-York society are: Governor, John Taylor Terry; deputy-governor, William Winton Goodrich; elder, the Rev. Dr. Brady Electus Backus; secretary, Jeremiah Richards, No. 83 to 87 Grand-st.; treasurer, William Lanman Bull; historian, Richard Henry Greene. The State societies have formed a National organization, of which Henry E. Howland is governor and Richard Henry Greene secretary-general.

AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE AND BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1898. Headquarters, No. 239 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Officers—Edward Brooks, president; Adam H. Fetterholf, vice-president; John Quincy Adams, secretary; George C. Batcheller, treasurer. The objects of the association are to purchase and preserve the historic building in which the first flag of the United States was made by Betsy Ross, and subsequently adopted by Congress June 14, 1777, and to erect a National memorial in honor of the maker.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day" because on that day in 1777 Congress enacted "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretaries, General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Edward H. Hall, New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer, Major J. Langdon Ward, New-York City.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Commander-in-Chief, General Nelson A. Miles; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Colonel James H. Tillman, of South Carolina; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Colonel William H. Hubbell, of New-York; inspector-general, Colonel Frank H. Harrington, U. S. M. C.; judge-advocate-general, Major Charles E. Miller, of Ohio; surgeon-general, Dr. S. Clifford Cox, U. S. N.; sponsor, Miss Clara Barton; Council of Administration, Colonel M. Emmet Urell, of the District of Columbia; Captain Henry D. Green, of Pennsylvania; Captain Bernard F. Reinold, of New-York; John H. Hopper, of New-Jersey; Max Fleischman, of Ohio; Otto L. Sues, of North Dakota; Major Harold C. Megrew, of Indiana. The last convention decided on a uniform of mixed blue and gray as typical of the union of the North and South during the Spanish war.

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Incorporated May, 1899. Officers: President, Major-General William R. Shafter, U. S. A.; vice-president, Major-General Joseph Wheeler; secretary, Major Alfred C. Sharp, U. S. A. Council—Major-General S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Major-General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Major-General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; Major-General William Ludlow, U. S. V.; Major-General S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V., and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Miley, who was a member of the council, is dead.

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NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Academy of Design, National	Frederick Dielman, New-York	Harry W. Watrous, New-York.
Actors' Fund of America	Louis Aldrich, New-York	Edwin Knowles, New-York.
Actors' Society of America	Frank F. Mackay, Bay Ridge, L. I.	George D. MacIntyre, New-York.
Actuarial Society of America	T. B. Macaulay, Montreal, Canada	John Tatlock, jr., 32 Nassau-st., New-York.
Advertisers, American Society of National	Frederick W. Gardner, Chicago	Truman W. Crosby, Chicago.
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Prof. R. S. Woodward, Columbia University, New-York	Dr. Leland O. Howard, Washington.
American Association of Public Accountants	Leonard H. Conant, New-York	Thomas C. Roberts, 56 Pine-st., New-York.
American Antiquarian Society	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.	Charles F. Adams, Lincoln, Mass.
American Pomological Society	Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa	William A. Taylor, Washington.
Architects, American Institute of	Robert S. Peabody, Boston	Glenn Brown, The Octagon, Washington.
Archæological Institute of America	John Williams White, Cambridge, Mass.	Clarence H. Young, 312 W. 88th-st., N. Y.
Archery Association, National	W. A. Clark, Cincinnati	M. C. Howell, Cincinnati.
Army of the Potomac	Major-Gen. W. S. Sewell, Camden, N. J.	General Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Army of the Tennessee	General Grenville M. Dodge, New-York	Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati.
Astronomical and Astrophysical Society	Simon Newcomb, Washington	George C. Comstock, Madison, Wis.
Ayrshire Breeders' Association	L. S. Drew, South Burlington, Vt.	C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.
Aztec Club of 1847	Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., Cold Spring, N. Y.	Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New-York.
Bankers' Association, American	Walker Hill, St. Louis	James R. Branch, 20 Broad-st., New-York.
Bar Association, American	Edmund Wetmore, New-York	John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles-st., Baltimore.
Botanical Society of America	Professor Byron D. Halstead, New-Brunswick, N. J.	Prof. George F. Atkinson, Ithaca, N. Y.
Brewermasters' Association, U. S.	Leonhard Michel, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Louis Suess, 846 W. 18th-st., Chicago, Ill.
Brick Manufacturers of U. S., National Association	W. D. Gates, Chicago, Ill.	T. A. Randall, 27 Monument Pl., Ind'apolis.
Catholic Summer School	Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, New-York	Warren E. Mosher, New-York.
Chautauqua Assembly	Clement Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.	Ira M. Miller, Akron, Ohio.
Children of American Revolution	Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.	Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, Washington.
Chemical Society, American	William McMurtrie, New-York	Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn.
Cigar Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade	John R. Young, Philadelphia	Walter G. Wilson, Philadelphia.
Civil Engineers, American Society of	John F. Wallace, Chicago	C. W. Hunt, 220 W. 57th-st., New-York.
Clothiers' National Association	Samuel Rosenthal, Baltimore	Sylvan H. Lanethelmer, Baltimore.
Confectioners' Association, National	A. J. Walter, St. Louis	F. D. Seward, St. Louis.
Confectionery M'f'r's Board of Trade	Frank A. Horne, Brooklyn	Cornelius S. Loder, Brooklyn.
Coopers' Union, International	Joseph B. Hammer, New-York	James A. Cable, Kansas City.
Daughters of the Cincinnati	Mrs. Howard Townsend, sr.	Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dental Examiners' National Association	V. J. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.	Charles A. Meeker, Newark, N. J.
Drug Trade Protective Association	James J. Banbury, Brooklyn	Cornelius S. Loder, Brooklyn.
Economic Association, American	Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.	Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y.
Editorial Association, National	President dead. Vice-President, F. B. Baillio, Cleburne, Tex.	J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.
Electrical Engineers, American Institute of	Carl Hering, Philadelphia	Ralph W. Pope, 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Epworth League of M. E. Church	Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, Minneapolis	Rev. J. F. Berry, Chicago.
Ex-Prisoners of War, Nat'l Ass'n of Union	James Atwell, Pittsburg	Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.
Fire Underwriters, National	George P. Sheldon, New-York	Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia.
Flint and Lime Glass M'f'rs, Am. Ass'n of	Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg	George F. Easton, Pittsburg.

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NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Florists' Board of Trade, National	Alvin Thomas, Brooklyn	Cornelius S. Loder, Brooklyn.
Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, Society of America	Edmund M. Wood, Natick, Mass.	Wm. J. Stewart, 67 Bromfield-st., Boston.
Foundrymen's Association, American	W. A. Jones, Chicago, Ill.	Dr. Richard Moldenke, Pittsburg, Penn.
Geological Society of America	Dr. George M. Dawson, Ottawa, Canada	Prof. Herman L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y.
Girls' High and Normal Schools, Alumnæ Association of	Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, jr., Philadelphia	Mrs. B. F. Johnson, Philadelphia.
Hardware Merchants and M'f'rs Association	Hugh McCaffrey, Philadelphia	T. J. Fernley, 505 Commerce-st., Phila'phia.
Hibernians, Ancient Order of	John T. Keating, Chicago	James P. Bree, New-Haven, Conn.
Historical Association, American	Edward Eggleston, New-York	Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Baltimore.
Telegraphic Historical Society of North America	Chas. H. Tinker, New-York	J. B. Taltavall, 253 Broadway, New-York.
Homœopathy, American Institute of	Dr. Arthur B. Norton, 16 W. 45th-st., N. Y.	Dr. Eugene H. Porter, 181 W. 73d-st., N. Y.
Humane Association, American	James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio	Francis H. Rowley, Brookline, Mass.
Institute of Instruction, American	Mason S. Stone, Montpelier, Vt.	Frank M. Whitney, Watertown, Mass.
Iron and Steel Association, American	B. F. Jones, Pittsburg	James M. Swank, Philadelphia.
Landscape Architects, American Society of	John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.	Downing Vaux, 68 Bible House, New-York.
Law Association, International	Judge Timeon E. Baldwin, New-Haven	Joseph G. Alexander, London, Eng.
League of American Sportsmen	George A. Shields, New-York	Arthur F. Rice, Passaic, N. J.
Legion of Honor, American	Wm. N. Davenport, 200 Huntington-ave., Boston	Adam Warnack, 200 Huntington-ave., Boston.
Life Underwriters, National Association of	T. Leighton Register, Philadelphia	Fred B. Mason, Chicago.
Manufacturers, National Association of	Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia	E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati.
Manufacturing Furriers' Exchange	C. C. Shayne, New-York	F. T. Herx, 22 West 3d-st., New-York.
Medal of Honor Legion	Dr. George W. Brush, Brooklyn	L. G. Estes, Washington.
Medical Association, American	Dr. C. A. S. Reed, Cincinnati	Dr. George H. Simmons, Chicago.
Medico-Psychological Ass'n, American	Dr. P. M. Wise, New-York	Dr. C. B. Burr, Flint, Mich.
Microscopical Society, American	Prof. C. H. Eigenmann, Bloomington, Md.	Dr. Henry B. Ward, Lincoln, Neb.
Missionary Union, International	Rev. John T. Gracey, Rochester, N. Y.	Mrs. Mary F. Thayer, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Municipal League, National	James C. Carter, New-York	Clinton R. Woodruff, Philadelphia.
National Board of Trade	Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia	Wm. R. Tucker, Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia.
N. Y. Board of Trade and Transportation	William H. Parsons, New-York	Frank S. Gardner, 203 Broadway, N. Y.
Nurses' Training Schools, American Society of Superintendents of	Miss Emma J. Keating, Erie County Hospital, Buffalo	Miss L. L. Dock, 265 Henry-st., New-York.
Opticians, American Association of	A. J. Cross, New-York	J. H. Ellis, South Bend, Ind.
Oriental Society, American	Daniel Coit Gilman, Baltimore	Prof. E. W. Hopkins, New-Haven, Conn.
Paper and Pulp Association, American	P. C. Cheney, Manchester, N. H.	C. W. Rantoul, jr., 101 Times Bldg., N. Y.
Patriotic Order Sons of America	John G. Horner, Palmyra, N. J.	Fred. E. Stees, 524 N. 6th-st., Philadelphia.
Patrons of Husbandry	J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio	John Trimble, 514 F-st., Washington, D. C.
Pharmaceutical Association, American	John F. Patton, York, Penn.	Chas. Caspari, jr., Baltimore.
Philatelic Association, American	George L. Toppan, Racine, Wis.	H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
Physicians, American Association of	Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore	Dr. Henry Hun, Albany, N. Y.
Postoffice Clerks' National Association	William Agnew, Cleveland	Mark W. Skerrett, Worcester, Mass.
Press Clubs, International League of	Thomas J. Keenan, jr., Pittsburg	C. Frank Rice, Boston.
Protologic Society, American	Dr. James P. Tuttle, New-York	Dr. Wm. M. Beach, Pittsburg.
Public Health Association, American	Dr. Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia	Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio.
Railroad Trainmen, Int. Brotherhood of	P. H. Morrissey, Cleveland	A. E. King, Cleveland.

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Railway Postal Clerks, National Association	C. L. Shaffer, Chicago	George A. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.
Railway Telegraph Superintendents	W. F. Williams, Portsmouth, Va	P. W. Drew, Milwaukee.
Roadmasters' Association of America	S. B. Rice, Ashland, Va	J. B. Dickson, Sterling, Ill.
Society of the Cincinnati, New-York State.	William Greene Ward, New-York City	Talbot Olyphant, 21 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.
Social Science Association, American	Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford, Conn.	Frederick S. Root, New-York City.
Stationary Engineers, National Association.	P. E. Leahy, Long Island City	George D. B. Van Tassel, Chicago.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Nat'l Ass'n.	Francis A. Williams, New-York	Henry Gombers, 260 W. Broadway, N. Y.
Street Railway Association, American	John M. Roach, Chicago	T. C. Penington, Chicago.
Ticket Agents' Association, International.	E. N. Blood, Buffalo, N. Y.	C. G. Cadwallader, Philadelphia.
Turf Congress, American	James Howard, Chicago	E. C. Happer, Covington, Ky.
Typographical Union, International	James M. Lynch, Indianapolis	J. W. Bramwood, De Soto Block, Ind'polis.
Typothetæ of America, United	George E. Matthews, Buffalo	John E. Burke, Norfolk, Va.
United Amateur Press Association	J. C. Bresnahan, Jersey City, N. J.	Guy N. Phillips, Sioux City, Iowa.
United Workmen, Ancient Order of	W. A. Walker, Milwaukee	M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn.
Whist League, American	Joseph S. Neff, Philadelphia	Ernest B. Cooper, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Women's Clubs, Federation of	Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Ga	Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Philadelphia.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National	Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.	Mrs. Susanna M. S. Fry, Evanston, Ill.
Woman's Suffrage Association, Nat'l Am.	Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New-York	Mrs. Rachel F. Avery, 4,069 Powelton-ave., Philadelphia.
Women of the U. S., National Council of	Mrs. Fannie Humphrey Gaffney, New-York.	Mrs. Kate Walter Barrett, Washington, D. C.
Woodmen of America, Modern	W. A. Northcott, Greenville, Ill	Chas. W. Rawes, Rock Island, Ill.
Young Men's Benevolent Association	Dr. Jos. Sookne, New-York	J. M. Merrick, New-York.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	[2]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instr's.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1873	*[1]Add-Ran Chr. U.	Waco, Tex	Disciples	Rev. Albert Buxton, Ph. D	20	200	5,000	$200,000
——	Adelbert	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-sect	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D	34	215	65,000	875,000
1859	*[1]Adrian	Adrian, Mich	Methodist	D. Jones	17	200	10,000	250,000
1872	*Alabama Pol. Inst.	Auburn, Ala	Non-sect	William Le Roy Brown, LL. D	30	384	14,000	220,000
1843	*Albion	Albion, Mich	Methodist	Rev. John P. Ashley, Ph. D., D. D.	30	475	14,000	425,000
1857	*[1]Alfred U	Alfred, N. Y	Non-sect	Booth Caldwell Davis, Ph. D	25	200	13,000	425,000
1815	*Allegheny	Meadville, Penn	Methodist	William H. Crawford, D. D	17	328	17,000	500,000
1857	*[1]Allen U	Columbia, S. C	Methodist	Rev. D. H. Johnson	14	375	——	——
1886	*Alma	Alma, Mich	Presbyterian	August F. Bruske	21	279	17,000	303,000
1893	*American Un	Washington, D. C	Methodist	Bishop John F. Hurst	——	——	6,000	1,600,000
1821	Amherst	Amherst, Mass	Non-sect	George Harris, D. D., LL. D	33	392	72,000	1,000,000
1853	*Amity	College Springs, Iowa	Non-sect	J. C. Calhoun, D. D	10	146	4,000	75,000
1852	*Antioch	Yellow Springs, Ohio	Non-sect	W. A. Bell, A. M., LL. D	14	115	6,500	150,000
1877	Andover Th. Sem	Andover, Mass	Congregational	George F. Moore, D. D	8	25	52,000	850,000
1872	*Arkansas	Batesville, Ark	Presbyterian	Eugene R. Long	8	107	4,000	40,000
1871	*Arkansas U	Fayetteville, Ark	Non-sect	John L. Buchanan, A. M., LL. D	65	550	8,000	265,000
1893	*Armour Inst	Chicago, Ill	Non-sect	F. W. Gunsaulus	30	600	15,000	1,500,000
1843	††Asheville Fem	Asheville, N. C	Non-sect	Archibald A. Jones	16	175	2,230	100,000
1869	[1]Atlanta U	Atlanta, Ga	Non-sect	Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D	13	300	10,500	275,000

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UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instrs.	No. of students	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1820	Auburn The. Sem...	Auburn, N. Y.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D.....	10	75	26,378	928,464
1869	Augsburg The. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn....	Lutheran.....	Georg Sverdrup.....	8	201	1,500	50,000
1863	*[1]Augustana.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	Lutheran.....	C. W. Foss, Ph. D.....	28	602	16,000	250,000
1849	Austin.....	Sherman, Tex.....	Presbyterian...	†Rev. T. S. Clyn, A. B., B. D., D. D.	6	100	6,000	100,000
1858	*Baker U.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	Methodist.....	L. H. Murlin.....	26	625	10,000	160,000
1846	*Baldwin U.....	Berea, Ohio.....	Methodist.....	Rev. R. M. Freshwater, A. M., D. D.	28	314	7,000	226,000
1889	†Barnard.....	New-York City.....	Non-sect.....	Professor J. H. Robinson, acting dean	42	338	1,000	500,000
1864	*[1]Bates.....	Lewiston, Me.....	Free Baptist...	George C. Chase.....	21	320	20,000	600,000
1897	*[1]Battle Creek.....	Battle Creek, Mich...	Adventists.....	E. A. Sutherland.....	25	375	3,000	120,000
1843	*Beloit.....	Beloit, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	Edward D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.....	26	500	27,000	1,014,000
1855	*Berea.....	Berea, Ky.....	Non-sect.....	William Goodell Frost.....	32	280	17,000	600,000
1840	*Bethany.....	Bethany, W. Va.....	Disciples.....	Rev. Carl Swensson, Ph. D., D. D...	32	700	5,000	150,000
1881	*[1]Bethany.....	Lindsborg, Kan.....	Swed. Lutheran	J. M. Kersey.....	10	300	5,000	250,000
1847	*Bethel.....	McKenzie, Tenn.....	Cumb. Presby..	Rev. B. G. Mitchell, A. M.....	6	125	1,000	16,000
1867	[1]Biddle U.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Presbyterian...	D. J. Sanders.....	14	252	150,000	155,000
1864	*Blackburn U.....	Carlinville, Ill.....	Presbyterian...	Walter H. Brady, acting.....	11	125	3,200	80,000
1865	Boston.....	Boston, Mass.....	R. Catholic....	Rev. W. G. Read Mullan, S. J.....	32	400	35,000	———
1869	*[1]Boston U.....	Boston, Mass.....	Methodist.....	William F. Warren.....	140	1,430	———	1,600,000
1794	Bowdoin.....	Brunswick, Me.....	Congregational.	William De Witt Hyde.....	34	382	66,000	1,500,000
1764	Brown U.....	Providence, R. I.....	Non-sect.....	William H. P. Faunce.....	78	900	110,000	3,500,000
1880	†Bryn Mawr.....	Bryn Mawr, Penn....	Non-sect.....	M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D....	40	377	32,220	960,000
1870	*Buchtel.....	Akron, Ohio.....	Universalist....	Rev. Ira A. Priest, D. D.....	17	272	6,000	480,000
1846	*Bucknell Un.....	Lewisburg, Penn.....	Baptist.....	John Howard Harris.....	27	487	20,000	725,000
1848	*[1]Burritt.....	Spencer, Tenn.....	Christian.....	W. N. Billingsley.....	7	260	3,000	25,000
1855	*[1]Butler.....	Irvington, Ind.....	Non-sect.....	Scott Butler.....	26	340	6,000	400,000
1872	*[4]California.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Baptist.....	T. G. Brownson, D. D.....	8	55	3,150	80,000
1866	*Carleton.....	Northfield, Minn.....	Congregational.	James W. Strong.....	23	320	15,000	500,000
1851	*Carson & New'n...	Mossy Creek, Tenn...	Baptist.....	J. T. Henderson, A. M.....	13	350	4,000	125,000
1877	Case Sch. of App. Sc.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Cady Staley.....	24	267	2,000	2,000,000
1884	[1]Catholic U. of Am..	Washington, D. C....	R. Catholic....	Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thos. J. Conaty, D. D.	30	189	40,000	2,000,000
1885	*[1]Central Penn.....	New-Berlin, Penn....	Evangelical....	Rev. Aaron E. Gobble.....	9	105	5,200	26,000
1866	*[1]Cent. Tennessee..	Nashville, Tenn.....	Methodist.....	Dr. G. W. Hubbard.....	30	540	7,000	200,000
1853	*[1]Central U. of Iowa	Pella, Iowa.....	Baptist.....	L. A. Garrison, vice-president.....	12	215	5,000	100,000
1874	*Central U. of Ky..	Richmond, Ky.....	Presbyterian So	L. H. Blanton, D. D.....	40	1,041	5,000	300,000
1819	[1]Centre C. of Ky...	Danville, Ky.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. W.C. Roberts, D.D.,LL.D.,S.T.D.	18	350	18,000	300,000
1853	*[4]Chaddock.....	Quincy, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	A. M. Danely, A. M., D. D.....	13	200	2,000	75,000
1870	*Clafin U.....	Orangeburg, S. C....	Methodist.....	Rev. L. M. Dunton, D. D.....	30	700	8,000	150,000
1869	*Clark U.....	South Atlanta, Ga.....	Methodist.....	Charles M. Melden, Ph. D., D. D....	13	476	1,000	250,000
1887	*Clark U.....	Worcester, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.....	11	———	18,000	———
1851	*Coe.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	Non-sect.....	Rev. S. B. McCormick.....	17	286	3,500	100,000
1820	*Colby.....	Waterville, Me.....	Non-sect.....	Nathaniel Butler, D. D.....	14	205	35,800	200,000
1816	[1]Colgate U.....	Hamilton, N. Y.....	Baptist.....	George Edward Merrill.....	29	320	28,000	2,500,000
1848	Col. of City of N. Y.	New-York City.....	Non-sect.....	Alexander S. Webb, LL. D.....	63	1,943	33,647	1,517,550
1873	*Colorado.....	Colorado Sp'gs, Col...	Non-sect.....	William F. Slocum.....	39	576	30,000	986,000

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1754	Columbia U.	New-York City	Non-sect.	Seth Low, LL. D.	350	2,240	300,000	9,500,000
1821	*Columbian U.	Washington, D. C.	Baptist	Samuel H. Green, D. D., LL. D.	148	1,300	12,000	1,000,000
1857	*Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	Methodist	William F. King	34	1,590	18,943	205,000
1865	*Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Jacob Gould Schurman	314	3,000	238,376	10,920,222
1879	*Creighton U.	Omaha, Neb.	R. Catholic	Rev. M. P. Dowling	60	375	7,000	425,000
1827	*[1]Cumberland U.	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumb. Presby.	N. Green, chairman faculty	17	200	6,000	100,000
1769	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Non-sect.	William J. Tucker	57	754	85,000	2,000,000
1837	Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyterian	J. B. Shearer, D. D., LL. D.	10	170	12,000	250,000
1884	*[1]Defiance	Defiance, Ohio	Non-sect.	John R. H. Latchaw, A. M., D. D.	12	287	2,000	30,000
1870	Delaware	Newark, Del.	Non-sect.	George A. Harter	19	90	11,500	82,500
1831	*Denison U.	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	D. B. Purinton, Ph. D., LL. D.	36	500	30,000	1,000,000
1837	*[4]De Pauw U.	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	Hillary A. Gobin, A. M., D. D.	35	623	24,000	250,000
1865	*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	Baptist	James P. Stephenson	12	184	3,000	60,000
1783	*Dickinson	Carlisle, Penn.	Methodist	Frederick Edward Reed	32	470	48,000	750,000
1872	*Doane	Crete, Neb.	Congregational	David Brainerd Perry	10	175	8,214	233,000
1881	*[1]Drake U.	Des Moines, Iowa	Non-sect.	William Bayard Craig, LL. D.	63	1,800	7,500	250,000
1866	Drew Theo. Sem.	Madison, N. J.	Methodist	Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D. D., LL. D.	7	200	55,000	500,000
1873	*Drury	Springfield, Mo.	Congregational	Homer T. Fuller, Ph. D., D. D.	22	325	25,000	425,000
1859	*[1]Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	Non-sect.	J. J. Mills, A. M., LL. D.	15	300	30,000	200,000
1852	†Elmira	Elmira, N. Y.	Presbyterian	A. C. MacKenzie, D. D.	20	200	7,000	250,000
—	Elmhurst	Elmhurst, Ill.	—	Rev. D. Irion	7	106	2,176	75,000
1837	Emory	Oxford, Ga.	M. E. So.	Rev. Charles E. Dowman, D. D.	14	—	20,000	350,000
1837	Emory and Henry	Emory, Va.	Methodist So.	Richard G. Waterhouse	7	120	10,000	100,000
1882	*Emporia	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyterian	John C. Miller	10	100	4,000	75,000
1832	Erskine	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presby.	J. H. Hardin, A. M., LL. D.	18	225	6,000	150,000
1857	[4*1]Eureka	Eureka, Ill.	Disciples	Robert E. Hieronymus	16	220	6,000	150,000
1867	*Ewing	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	J. C. Leavitt, D. D.	13	250	6,000	50,000
1882	*[1]Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	Non-sect.	Rev. Chas. Manchester, A. M., D. D.	12	222	1,400	167,000
1865	*[1]Fisk U.	Nashville, Tenn.	Congregational	James G. Merrill, D. D.	33	—	6,778	350,000
1884	*Florida Agr.	Lake City, Fla.	Non-sect.	W. F. Yocum, A. M., D. D.	18	236	5,500	234,000
1881	*Fort Worth U.	Fort Worth, Tex.	Methodist	O. L. Fisher, A. M., D. D.	48	860	3,500	180,000
1835	*Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	Baptist	W. S. Stott	10	251	12,300	400,000
1853	[1]F'klin & Marshall	Lancaster, Penn.	Ref'd Church	John S. Stahr, Ph. D., D. D.	29	360	33,000	600,000
1852	Furman U.	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	A. P. Montague	14	195	8,000	225,000
1856	*Gale	Galesville, Wis.	Non-sect.	Wm. Davy Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.	12	100	7,000	80,000
1817	General T. S.	New-York City	Episcopal	V. Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D. (Oxon.)	12	131	29,573	1,250,000
1848	*Geneva	Beaver Falls, Penn.	Ref. Presby.	William Pollock Johnston	15	206	4,000	175,000
1839	*Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	Arthur Yager	18	350	12,100	400,000
1789	Georgetown	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. John D. Whitney, S. J.	116	725	78,000	1,000,000
1848	Girard	Philadelphia, Penn.	Non-sect.	Adam H. Fetterolf, Ph. D., LL. D.	67	1,721	16,574	15,958,293
1867	Grant U.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Non-sect.	Rev. John H. Race, A. M., D. D.	65	781	10,000	300,000
1837	Greensboro	Greensboro, N. C.	Methodist So.	D. Peacock	12	160	70,000	100,000
1794	*G'nville & Tusc.	Tusculum, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Rev. Jere Moore	7	140	8,000	29,000
1879	*Grove City	Grove City, Penn.	Non-sect.	Isaac C. Ketler, D. D., Ph. D.	18	640	4,000	175,000
1837	*Guilford	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	Lewis Lyndon Hobbs	10	150	5,000	50,000
1879	*Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. M. Wahlstrom, A. M., Ph. D.	18	318	9,000	75,000
1812	Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-sect.	M. Woolsey Stryker	20	170	40,000	500,000
1854	*Hamline U.	St. Paul, Minn.	Methodist	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D. D., LL. D.	65	486	10,000	—
1783	*Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	Non-sect.	Richard McIlwaine, D. D., LL. D.	9	115	15,000	200,000
1868	Hampton N. & Agr.	Hampton, Va.	Non-sect.	Rev. Hollis Burke Frissell, D. D.	80	1,002	11,000	757,000
1827	*Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian	D. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.	13	165	15,000	350,000

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UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instrs.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1834	*Hartford Theo. Sem	Hartford, Conn.	Congregational.	Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, D. D.	17	72	74,000	——
1636	*[1]Harvard U.	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Charles W. Eliot	520	5,018	560,000	6,000,000
1830	Haverford	Haverford, Penn.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sch. D., LL. D.	18	124	38,000	2,000,000
1855	*[4]Hedding	Abingdon, Ill.	Methodist	H. D. Clark, D. D., LL. D.	11	200	4,000	50,000
1851	*[1]Heidelberg U.	Tiffin, Ohio	Ref. of U. S.	John A. Peters	29	369	16,000	200,000
1884	*Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	Methodist So.	Rev. A. C. Millar, A. M.	10	130	6,000	75,000
1857	*Highland U.	Highland, Kan.	Presbyterian	A. P. Haydon, A. M., acting	7	50	2,000	50,000
1844	*[1]Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	Baptist	George F. Mosher	20	389	10,000	300,000
1850	*[1]Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	Disciples	Ely V. Zollars, A. M., LL. D.	24	436	10,000	125,000
1849	*Hiwassee	Hiwassee, Tenn.	Non-sect.	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A. M.	5	112	3,500	2,500
1822	Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	Episcopal	Robert Ellis Jones, D. D.	14	100	40,000	700,000
1843	Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass.	R. Catholic	Rev. John F. Leahy	29	325	13,000	500,000
1865	*Hope	Holland, Mich.	Ref. Ch'ch in A	G. J. Kollen, A. M., LL. D.	13	165	15,000	75,000
1841	Howard	East Lake, Ala.	Baptist	F. M. Roof	9	165	4,000	80,000
1890	*[1]Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist	J. H. Grove	10	201	2,000	45,000
1868	*[1]Howard U.	Washington, D. C.	Non-sect.	Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D.	55	807	15,000	——
——	Huron	Huron, So. Dak.	Presbyterian	Rev. Calvin H. French	10	175	1,000	25,000
——	*[4]Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	Presbyterian	Rev. William J. Boone	3	92	1,500	8,000
1829	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	Non-sect.	Rev. Clifford W. Barnes	15	140	8,000	——
——	*Indian U.	Bacone, Ind. Ter.	Baptist	J. H. Scott	10	125	500	30,000
1820	*Indiana U.	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-sect.	Joseph Swain	70	1,050	36,000	35,000
1847	*Iowa	Grinnell, Iowa	Congregational.	Rev. George A. Gates, D. D.	32	400	26,929	175,000
1858	*Iowa State	Ames, Iowa	Non-sect.	W. M. Beardshear	67	1,016	12,240	755,326
1844	*Iowa Wesleyan U.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Methodist	A. C. Piersel	22	380	5,000	150,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U.	Baltimore, Md.	Non-sect.	Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D.	131	645	93,000	1,448,381
1887	*John B. Stetson U.	De Land, Fla.	Baptist	John F. Forbes, A. M., Ph. D.	35	400	10,500	489,300
——	*Kansas State Agr.	Manhattan, Kan.	Non-sect.	E. R. Nichols	61	1,500	22,000	1,032,178
1885	*Kan. Wesleyan U.	Salina, Kan.	Methodist	Milton E. Phillips	23	738	3,000	100,000
1865	*Ken. Agr. & Mech.	Lexington, Ky.	Non-sect.	James K. Patterson	28	1,200	11,638	509,000
1830	*[1]Kentucky U.	Lexington, Ky.	Disciples	Alexander E. Milligan, A. M., acting	71	——	18,315	450,000
1879	Ken. State U.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	Charles L. Purce, D. D.	11	200	800	30,000
1795	*[1]Ken. Wesleyan	Winchester, Ky.	Methodist So.	D. W. Batson, A. M.	6	120	2,000	50,000
1824	[1]Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	Episcopal	Rev. Wm. F. Pierce, A. M., L. H. D.	23	200	35,000	1,000,000
1892	*Keuka	Keuka College, N. Y.	Free Baptist	George H. Ball	14	81	1,500	350,000
1837	*Knox	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-sect.	Dr. Thomas McClelland	27	642	8,000	511,990
1879	*[1]Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn.	Un. Presby.	Ralph W. McGranahan	23	300	1,000	100,000
1824	Lafayette	Easton, Penn.	Presbyterian	Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D.	30	396	20,600	1,200,000
1859	*[1]La Grange	La Grange, Mo.	Baptist	Jere T. Muir	12	161	7,000	30,000
1857	*Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presbyterian	James G. K. McClure, D. D.	16	115	16,000	1,000,000
1829	Lane T. S.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presbyterian	Kemper Fullerton	6	30	18,000	445,000
1853	La Salle	Philadelphia, Penn.	R. Catholic	Brother Wolfred, F. S. C.	18	230	8,500	250,000
1846	*Lawrence U.	Appleton, Wis.	Methodist	Samuel Plantz	——	424	16,798	437,827
1866	*Lebanon Valley	Annville, Penn.	Un. Brethren	Hervin R. Root	21	300	10,000	——
1866	Lehigh U.	South Bethlehem, Penn	Non-sect.	Thomas Messinger Drown, LL. D.	41	475	10,000	1,250,000

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1891	*L. Stanford, Jr., U.	Palo Alto, Cal.	Non-sect.	David Starr Jordan	131	1,350	45,000	
1870	*Leland	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	George H. Felton, A. M., M. D.	13	150	1,000	250,000
1884	*Lenox	Hopkinton, Iowa	Presbyterian	Andrew G. Wilson	11	150	3,500	
1865	*Lincoln U.	Lincoln, Ill.	Cumb. Presby.	J. L. Goodknight, D. D.	10	200	3,000	50,000
1854	4*1Lincoln U.	Lincoln U., Penn.	Presbyterian	Isaac N. Rendall, D. D.	11	186	16,000	202,000
1860	La. State U.	Baton Rouge, La.	Non-sect.	Thomas D. Boyd	23	373	25,000	215,000
1852	Loyola	Baltimore, Md.	R. Catholic	Rev. William P. Brett, S. J.	15	210	42,000	
1830	McCormick T. S.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	Prof. A. S. Carrier, chairman faculty	10	150	21,676	1,000,000
1828	*McKendree	Lebanon, Ill.	Non-sect.	M. H. Chamberlin, LL. D.	13	201	9,500	65,000
1865	*Macalester	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian	James Wallace	14	170	7,500	175,000
1853	Manhattan	New-York City.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Charles, F. S. C., director.	20	200	11,000	622,000
1835	*Marietta	Marietta, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Alfred T. Perry	20	250	65,000	600,000
1864	Marquette	Milwaukee, Wis.	R. Catholic	A. J. Burrowes	16	227	9,950	125,000
1819	*Maryville	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Samuel W. Boardman, D. D., LL. D.	15	402	12,000	375,000
1862	*Mass. Agr'l	Amherst, Mass.	Non-sect.	Henry Hill Goodell	22	176	21,216	343,461
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech.	Boston, Mass.	Non-sect.	Dr. Henry S. Pritchett	172	1,300	50,149	1,164,356
1833	Mercer U.	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	P. D. Pollock, A. M., LL. D.	18	260	15,000	400,000
1865	Mercersburg	Mercersburg, Penn.	Reformed	William Mann Irvine, Ph. D.	16	182	3,000	125,000
1809	*Miami U.	Oxford, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Rev. David S. Tappan, D. D., LL. D.	18	141	16,000	250,000
1855	*Michigan Agr.	Lansing, Mich.	Non-sect.	J. L. Snyder, A. M., Ph. D.	47	625	21,000	570,000
1800	*Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-sect.	Ezra Brainerd, D. D., LL. D.	11	130	23,500	556,000
1887	*Midland	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. Jacob A. Clutz, D. D.	12	115	5,000	30,000
1871	†Mills	Mills Col. P. O., Cal.	Non-sect.	Mrs. C. T. Mills	26	200	6,000	300,000
1892	Millsaps	Jackson, Miss.	Methodist So.	W. B. Murrah, D. D., LL. D.	13	200	3,000	200,000
1844	*Milton	Milton, Wis.	Sev. Day Bap.	William C. Whitford	11	166	7,895	117,152
1880	*3Mississippi A. & M	Starkville, Miss.	Non-sect.	J. M. Stone, LL. D.	20	295	6,709	266,820
1808	*Missouri Val.	Marshall, Mo.	Cumb. Presby.	William H. Black, D. D.	13	240	6,300	266,900
1883	*Missouri Wes.	Cameron, Mo.	Methodist	B. W. Baker	10	200	2,000	63,000
1856	*Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill.	Un. Presby.	S. R. Lyons	16	300	6,000	100,000
1853	*Moore's Hill	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Non-sect.	Charles W. Lewis	9	150	5,000	50,000
1836	†Mount Holyoke	South Hadley, Mass.	Non-sect.	Miss Mary E. Woolley, A. M., L.H.D.	50	555	18,300	1,060,000
1808	†Mount St. Mary's	Mt. St. Mary's, Md.	R. Catholic	Rev. William L. O'Hare, A. M.	40	185	25,000	200,000
1846	*4Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio.	Methodist	Albert B. Riker, A. M., D. D.	20	453	5,000	350,000
1867	Muhlenberg	Allentown, Penn.	Lutheran	Theodore L. Seip	12	157	10,500	
——	*Muskingum	New-Concord, Ohio.	Un. Presby.	Jesse Johnson	15	231	3,460	35,000
1888	*Nebraska Wes. U.	Univer. Place, Neb.	Methodist	D. W. C. Huntington, D. D., LL. D.	33	600	4,000	140,000
1873	*Nevada State U.	Reno, Nev.	Non-sect.	Joseph Edward Stubbs	31	360	7,640	211,516
1854	*Newberry	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	George B. Cromer, A. M.	8	175	10,000	80,000
1831	*New-York U.	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Henry M. MacCracken	142	1,650	54,411	3,365,402
1856	†Niagara U.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. P. S. McHale, C. M.	20	200	12,000	300,000
1859	North Carolina	Mt. Pleasant, N. C.	Lutheran	Rev. W. A. Lutz, A. M.	5	75	4,000	30,000
1842	†Notre Dame U'n.	Notre Dame, Ind.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, C. S. C.	64	780	50,000	2,000,000
1859	*Northern Illinois	Fulton, Ill.	Non-sect.	J. E. Bittinger	10	160	5,000	500,000
1851	*1Northwestern U.	Evanston, Ill.	Methodist	Daniel Bonbright, LL. D., acting	296	2,971	43,182	5,661,523
1865	*Northwestern U.	Watertown, Wis.	Lutheran	August F. Ernst	9	154	4,291	70,000
1861	Norwegian Lutheran	Decorah, Iowa.	Lutheran	Rev. Laur Larsen	10	186	9,000	100,000
1834	Norwich U.	Northfield, Vt.	Non-sect.	Rev. A. D. Brown, LL. D., C. U. S.N.	9	80	12,000	40,000
1833	*Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio.	Non-sect.	John Henry Barrows	84	1,397	58,000	1,900,000
1877	Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky.	Non-sect.	William A. Obenchain, A. M.	5	80	3,500	40,000
1870	*Ohio State U.	Columbus, Ohio.	Non-sect.	William O. Thompson	115	1,251	36,000	2,470,000
1804	*Ohio U.	Athens, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Charles William Super	20	425	15,000	350,000

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UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instr'rs.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1842	*Ohio Wesleyan U.	Delaware, Ohio	Methodist	James W. Bashford, D. D.	58	1,319	38,224	1,212,420
1859	*Olivet	Olivet, Mich.	Congregational.	Willard G. Sperry, D. D.	23	257	29,000	360,000
1865	*Ottawa U.	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	J. D. S. Riggs, A. M., Ph. D.	19	600	8,500	56,000
1854	*Otterbein U.	Westerville, Ohio	Un. Brethren	T. J. Sanders	30	325	10,000	65,000
1886	*Ouachita	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Non-sect.	John W. Conger	23	400	4,000	100,000
1849	Oxford	Oxford, Ohio	Presbyterian	Rev. John H. Thomas, D. D.	20	160	3,000	50,000
1848	*Pacific U.	Forest Grove, Ore.	Congregational.	William N. Ferrin	15	245	10,250	286,250
1875	*Park	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAfee, acting	22	382	12,000	700,000
1887	*Parker	Winnebago City, Minn	Free Baptist	R. M. Lawrence	8	111	1,000	80,000
1875	*Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyterian	Rev. Frederick W. Hinitt, Ph. D.	18	278	5,000	250,000
——	*Peabody	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sect.	W. H. Payne, LL. D.	35	603	15,000	200,000
1873	*[1]Penn	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	R. L. Kelly, Ph. M., acting	15	383	4,000	150,000
1832	*Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Penn.	Lutheran	H. W. McKnight, D. D., LL. D.	16	245	24,130	250,000
1859	*Penn'a State	State College, Penn.	Non-sect.	George W. Atherton, LL. D.	42	383	16,683	850,000
1867	Philander Smith	Little Rock, Ark.	Methodist	James M. Cox	14	388	1,000	35,000
1867	*Philomath	Philomath, Ore.	Un. Brethren	P. O. Bonebrake	5	116	1,500	20,000
1855	Pol. Inst. of B'klyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Henry Sanger Snow, LL. D.	—	602	10,000	——
1890	[4*1]Portland U.	Portland, Ore.	Methodist	George Whitaker, D. D.	25	340	3,000	175,000
1887	*Pratt Inst.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Charles M. Pratt	134	3,000	70,543	3,665,820
1812	Princeton T. S.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	William M. Paxton, D. D. LL. D.	12	160	63,000	2,000,000
1746	Princeton U.	Princeton, N. J.	Non-sect.	Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D.	90	1,300	144,000	——
1890	[4]Puget Sound U.	Tacoma, Wash.	Methodist	Wilmot Whitfield, D. D.	12	125	1,800	50,000
1873	*Purdue U.	Lafayette, Ind.	Non-sect.	Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, Ph. D.	70	880	10,241	655,000
1853	Racine	Racine, Wis.	Episcopal	Rev. Henry D. Robinson, A. M.	6	85	10,000	250,000
1879	†Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Mrs. E. C. Agassiz	100	440	15,000	630,500
1830	[1]Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	Methodist So.	Rev. W. G. Starr, D. D.	11	150	10,000	250,000
1891	†Randolph-Macon W	Lynchburg, Va.	Methodist So.	William W. Smith, A. M., LL. D.	23	257	4,000	250,000
1892	*Red Riv. Val. U.	Wahpeton, N. D.	Methodist	Edward P. Robertson	8	163	1,600	50,000
1824	Rensselaer Pol. In.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-sect.	John Hudson Peck, LL. D.	17	210	6,000	——
1830	Richmond	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright	16	220	13,960	600,000
1863	*Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	Non-sect.	Rev. Rufus C. Flagg	14	125	11,000	438,292
1853	Roanoke	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	Julius D. Dreher, A. M., Ph. D.	11	175	22,000	150,000
1883	*‡[1]Roger Williams U	Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist	Rev. P. B. Guernsey, A. M.	13	268	4,000	200,000
1885	*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	Congregational.	Rev. George M. Ward, D. D.	16	185	5,000	140,000
1874	Rose Pol. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-sect.	C. Leo Mees	21	137	10,000	800,000
1770	Rutgers	New-Brunswick, N. J	Ref'd Dutch.	Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D.	28	202	41,381	——
1802	†Salem	Salem, N. C.	Moravian	Rev. J. H. Clewell, Ph. D.	31	321	5,000	200,000
1871	San Francisco T. S.	San Anselmo, Cal.	Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. W. Alexander	6	28	20,000	600,000
1871	[1]Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal.	Jesuits	Rev. Robert E. Kenna, S. J.	24	226	18,500	145,000
1866	*Scio	Scio, Ohio	Methodist	E. J. Gwynn, Ph. D., D. D.	22	307	2,000	70,000
1856	[1]Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. John A. Stafford, S. T. L.	20	125	40,000	1,000,000
1865	*[1]Shaw U.	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve	25	511	1,500	90,000
——	†[4]Shepardson	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Rose D. Whissen, A. M.	16	314	30,000	138,000
1827	*[1]Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Stanley A. McKay, D. D.	17	180	8,000	230,000

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——	*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	Methodist	Charles Eldred Shelton	31	408	3,200	150,000
1875	†Smith	Northampton, Mass	Non-sect	L. Clark Seelye, D. D., LL. D	70	1,130	——	1,500,000
1801	*South Carolina	Columbia, S. C	Non-sect	F. C. Woodward	15	212	33,000	300,000
1859	So. Baptist T. S	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D	8	250	50,000	400,000
1856	Southern U	Greensboro, Ala	Methodist So	S. M. Hasmer	12	160	9,000	110,000
1875	[1]So'western Pres. U.	Clarksville, Tenn	Presbyterian	George Summey	12	130	10,000	360,000
1869	*Southwestern U	Georgetown, Tex	Methodist So	R. S. Hyer, A. M., LL. D	22	459	3,000	250,000
1886	*So'west Kansas	Winfield, Kan	Methodist	Frederic Coe Demorest	19	264	3,000	70,000
1871	Stevens In. of Tech	Hoboken, N. J	Non-sect	Henry Morton	21	243	8,000	1,000,000
1683	St. Fr. Xavier	N. Y. City, N. Y	R. Catholic	Rev. D. W. Hearn, S. J	33	610	100,000	——
1784	St. John's	Annapolis, Md	Presbyterian	Thomas Fell, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D	9	150	10,000	250,000
1841	St. John's	Fordham, N. Y	R. Catholic	Rev. George A. Pettit, S. J	36	258	38,000	1,700,000
1866	St. John's	Washington, D. C	R. Catholic	Brother Abdas	12	150	4,000	250,000
1857	[1]St. John's U	Collegeville, Minn	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, A. S. B., Ph. D	33	230	16,000	340,000
1856	*[1]St. Lawrence U	Canton, N. Y	Universalist	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D	15	165	13,000	500,000
1829	[1]St. Louis U	St. Louis, Mo	R. Catholic	Rev. W. B. Rogers, S. J	32	438	40,300	870,000
1869	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan	R. Catholic	Rev. James McCabe, S. J	28	295	18,000	225,000
1859	*[1]St. Paul's	St. Paul's Park, Minn.	Methodist	Rev. W. F. Finke, A. M	8	90	700	35,000
1861	St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y	Episcopal	Rev. Lawrence T. Cole, Ph. D	9	53	16,780	342,912
1861	[1]St. Viator's	Bourbonnais, Ill	R. Catholic	V. Rev. M. J. Marsile, C. S. O	25	225	2,000	200,000
1846	[1]St. Vincent	Beatty, Penn	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr	25	310	40,000	——
——	*[1]Straight U	New-Orleans, La	Non-sect	Oscar Atwood, A. M	24	575	2,500	80,000
1870	†Sullins	Bristol, Va	Methodist	Rev. S. N. Barker	18	206	1,000	90,000
1864	*Swarthmore	Philadelphia, Penn	Friends	William W. Birdsall, A. M	25	200	20,000	1,000,000
1871	*Syracuse U	Syracuse, N. Y	Non-sect	James Roscoe Day, LL. D	139	1,600	47,000	2,671,943
1866	*Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	Non-sect	Richard C. Hughes, D. D	13	175	11,500	255,000
1846	Taylor U	Upland, Ind	Methodist	Rev. T. C. Reade, A. M., D. D	16	200	3,000	80,000
1889	*Teachers	N. Y. City, N. Y	Non-sect	James E. Russell, Ph. D	84	2,025	14,000	1,500,000
1897	*Texas Pres. U	Taylor, Tex	Presbyterian	W. H. Clagett	——	——	——	——
1870	*Thiel	Greenville, Penn	Lutheran	Theophilus B. Roth	9	137	7,500	150,000
1823	Trinity	Hartford, Conn	Non-sect	George Williamson Smith	24	131	40,700	——
1869	*Trinity U	Tehuacana, Tex	Cumb. Presby	S. L. Hornbeak	15	175	5,000	80,000
1852	*[1]Tufts	Boston, Mass	Universalist	Elmer Hewitt Copen, D. D., LL. D	110	800	42,000	2,000,000
1883	Tulane U	New-Orleans, La	Non-sect	Edwin L. Alderman, LL. D	77	1,145	25,000	956,000
1864	*[1]Un. Christian	Merom, Ind	Christian	Leander J. Aldrich	13	225	3,800	75,000
1795	Union	Schenectady, N. Y	Non-sect	Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D	21	192	35,500	604,500
1836	*Union T. S	N. Y. City, N. Y	Presbyterian	Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D	17	125	75,000	850,000
1831	*U. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Non-sect	James K. Powers	43	401	26,000	——
1885	*U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz	Non-sect	M. M. Parker	22	200	5,000	147,347
1868	*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal	Non-sect	Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D	250	3,000	82,000	4,498,015
1857	*[1]U. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill	Non-sect	W. R. Harper, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D	235	3,183	303,720	9,811,221
1874	*[4]U. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Non-sect	Howard Ayres, LL. D	135	1,400	12,000	2,250,000
1877	*U. of Colorado	Boulder, Col	Non-sect	James H. Baker	85	875	22,000	350,000
1864	*[1]U. of Denver	Univ. Park, Col	Methodist	Henry A. Buchtel	107	630	11,800	427,000
1785	U. of Georgia	Athens, Ga	Non-sect	Walter B. Hill, LL. D	25	308	30,000	500,000
1892	*U. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	Non-sect	James A. McLean	21	224	5,700	130,000
1867	*U. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill	Non-sect	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D	258	2,650	58,000	2,200,000
1864	*U. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan	Non-sect	Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D	79	1,150	34,000	755,000
1865	*U. of Maine	Orono, Me	Non-sect	Abram W. Harris, Sc. D., LL. D	51	350	17,200	300,000
1837	*U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich	Non-sect	James B. Angell	230	3,700	145,000	2,050,000
1868	*U. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn	Non-sect	Cyrus Northrop, LL. D	246	3,410	75,000	3,107,219

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UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES— (Continued).

Founded	Name of Institution.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. instrs.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1848	*U. of Mississippi..	Oxford, Miss.....	Non-sect.....	Robert Burwell Fulton.....	17	275	18,000	350,000
1839	*U. of Missouri.....	Columbia, Mo.....	Non-sect.....	Richard Henry Jesse.....	75	1,206	38,000	1,000,000
1785	*[4]U. of Nashville....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	William H. Payne, LL. D.....	62	1,094	1,200	300,000
1871	*U. of Nebraska.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	Non-sect.....	Elisha B. Andrews, D. D., LL. D....	187	2,209	52,000	1,000,000
1892	*U. of New-Mexico..	Albuquerque, N. M....	Non-sect.....	C. L. Herrick, Ph. D.....	14	200	4,500	50,000
1789	*U. of N. Carolina...	Chapel Hill, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	F. P. Venable.....	35	512	32,000	300,000
1883	*U. of N. Dakota....	Grand Forks, N. D...	Non-sect.....	Webster Merrifield.....	33	306	7,000	200,000
1892	*U. of Oklahoma....	Norman, Okla.....	Non-sect.....	David R. Boyd, Ph. D.....	21	400	7,000	90,000
1880	*U. of Omaha.....	Bellevue, Neb.....	Presbyterian...	David R. Kerr, D. D.....	80	325	4,000	160,000
1878	*U. of Oregon.....	Eugene, Ore.....	Non-sect.....	Frank Strong, A. M., Ph. D.....	58	425	12,000	350,000
1851	*U. of Pacific.....	College Park, Cal.....	Methodist.....	E. McClish.....	16	231	2,800	200,000
1740	*U. of Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Penn....	Non-sect.....	Charles C. Harrison, LL. D.....	255	2,576	155,000	8,500,000
1850	*U. of Rochester...	Rochester N. Y.....	Baptist.....	Rush Rhees, LL. D.....	18	230	35,000	1,290,641
1882	*U. of S. Dakota....	Vermillion, S. D.....	Non-sect.....	Garrett Droppers.....	24	400	5,000	110,000
1868	*U. of South.....	Sewanee, Tenn.....	Episcopal.....	B. Lawton Wiggins.....	53	507	42,000	562,952
1894	*U. of Tennessee...	Knoxville, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	Charles W. Dabney.....	75	——	20,877	705,500
1883	*U. of Texas.....	Austin, Tex.....	Non-sect.....	William L. Prather.....	83	1,000	35,000	500,000
1867	*U. of Utah.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Non-sect.....	J. T. Kingsbury.....	27	623	20,000	350,000
1791	*U. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	Non-sect.....	Matthew H. Buckham, LL. D.....	48	560	56,000	1,500,000
1825	U. of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, Va....	Non-sect.....	Paul B. Barringer, M. D., LL. D....	50	675	50,000	1,000,000
1862	*U. of Washington..	Seattle, Wash.....	Non-sect.....	Frank Pierrepont Graves, LL. D....	35	650	15,000	600,000
1849	U. of Wisconsin....	Madison, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D.....	160	2,597	60,000	1,500,000
1870	*U. of Wooster.....	Wooster, Ohio.....	Presbyterian...	Louis Edward Holden, D. D.....	28	460	22,000	500,000
1887	*U. of Wyoming.....	Laramie, Wyo.....	Non-sect.....	Elmer E. Smiley, D. D.....	16	200	10,000	250,000
1857	*Upper Iowa U.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	Methodist.....	Rev. Guy Potter Benton, A. M., D. D.	26	401	5,000	100,000
1869	*[1]Ursinus.....	Collegeville, Penn.....	Reformed.....	H. T. Spangler, D. D.....	30	200	8,525	100,000
1873	*[1]Vanderbilt U.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Methodist So...	J. H. Kirkland.....	90	777	30,000	2,000,000
1861	†Vassar.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y....	Non-sect.....	James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D....	66	700	35,000	2,000,000
1832	Wabash.....	Crawfordsville, Ind....	Non-sect.....	William P. Kane, D. D.....	17	200	38,000	500,000
1833	Wake Forest.....	Wake Forest, N. C....	Baptist.....	Charles E. Taylor.....	15	300	1,500	450,000
1865	*Washburn.....	Topeka, Kan.....	Congregational.	George M. Herrich, Litt. D.....	22	300	8,500	300,000
1782	*Washington.....	Chestertown, Md.....	Non-sect.....	C. W. Reid, Ph. D.....	8	121	2,500	60,000
1795	*Washington.....	Wash. College, Tenn..	Presbyterian...	Rev. James T. Cooter.....	8	125	2,000	50,000
1802	Wash. & Jeff'n.....	Washington, Penn....	Non-sect.....	Rev. James D. Moffat, D. D., LL. D.	19	350	15,000	500,000
1782	Wash. & Lee U.....	Lexington, Va....	Non-sect.....	Vacant.....	22	210	35,000	1,000,000
1857	*Washington U.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Non-sect.....	Winfield Scott Chaplin, LL. D.....	163	1,939	5,000	5,000,000
1875	†Wellesley.....	Wellesley, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Caroline Hazard, M. A., Litt. D.....	67	710	51,350	1,122,000
1868	†Wells.....	Aurora, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	J. W. Freley, acting.....	21	123	7,605	
1831	*Wesleyan U.....	Middletown, Conn.....	Methodist.....	Rev. B. P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.	36	350	57,000	684,235
1900	*West Lafayette....	West Lafayette, Ohio..	Methodist.....	W. G. Compher, A. M., Ph. D.....	10	50	——	22,000
1855	*Western.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Un. Brethren...	L. Bookwalter, A. M., D. D.....	14	310	3,000	80,000
1853	†Western.....	Oxford, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Zella S. McKee, Ph. D.....	25	——	1,300	250,000
1867	*Western Maryland.	Westminster, Md.....	Methodist.....	Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D.....	22	250	6,000	150,000
1826	West. Reserve U....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D....	165	850	85,000	2,000,000

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1819	*West U. of Penn...	Allegheny, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	W. S. Holland, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	125	875	16,000	1,250,000
1852	*Westminster.....	New-Wilmington, Penn	Un. Presby.....	Rev. Robert Gracey Ferguson.....	13	302	5,500	100,000
1867	*W. Virginia U.....	Morgantown, W. Va...	Non-sect.....	James Hall Raymond, Ph. D.....	65	——	15,000	393,000
1860	*Wheaton.....	Wheaton, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	Charles A. Blanchard.....	21	274	3,600	250,000
1836	Whitman.....	Walla Walla, Wash....	Non-sect.....	Stephen B. L. Penrose.....	19	310	9,000	350,000
1856	*‡Wilberforce U.....	Wilberforce, Ohio.....	A. M. E. Ch....	Rev. Joshua H. Jones, D. D.....	20	339	6,600	130,000
1853	*‡Willamette U.....	Salem, Ore.....	Methodist.....	Willis C. Hawley, A. M.....	53	468	77,000	200,000
1693	William & Mary...	Williamsburg, Va.....	Non-sect.....	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.....	10	192	10,000	125,000
1849	‡Wm. Jewell.....	Liberty, Mo.....	Baptist.....	John P. Greene.....	23	350	12,000	350,000
1793	Williams.....	Williamstown, Mass...	Non-sect.....	Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D.....	32	398	45,650	1,831,475
1854	*Wofford.....	Spartanburg, S. C.....	Methodist So...	James H. Carlisle, LL. D.....	8	177	12,000	150,000
1888	†Woman's.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Methodist.....	John Franklin Goucher.....	30	340	8,900	680,000
1865	Worcester Pol. Inst..	Worcester, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Thomas C. Mendenhall.....	37	275	7,000	1,000,000
1701	‡Yale U.....	New-Haven, Conn.....	Congregational.	Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D.....	270	2,600	300,000	——
1882	*Yankton.....	Yankton, S. D.....	Non-sect.....	Henry K. Warren.....	15	——	7,346	248,284
1890	*York.....	York, Neb.....	Un. Brethren...	William E. Schell.....	11	375	1,000	50,000

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; "T. S." means "Theological Seminary," and where no letter follows the name it means it is "College." *Coeducational. †For women only. ‡*For colored* students. [1]Has a theological department. [2]Under "denomination" where the name of the religious body is given in most instances it means that the institution is under the supervision of that body. [4]Based on last year's information.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	No. of Colleges.	Teaching staff.	Students.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
[1]Universities:			
[2]Oxford	23	95	3,446
[2]Cambridge ..	19	116	3,016
Durham	1	20	170
Colleges:			
Aberystwith ..	1	33	437
Bangor	1	37	292
[3]Manchester .	1	103	983
[4]Newcastle ...	2	72	660
[5]Nottingham ..	1	80	1,857
[6]Sheffield	1	55	288
[7]Birmingham .	1	65	666
[8]Bristol	1	55	287
[5]Cardiff	1	50	1,976
Lampeter	1	9	109
[9]Leeds	1	91	676
[5]Liverpool	1	80	505
London:			
[10]University.	1	73	1,100
[11]King's	1	136	1,465
SCOTLAND.			
Universities:			
Aberdeen	1	58	765
Edinburgh	1	108	2,848
Glasgow	1	102	2,010
St. Andrews...	2	59	261
Colleges:			
[12]Glasgow	1	20	268
[13]Dundee	1	32	116
IRELAND.			
University:			
Dublin	1	54	1,100
Colleges:			
Qu'n's, Belfast	1	26	311
Queen's, Cork.	1	23	188
Q'n's, Galway.	1	23	91
Total United Kingdom .	69	1,670	25,891

[1]Owens College, Manchester; University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, are associated together as the Victoria University; and the Welsh colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor and Cardiff, as the University of Wales. [2]Undergraduates. At Oxford in 1898 there were 814 matriculations; at Cambridge, in 1899, 946. [3]Besides 121 evening students. [4]The Durham College of Medicine has 22 professors and 230 students; the College of Science has 50 professors and teachers, 430 day students, and 1,040 evening students. [5]Including evening students. [6]Besides 877 evening students. [7]Besides 273 evening students. A university, with which Mason College will be incorporated, is about to be established at Birmingham. [8]Besides 188 evening students. [9]Besides 427 evening students. [10]Exclusive of school; inclusive of evening students. [11]King's College had, besides 17 civil service teachers, 1,642 civil service pupils, and 411 other evening students. [12]Besides 53 teachers and 3,682 students at evening classes. [13]Besides 50 evening students.

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COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—Founded 1832 at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. There are twenty-three chapters and a total membership of about 8,663. President, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald; secretary, Charles E. Sprague. Executive Council, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., New-York City. Chairman, Collin Armstrong; secretary, Henry J. Hemmens.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA.—Founded 1865, at Virginia Military Institute. Chapters, 42; membership, about 5,500.

BETA THETA PI.—Founded at Miami University, 1839.

CHI PSI.—Founded at Union College, 1841. Chapters, 18 active, 9 inactive; membership, 3,950.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—Founded at Yale University in 1844. It now has thirty-eight chapters, and is under the control of an advisory board, called the "Council," of which Aldice G. Warren, Garden City, Long Island, is president, and David Bennett Simpson, No. 9 West Thirty-first-st., New-York City, is secretary and treasurer.

DELTA PHI.—Founded at Union College, 1827.

DELTA PSI.—Founded at Columbia College, 1847.

DELTA TAU DELTA.—Founded at Bethany College, 1860.

DELTA UPSILON.—Founded 1834, at Williams College. President, W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; first vice-president, Professor Robert Capper, of McGill; second vice-president, John C. Hinckley, of Pennsylvania, '96; third vice-president, A. H. Shearer, of Rutgers, '99; secretary, Golden Goldsmith, of Columbia, '94; treasurer, Everett J. Horton, Brown, '02; orator, the Rev. M. C. Moore, D. D., Marietta; poet, the Rev. A. M. Lord, of Harvard; historian, Clarence Burke, of Harvard.

KAPPA ALPHA.—Founded 1825, at Union College. Active chapters, 7. Membership, about 1,000. President, Talcott M. Banks, New-York City; secretary, George M. Alden, Troy, N. Y.; treasurer, James E. Brooks, New-York City.

PHI BETA KAPPA, UNITED CHAPTERS.—The organization is composed of fifty college chapters. The National Council meets triennially, the next meeting to be in 1901. Officers—President, J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. B. Parsons, Williamstown, Mass. Senators—Professor S. E. Baldwin, LL. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Professor H. L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Joseph H. Choate, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y. (London, Eng.); J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; D. C. Gilman, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. E. E. Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; T. E. Hancock, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel T. W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Seth Low, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Professor F. A. March, LL. D., Easton, Penn.; Professor E. P. Nash, LL. D., Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Parsons, Williamstown, Mass.; H. E. Scudder, L. H. D., Cambridge, Mass.; C. F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn.; Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New-York City, N. Y.

PHI DELTA PHI.—Founded December 13, 1869, at Law Department, University of Michigan. Membership—Thirty active chapters, one inactive; undergraduate membership, 474; alumni, 4,266. Two chapters own houses and eight rent rooms. Officers—George Mills Rogers, president, Chicago, Ill.; E. Everett Denison, vice-president, Marion, Ill.; George A. Katzenberger, secretary-treasurer, Greenville, Ohio. Fraternity flag, wine color and blue.

PHI DELTA THETA.—Founded Miami University, 1848. Chapters, 64; membership, 10,050.

PHI GAMMA DELTA.—Founded at Jefferson College, 1848.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.—Founded 1850, at University of Pennsylvania. Active chapters, 14; inactive, 20; membership, 1,926.

PSI UPSILON.—Founded at Union College, 1833.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.—Founded 1856, at University of Alabama. Active chapters, 56; membership, 7,021.

SIGMA PHI.—Organized 1825, but announcement of founding not made until March 4, 1827, at Union College. Chapters, 8; membership, 1,526. Secretary, M. Shaler Allen, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ZETA PSI.—Founded 1846, at New-York University. Active chapters, 21; membership, 4,200.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The Peabody Education Fund was founded in 1867 by Mr. Peabody for the cause of education in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund first amounted to $3,000,000, but as $900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the fund was reduced to $2,100,000. Officers: Chairman, William M. Evarts, New-York City, N. Y.; vice-chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; second vice-chairman, Bishop Henry B. Whipple; secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; general agent, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C. Executive Committee—Chief Justice Fuller, William A. Courtenay, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Charles E. Fenner and James D. Porter.

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GREAT DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

THE STORM AT GALVESTON.

A terrible storm which devastated Galveston, Texas, causing the loss of from 5,000 to 7,000 lives and destroying property valued at upward of $25,000,000, swept over that city September 8. It began at 2 o'clock in the morning and raged for more than twenty-four hours. The records in the Galveston Weather Bureau showed that the wind had attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the measuring instrument was blown away. Before 2 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, September 8, a great storm was raging in the Gulf, and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the wind from the Gulf. The rain fell in torrents. On the beach side of the city the waters of the Gulf rose, and on the bay side the waters of the bay were piled up by the north wind. Then the waters of the bay and Gulf met, and by dark the city was submerged and the residents were like rats in a trap. The lighting plant of the city was quickly destroyed and all night the city was in darkness. For twenty-four hours the wind and the waters continued rising. At one time in the highest part of the city the water was from four to five feet deep and in many streets it was ten feet deep. At daylight on September 10 the streets were free of water. When those who had escaped left their places of refuge they saw on every hand bodies of men, women and children who had been either drowned in the flood or killed by falling buildings. Whole sections of the city were in ruins, and along the waterfront small tugs and sailboats were found jammed partly into buildings where they had been landed by incoming waves and left by receding waters. Rescue and relief work was begun promptly all over the country, and as soon as possible the work of clearing the city began. Thousands of bodies were taken out into the deep water of the Gulf and sunk, and many more were burned in huge fires built of the wreckage, these measures being necessary to avoid a pestilence.

HOBOKEN'S GREAT FIRE.

Between 200 and 300 people lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the pier system of the North German Lloyd steamship line, at Hoboken, N. J., Saturday, June 30, 1900. The fire wrecked three of the large ships of the company, and was the most destructive blaze that ever visited the piers and shipping of the port of New-York. An estimate placed the loss of life at nearly 300, and the damage to property at about $10,000,000, but the company's estimate of the loss of life and the value of the property wiped out was considerably less. Four of the North German Lloyd liners were moored at the piers, and they all caught fire quickly. They were the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the largest and the finest of the fleet, which was towed out of danger and was uninjured; the Saale, the Bremen and the Main. There were also several heavily loaded barges and lighters moored to the piers, and on some of them men perished. When the flames were discovered on one of the piers there were on the Kaiser Wilhelm about 400 men, on the Bremen 200 men, on the Main 300, on the Saale 300 and from 500 to 600 men at work on the piers. The fire started in some cotton on one of the four large piers at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In a few minutes the pier on which the fire broke out was enveloped in flames, and in six minutes the whole pier system was burning. The flames spread so quickly that many men on the piers and on the vessels, lighters and barges were hemmed in by fire before they realized that their lives were in danger. From the Bremen seventeen men were rescued from a coal bunker after being penned in it for some hours, and sixteen men who took refuge in the bunkers of the Main lived through the fire that destroyed the ship and were rescued. The Main was burned at her pier and most of her crew perished in the flames. The Bremen was towed across the river by tugs, and the Saale was towed to the flats off Communipaw. Many charges of heartlessness and cruelty were made against tugboat captains, who were said to have refused to save lives in the hope of gaining salvage from the steamship company. An investigation was made, but there were no arrests in consequence of the charges.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The famine in India in 1900 was caused by a failure of the monsoon in the summer of 1899. In years when the monsoon does not blow little or no rain falls throughout the greater part of India. The absence of the monsoon in 1899 caused an almost complete failure of the crops in British and native territory in India, inhabited by about ninety-five million persons. Relief work was begun in some districts as early as the beginning of December, 1899. The Government began making investigations in October, but did not actually proclaim the famine until January, 1900. The Government relief works were opened early in the year. These works consisted chiefly of the construction of large reservoirs, dams and canals for the storage of water for use in case of famines in the future. Employment was given the starving natives on these works, each able bodied person receiving two cents a day. As the year advanced and the famine became acute the number of persons employed on the relief works increased steadily, until at one time, just before the rains began in the summer, more than six million persons were employed. The Indian Government made strenuous efforts to relieve the distress of the people, but in spite of everything that could be done more than five hundred thousand persons perished of starvation and thirst. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the actual number of cattle in the affected districts died of lack of food and water. Charitable committees were formed in all countries where

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the English language is spoken, and funds to the amount of more than $5,000,000 were raised and sent out to be distributed by missionaries and committees of civilians. Up to November 1 the Government had spent about $27,000,000 in relief work. At that time about two million persons were employed on Government works.

THE TARRANT EXPLOSION.

An explosion of chemicals in the wholesale drug house of Tarrant & Co., at Warren and Greenwich sts., New-York City, on Monday, October 29, caused the loss of four lives, more or less seriously injured a number of people, never accurately known, but estimated at from 60 to 100, and caused a property loss of more than $1,000,000. A number of buildings in Warren, Greenwich, Washington and Murray sts. were damaged by the explosion or destroyed by the fire which followed it, and the west, or downtown station of the elevated railroad at Warren and Greenwich sts., was wrecked and thrown to the street. The cause of the disaster was never made entirely clear, but it was charged that the firm had a large amount of chemicals stored in the building which, while not explosive in themselves, were made so by a small fire which it was asserted preceded the explosion.

EARTHQUAKES IN VENEZUELA.

Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, was visited by several earthquakes in the course of 1900. The most severe occurred at 4:46 a. m., October 29. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the churches. The United States Legation was badly damaged, but all the occupants escaped unhurt. President Castro, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the Government House, had one of his legs broken. William Henry Doveton Haggard, the British Minister, a brother of Rider Haggard, the novelist, had a miraculous escape, the second floor of the British Legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the wreckage. The effects of the earthquake were widespread, the disturbances being felt as far as the regions of the Andes. In July there was a series of seismic disturbances, which did considerable damage to property. There were seven terrific shocks in quick succession, and the residents of the city were terror stricken. President Castro and his family slept for several nights under tents in the Plaza Bolivar, and all the theatres and churches were kept closed for a week.

The most appalling earthquake in the history of Venezuela was in 1812, when nearly every building was shaken from its foundations and 20,000 people were buried in the ruins.

LOSS OF THE YOSEMITE.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite was wrecked on a reef sixty miles from the Island of Guam on November 15, 1900, and five of her crew were drowned. The collier Justin rescued the remainder. There went down with her $681,000, Mexican. She was commanded by Lieutenant Bierer, and was used as a station ship, being at the disposal of the Governor of Guam. She was anchored off Guam when the typhoon of November 15, which devastated the island, struck her. Her two anchors dragged a mile across the harbor. At 11 a. m. she struck a reef and stove in forward. She drifted for an hour, and at noon struck the rocks near Somaye, carrying away her rudder and damaging her propeller. A launch had been sent in search of shelter, but it capsized, and the five men in it were drowned. The Yosemite was blown seaward and was kept afloat until the afternoon. The collier Justin attempted to tow her, but the cables parted, and soon after the officers and crew were transferred to the Justin the Yosemite sank.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The Théâtre Français, one of the most famous playhouses in Paris, was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 8, 1900. It contained no audience at the time, but several actors, who had just finished a rehearsal, had narrow escapes, and one of them, Mlle. Henriot, perished. Priceless art treasures which adorned the playhouse in large number were utterly destroyed.

The Théâtre Français was opened in 1789 under the name of the Variétés Amusants. As the House of Molière, the home of the Comédie Française, founded by the great dramatist himself, and a treasure house of art, it was famous the world over. Among its actors had been Molière, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Talma, Mlle. Mars, Rachel, Frederick Lemaitre, M. Got, Coquelin, M. Mounet-Sully, Mlle. Reichemberg, Sarah Bernhardt and the greater part of the prominent French actors who have lived since it was founded. The building was owned by the Government, which gave the use of it rent free to the company, and also gave a subsidy of about $50,000 a year. The dressing rooms were luxurious, and many of them were adorned with valuable works of art. It had a large gallery of pictures and statues of actors and dramatic writers, a special gallery of busts of notable persons connected with the drama, a library of great value and the archives of the Comédie Française, containing manuscripts of priceless value. The fire was caused by an old fashioned hot air furnace, and the building was enveloped in flames in an instant. Attempts to save paintings and statues were successful in some instances, but most failed. Mlle. Dudley was carried from her dressing room attired in the costume of Roxane in the drama of "Bajazet." Albert Lambert saved Mlle. Delavair. Mlle. Henriot was suffocated while dressing for her part in the drama, and her charred body was found later. Sylvain, the veteran actor, and Delaunay saved several persons.

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PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

Aerial Navigation.

In aeronautic science the chief event of the last year was the test made by Count Von Zeppelin, at Friedrichshafen, on the Würtemberg side of Lake Constance, of an immense airship. The gas holder was 400 feet long and 37 in diameter, and it was pointed at both ends. From this were suspended two small boats for passengers. Two gasolene engines, of 15 horsepower each, drove the propellers with which the craft was driven. Ascents were made early in July and late in October. It was demonstrated that the ship would maintain her equilibrium in comparatively calm weather, could be steered readily, and could make a speed of eight or ten miles an hour. The colossal size of the airship and the patronage lent by the King of Würtemberg to the affair rendered the event important, but the record for speed made by Krebs and Renard in 1885, fourteen miles an hour, was not beaten.

Races between balloons were held in Europe for the first time in October, under the auspices of a French club devoted to such sport. Fourteen races were started in one day, and there were twenty-seven participants. The long distance race carried three or four competitors into Germany and Poland. This contest was won by the Comte de Castillon, accompanied by M. Mallet. They covered 830 miles before landing. M. Balsan, with M. Godard, came next, and the Comte de la Vaulx was third.

Solar Eclipse.

The greatest astronomical event of the year was the total eclipse of the sun, on May 28. This was visible along a narrow path extending from Northern Mexico through the Gulf and South Atlantic States across the ocean into Spain and Northern Africa. The form of the corona observed conformed closely to the type peculiar to the minimum stage of the sunspot period. Endeavors to locate the characteristic green line of the corona in the spectrum were unsuccessful. What is known as the "Flash Spectrum" was not seen so distinctly as during the eclipse of 1898, in India. An attempt was made by the Americans, Professors Langley and Hale, to measure the heat radiation from the corona, but while their delicate apparatus showed some influence from that source, it was impossible to put the result in figures.

The tiny asteroid, Eros, which was discovered in 1898, and travels in an orbit that brings it nearer to the earth at times than any other celestial body except the moon, came into opposition on October 31, and was eagerly followed by observers and photographers for months afterward. The closest approach to the earth was expected in February, 1901. From the observations made during this period the astronomers hope to calculate the distance of the sun from the earth more accurately than ever before.

A marked advance was effected in astronomical photography by G. W. Ritchey, at the Yerkes Observatory, who placed a transparent yellow screen at the eye end of a telescope and thus made it possible to get sharp pictures with an instrument intended for visual work only.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

The theory that the germs of malarial fevers are communicated to human subjects by the bite of a mosquito received substantial confirmation from several sources. But the most significant evidence was that of two English physicians, Drs. Sambon and Low, who went to the Roman Campagna, famous for its malaria in summer, erected a hut, shielded themselves at night by mosquito netting at the windows, but in the daytime went about freely. They breathed air from freshly turned earth and drank what was believed to be contaminated water. At the end of five months they had not suffered an attack of fever. But a mosquito which had first sucked blood from a malaria patient was afterward made to bite a lad in London, who had been carefully kept from all malarial influences, and the boy came down with fever in a few days.

Investigations conducted by United States Army surgeons in Cuba lead to the suspicion that yellow fever is communicated by mosquito bites, too. A search for the bacillus, which Sanarelli regarded the cause of yellow fever, failed to show it in the blood of a large number of patients or in corpses.

At an international medical congress in Paris a favorable report was made on the Crotte system of treating tuberculosis. This consists of an application of some germicide, like iodine or formaldehyde, to the surface of the body, and trying to drive it inward by electricity. This operation is known as cataphoresis. Tests made early in 1900 with the Crotte system, at St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City, gave such unsatisfactory results that in this country the plan is not regarded with confidence.

Applications of Electricity.

By Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy messages were sent for the British army in South Africa for distances of sixty miles, and for the navy fully eighty. The inventor is satisfied that he can easily cover a hundred miles or more now, and hopes to develop this feature still further. He has made two marked improvements within the last year. The vertical wire which was formerly attached to both sending and receiving instruments has been dispensed with, and a compact device that can be accommodated indoors in small space is substituted therefor. Receivers at the same station can now be so regulated that each will take messages only from a certain sender and thus avoid confusion.

The longest underground electric road in the world, the Central London, was opened in the British capital in July. Shortly afterward a similar road was put in operation in Paris. Before the close of the year the first electric trial train was run over the Second-ave. elevated road in New-York City. Electricity has been used on such lines

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in Brooklyn and Chicago for several years. The greatest novelty in electric traction is the trial of alternating current motors on several European roads. A line in Northern Italy, 65 miles long, is now being equipped to run with such apparatus.

A new transatlantic cable, connecting the United States with Germany, was put into operation in September.

At the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, a new record in kite flying was made on July 19, when six kites, tandem, were sent up, and the highest reached an elevation of 15,900 feet, or about three miles.

Liquid air was applied to automobile traction for the first time.

Fast Warships.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland, of the American Navy, was tried during the naval manœuvres off Newport in September, and gave satisfactory results. The French submarine boat, the Gustave Zede, was similarly tested in the presence of President Loubet in October, and showed that she could launch a torpedo successfully while running. The Russian navy received an important accession in the Variag, built at the yards of the Cramps in Philadelphia. On her trial trip she averaged 23.7 knots for seven hours, and made a single mile at the rate of 24.6 knots. She is the fastest war cruiser in any navy and beats even the crack steamships of the merchant marine.

This speed has been greatly exceeded, however, by the new British torpedo boat destroyer. Viper, which in July made six runs of a mile each, averaging 36.58 knots, and a single mile at the rate of 37.1 knots. This is the best record made by any steam craft in the world, and is partly due to the Parsons steam turbine, with which she is equipped.

A notable feature of the policy of the United States War Department in 1900 was a decision to abandon the disappearing gun carriage for coast defences as unsatisfactory. This is regarded as a victory for General Miles.

The Russian Government has officially adopted the metric system of weights and measures.

Polar Research.

An expedition to the Arctic regions, led by the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of the present King of Italy, approached more closely to the North Pole than man ever went before. His ship wintered at Taplitz Bay, in Franz Josef Land, in about latitude 82. During a sledging trip the Duke so badly froze his fingers that two were amputated, and the ship's doctor advised him not to accompany any of the other excursions. But the navigator of the Stella Polare, Captain Cagni, and three companions started from the ship in April and pushed northward with dogs and sledges. On April 25 they reached a point on the ice which they estimated at 86.33 north latitude. This was nineteen minutes further north than Nansen went after leaving the Fram, almost exactly four years before. Captain Cagni returned to the ship on June 23. The ship was liberated from the ice so as to start homeward on August 15. She reached Hammerfest on September 5.

Peary, not having realized his ambition of attaining the Pole, did not return from the vicinity of Greenland, but is wintering at Fort Conger in Grant Land, west of Greenland, with the purpose of making a push early in the summer. Sverdrup, who followed him up with Nansen's old ship the Fram, is wintering in Jones Sound, south of Ellesmere Land. The party led by Dr. Robert Stein, which landed near Cape Sabine in August, 1899, for the purpose of exploring Ellesmere Land, passed the winter of 1899–1900 safely, and carried on their work with fair success. Two of the three members came down to Cape York, Greenland, late in the summer, and there one of them, Dr. Kann, took passage for Scotland on a whaler bound for Dundee. Dr. Stein waited at Cape York several months, preparing to renew his explorations.

The Antarctic expedition provided for by the wealthy Englishman, Sir George Newnes, and commanded by Captain Borchgrevinck, spent most of 1899 near Cape Adair, Victoria Land, and left early in 1900. Their ship, the Southern Cross, reached a port in New-Zealand in April, and subsequently came back to England. Captain Borchgrevinck thinks that he located the south magnetic pole more exactly than did Ross. Two other expeditions will start for the Antarctic, one under English auspices and the other under German leadership, in 1901. These will co-operate with each other, and are to be so admirably equipped that great expectations are entertained by scientific men regarding them.

A party led by Evelyn B. Baldwin, an American, and provided for by William Zeigler, will start from this country this summer to seek the North Pole.

The Native American Horse.

Paleontologists were delighted in 1899 when the fossil remains of five horses of a prehistoric race were discovered in the Staked Plains of Texas by a party sent out by the American Museum of Natural History in this city. All of the specimens were small. This year a skeleton of a full grown horse was found in the same spot. These are the only representatives of the species ever discovered. They are much larger than the primitive horses found by Marsh years ago, and experts think that they show the final development of the native American horse. This animal was about as big as a zebra, but had a head as large as that of a heavy draft horse. Zoologists are satisfied that it could not have been the ancestor of the modern horse, which was probably derived from Asiatic stock.

Dr. Ernst Haeckel, a German zoologist, who has given much study to the origin of man, went to Java to hunt for more fossil remains of the "missing link" between man and his ancestors.

The bubonic plague appeared at several points in Australia and New-Zealand during the summer, at San Francisco in May and June, and in Glasgow in August. In both of the latter places it was promptly suppressed.

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EXPOSITIONS.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Paris Exposition of 1900 was inaugurated and opened to the public at 3 p. m. Saturday, April 14, by President Loubet, who on Monday, November 5, with imposing ceremony, officially closed it. As was the case with the exposition of 1889, visitors were permitted to enter the Exposition of 1900 for a fortnight after the official closing. The Paris Exposition of 1900 covered a much larger area and contained exhibits far greater in number, variety and value than any exhibition previously held in that city. The site occupied comprised the Champ de Mars, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Trocadero Gardens, a part of the Champs Elysées, the quays on both sides of the Seine, between the Alexander III Bridge and the Iéna Bridge, and the park at Vincennes. The local superficial area was as follows: Champ de Mars, 124 acres; Esplanade des Invalides, 30 acres; Trocadéro Gardens, 40 acres; Champs Elysées, 37 acres; quays on left bank of Seine, 23 acres; quays on right bank of Seine, 23 acres; park at Vincennes, 272 acres; total, 549 acres. The superficial area occupied by buildings and covered in was 4,865,328 square feet, distributed as follows: French sections, 2,691,000 square feet; foreign sections, 1,829,880 square feet; park at Vincennes, 344,448 square feet; total, 4,865,328 square feet. The space assigned to the United States sections was 338,087 square feet. The strip of land on each side of the Seine devoted to the Exposition extends for a distance of 1¼ miles. About one hundred French and seventy-five foreign pavilions and detached buildings were erected in the grounds, without counting the thirty-six official pavilions of nations participating in the Exposition; these official or national pavilions were situated in a double row along the Quai d'Orsay. Forty foreign countries were represented at the Exposition. The number of countries invited by the French Government to take part in the Exposition was fifty-six. Of these fifty accepted, but ten of them subsequently withdrew. The forty countries which participated in the Exposition, and each of which had a distinct and separate representation at it, were as follows: The United States of America, Great Britain and the British Colonies, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Italy, Russia, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Turkey, Morocco, Servia, Rumania, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Egypt, the South African Republic, China, Japan, Corea, the Orange Free State, Persia, Peru, Mexico, Nicaragua, Siam, Salvador, Liberia, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Republic of San Marino, the Republic of Andorra and Ecuador. The method of classification was to show together on the same site all products of a similar nature, no matter what country, district or region the products came from. This principle was adhered to, so far as practicable, and the classification comprised eighteen groups, subdivided into 121 classes. In addition to showing in eighteen groups in the French buildings, the United States, British, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian, Russian and Belgian exhibitors erected separate buildings in various parts of the grounds for the exclusive exhibition of their wares. Another characteristic of the Exposition was the attempt to represent on one site, so far as possible, the raw material, processes of manufacture and finished products of an industry, thereby showing machinery in conjunction with the manufactured article so as to illustrate the method of manufacture. The attempt proved successful. Machines were shown in operation all over the Exposition, those employed in certain manufactures being exhibited together with the raw and finished material in the groups to which they belong. The central generating station was on the main floor of the building devoted to electricity and developed 40,000 horsepower; several of the dynamos had a capacity of over 2,500 horsepower each. The two main arteries of transportation were supplied by an electric railroad and a moving sidewalk, each having a length of 2 miles 200 yards, encircling the quadrangle lying between the chief centres of interest, the Esplanade des Invalides and the Champ de Mars. The number of exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was 75,531, and 42,790 awards were distributed. The total number of United States exhibitors was 6,916, of whom 2,204 received awards, comprising 215 grand prizes, 547 gold medals, 593 silver medals, 501 bronze medals and 848 honorable mentions.

FOREIGN AWARDS.

(Exclusive of awards to collaborators.)

Nation.	Grand prize.	Gold medal.	Silver medal.	Bronze medal.	Honorable mention.	Total awards.	Total number of exhibitors.
United States.....	239	369	728	518	318	2,372	——
Great Britain.....	183	406	517	410	208	1,727	2,959
Germany	261	545	608	——	——	——	——
Russia	220	370	424	326	195	1,535	3,000
Italy	1	83	134	123	106	447	2,019
Austria	104	217	329	172	91	913	3,300
Hungary	156	248	383	365	246	1,397	3,061
Spain	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Belgium	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Holland	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Japan	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Mexico	30	111	244	341	352	1,078	2,143

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The official budget of the Exposition exceeded $25,000,000, of which $13,000,000 was accounted for by the issue of 65,000,000 Exposition tickets of 1 franc denomination, $4,000,000 by State subvention, and $4,000,000 by the subvention of the city of Paris. As the "bons" or shares were only paid back by entrance tickets or lottery prizes, the State and the city of Paris were the proprietors, each one-half, of the undertaking and dividends. Owing to the unprepared condition of the Exposition when it opened there was a great falling off during April, May, June and July in the anticipated attendance. The result was that the price of the 1 franc entrance tickets soon fell to 35 centimes or 7 cents, and they were even quoted in July as low as 20 centimes or 4 cents apiece. In order to counteract this the authorities required from each visitor two tickets between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m., and also between 6 p. m. and the hour of closing. On Fridays and on certain days of exceptional interest, such as the flower fete, four tickets were required at the gates for each entrance. During the months of April, May, June and July the daily average paying entrances were only 165,000. This daily average was more than doubled, however, in August, September and October. On Sunday, September 9, 600,528 persons passed the gates, and of these 539,857 were paying entrances. The number of tickets given in, however, fell short of that on the flower fete of Thursday, September 6, when four tickets were required for each admittance, and on that day the total number of tickets taken was 926,600. The cost of construction of the principal foreign national pavilions at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was as follows:

United States National pavilion...	$120,000	Royal Belgian pavilion.....	$90,000
Royal British pavilion.....	100,000	Royal Norwegian pavilion.....	40,000
Imperial Russian pavilion.....	95,000	Royal Swedish pavilion.....	40,000
Imperial Austrian pavilion.....	100,000	Imperial Japanese pavilion.....	46,000
Royal Hungarian pavilion.....	100,000	Royal Italian pavilion.....	110,000
Imperial German pavilion.....	98,000	National Mexican pavilion.....	118,000
Royal Dutch pavilion.....	81,000	Royal Spanish pavilion.....	99,000

A prominent feature of the Exposition was the international congresses, of which there were 135 altogether, and in over a hundred of these congresses there were representatives from the United States. The work of demolishing the Exposition began in November. The constructions which permanently remain—the Alexander III Bridge, the broad Avenue Nicolas II, with the Grand Palais on its western side and the Petit Palais on its eastern side, and which opens a superb vista from the Champs Elysées to the Palace of the Invalides—transform and beautify Paris more than any municipal improvement since the renovation of the city by Baron Haussmann during the reign of Napoleon III.

It is to the Paris Exposition that the Paris Metropolitan Electric Railway owes its existence. The length of the line from the Porte de Vincennes to the Porte Maillot is about 6¼ miles, and the branch lines Arc de Triomphe to the Porte Dauphine, somewhat over a mile, and one mile from the Arc de Triomphe to the Trocadéro—in all about 8½ miles, all of which is now open to traffic. Other trunk and branch lines are under construction, but will not be completed until 1902. The total amount of the appropriations made by the United States Congress for the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1900 was $1,369,500. Three of the States of the Union, California, New-York and Massachusetts, also appropriated sums for participation in the Exposition. California appropriated $130,000; New-York $60,000, with the understanding that of this sum $10,000 should be given to the Lafayette Monument Fund, and an additional $10,000 be placed at the disposal of Director Howard J. Rogers, Director of Education and Social Economy, to insure a creditable representation of the educational interests of New-York State. The New-York Commissioners expended the remaining $40,000 for exhibits of fruit, dairy products, transportation and the maintenance of the New-York State Headquarters and Bureau of Information in the U. S. National Pavilion. The State of Massachusetts appropriated $60,000.

The officials of the Paris Exposition of 1900 were: General Commissioner, M. Alfred Picard; Chief Director of the Working Department, M. Delaunay-Belleville; Assistant General Director of the Working Department, M. Stephen Dervile; Director of the Agricultural Department, M. J. Bouvard; Financial Director, M. Grison; General Secretary, M. Henri Chardon.

The following officers and staff representing the United States were appointed by President McKinley under act of Congress: Commissioner General, Ferdinand W. Peck; Assistant Commissioner General, Benjamin D. Woodward; Secretary and Disbursing Agent, Fred. Brackett.

The following Commissioners were appointed by President McKinley under act of Congress: Bertha Honore Palmer, Illinois; James Allison, Kansas; Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky; Charles A. Collier, Georgia; Michael H. De Young, California; William L. Elkins, Pennsylvania; Ogden H. Fethers, Wisconsin; Peter Jansen, Nebraska; Calvin Manning, Iowa; Franklin Murphy, New-Jersey; Henry A. Parr, Maryland; Henry M. Putney, New-Hampshire; Alvin H. Sanders, Illinois; Louis Stern, New-York; William G. Thompson, Michigan; William M. Thornton, Virginia; Arthur E. Valois, New-York; Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado; Mrs. Daniel Manning, New-York.

The following staff was appointed by the Commissioner General:

Exhibit Departments—Director-in-Chief of Exhibit Departments and Director of Mining and Metallurgy, Frederick J. V. Skiff; Director of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries, Alexander S. Capehart; Director of Machinery and Electricity, Francis E. Drake; Director of Agriculture, Charles Richards Dodge; Director of Civil Engineering and Transportation, and Army and Navy, Willard A. Smith; Director of Exploitation (Acting Director of Textiles), John H. McGibbons; Director of Education and Social

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Economy, Howard J. Rogers; Director of Fine Arts, John B. Cauldwell; Director of Varied Industries, M. H. Hulbert; Director of Forestry and Fisheries, Tarleton H. Bean; Director of Athletics, A. G. Spalding; Editor and Statistician, Dr. Selim H. Peabody; Assistant Director of Mining and Metallurgy, Dr. William S. Ward; Assistant Director of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries, Charles H. Simms; Assistant Director of Machinery and Electricity, James S. Anthony; Assistant Director of Civil Engineering and Transportation, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Baker, U. S. N.; Assistant Director of Agriculture, James L. Farmer; Assistant Director of Fine Arts, Henry B. Snell; Assistant Director of Varied Industries, W. E. Crist; Assistant Director of Athletics, B. Spalding de Garmendia; in charge of Naval exhibit, Department of Transportation, Lieutenant H. C. Poundstone, U. S. N.; in charge of Polok Life Saving Prize, Department of Transportation, Lieutenant W. S. Sims, U. S. N.; Special Agent, Negro Exhibit, Department of Education and Social Economy, Thomas J. Calloway; Assistant Director of Education and Social Economy, R. L. Dougherty; Director, Department of Jury Organization, James H. Gore.

Business Department—Director of Affairs, Paul Blackmar; Assistant Director of Affairs, William E. Cash; Librarian, James M. Allen; Director of Customs, L. M. Howland; Delegate, Paris Office, Casper S. Crowninshield; Custodian of Exhibits, Frank T. Gilbert.

Building Department—American Architect, Charles A. Coolidge; French Architect, Georges Morin-Goustiaux; Chief of Decoration, Exhibit Departments, John Getz; Superintendent, Mural Decorations, Frank Millet; Military Attachés, Majors J. B. Kerr and H. O. S. Heistand; Press Representative, A. H. Mattox.

Lafayette Memorial Commission—Secretary, Robert J. Thompson.

Special Cuban Commission—Commissioner, Gonzalo de Quesada; Secretary, Ricardo Diaz Albertini.

Special Hawaiian Commission—First Commissioner, W. G. Irwin; Second Commissioner, Alfred Houle; Secretary, Major G. C. Potter.

Special Commission for Porto Rico—Commissioner, José T. Silva.

Advisory Council (resident in Paris)—M. P. Peixotto, chairman; Georges Nagelmackers, G. Dambmann.

The New-York State Commission to the Exposition was composed as follows: Norton P. Otis, Yonkers, President; Lamotte M. Blakely, Lyons, Vice-President; Ludwig Nissen, Brooklyn, Treasurer; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica; Edward G. Wyckoff, Ithaca; Emil Twyeffort, New-York City; Albert E. Bonesteel, Troy; Henry A. Phillips, Lowville; Urban Weldon, Cohoes; George E. Spring, Franklinville; Horace C. Brewster, Rochester; William L. Marcy, Buffalo; Dr. Clarkson C. Scuyler, Plattsburg; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Saratoga; Mrs. George W. Metcalfe, Owego; Mrs. Clarence Burns, New-York City; secretary appointed by Commission, Colonel William M. Griffiths.

The California State Commission to the Exposition was composed as follows: Major Benjamin C. Truman, E. W. Runyon and W. F. Foote.

The Massachusetts State Commission to the Exposition was composed as follows: George L. Meyer, Charles Francis Adams, President of Massachusetts Board of Trade; Charles S. Hamlin, Miss Agnes Irwin, Miss Frances M. Lincoln, Charles L. Lovering, William B. Rice and William Whiting.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

To be held on the Niagara Frontier—the city of Buffalo, N. Y.—during the six months beginning May 1, 1901, for the purpose of illustrating the progress and development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, the mine and sea, etc. The total cost of the Exposition, exclusive of the exhibits, is estimated at $10,000,000, of which nearly one-third—$3,000,000, or more than the whole cost of some pretentious expositions—will be expended upon the midway. A beautiful landscape of nearly a mile square will be occupied by this wonderful enterprise, on the site of what is now Delaware Park. For the carrying on of this undertaking there is available $6,000,000, in addition to which the United States Government has appropriated $500,000 for a suitable building and exhibits from Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, while the State of New-York has also contributed $300,000 for a like purpose. The latter, like the $350,000 Albright Art Gallery, to be also constructed of marble, will remain permanent structures and gifts to the city. Canada and all but two of the countries of South America will be represented by buildings and exhibits, and a number of the States will also erect individual buildings for their own representation. The word "Pan," as a prefix to American, means "All"—that is to say, the Exposition is for all the Americas, exhibits from European countries not being accepted. The Exposition will have thirty-three acres of courts, and the twenty or more structures which are to shelter the exhibits will surround these courts. Every building is richly adorned with plastic ornamentation and tinted in accordance with a magnificent color scheme under the direction of Charles Y. Turner. Electrically, the Exposition is expected to outshine all former ones. Owing to the nearness of Niagara Falls the Pan-American Exposition has at hand a large volume of energy which will be employed to whatever extent may be necessary. The exhibits are divided into about twenty classes and embrace every line of human activity. The chief officers of the Exposition are John G. Milburn, president; Edwin Fleming, secretary; George L. Williams, treasurer; William I. Buchanan, director-general; Newcomb Carlton, director of works; John B. Weber, commissioner-general; George Bleistein, chairman of publicity; Mark Bennitt, superintendent press department; Edward E. Pidgeon, New-York representative; Karl Bitter, director of sculpture; Frederick W. Taylor, director of concessions.

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SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company has been chartered by the laws of South Carolina for the purpose of holding an exposition in the city of Charleston, S. C. The exposition will open December 1, 1901, and close June 1, 1902. Its purpose is to bring together on Southern soil representative exhibits of the industries and resources of the States of the American Union, with especial regard to the commercial and industrial possibilities of the Southern States. As the name of the exposition company indicates, particular attention will be given to an exhibit of the industries and resources of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The exposition company has been organized with a capital stock of $250,000. The enterprise has been approved by the General Assembly of South Carolina, by the municipal bodies of all the towns and cities in the State and by the trade and business organizations. A bill has been introduced in the United States Congress appropriating $250,000 for the purpose of erecting a Government building and making an exhibit under the direction of Government officers at the exposition. Assurances have been received from many of the foreign countries with which the United States has diplomatic and commercial relations of their wish and disposition to be represented in the exposition. The architect of the exposition is Bradford L. Gilbert, of New-York City, who has completed his preliminary studies and will begin the actual work of construction about the middle of January next. He is under bond to have all the buildings ready for the installation of exhibits by the middle of September, 1901. The principal officers of the exposition company are Captain F. W. Wagener, of Charleston, president; William H. Welch, vice-president; S. H. Wilson, treasurer; John F. Ficken, general counsel, and John H. Averill, director-general.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL.

In 1903 there will be held in St. Louis, Mo., a world's fair to commemorate the acquisition of the vast domain purchased by President Jefferson from Napoleon of France, extending from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Canadian borders on the north, and from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande on the west. In the spring of 1900 Congress passed a bill appropriating $5,000,000 in aid of the enterprise, contingent upon the city of St. Louis expending $10,000,000 for the same purpose; this appropriation to be in the nature of a loan, to be repaid to the Government from the moneys earned by the Exposition. At the November election a charter amendment was adopted authorizing the city of St. Louis to issue $5,000,000 bonds for the world's fair and citizens subscribed a second $5,000,000, thus making available for the purpose a total of $15,000,000, including the $5,000,000 conditionally voted by Congress. In addition to the above, a constitutional amendment was adopted in November authorizing the Legislature to devote $1,000,000 for the purpose of making a complete exhibit of the State's products. The idea of holding a world's fair to commemorate the Louisiana purchase originated some ten years ago in the fertile brain of Charles M. Harvey, an editorial writer on "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat." The suggestion was taken up by business men and a conference of the executive officers of the various States and Territories carved out of this vast domain held in St. Louis, at which conference an association was formed, with D. R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri and Secretary of the Interior in the latter part of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, as president, to carry the project to a successful conclusion. As the result of their labors the celebration of the centennial of the Louisiana purchase will be held in St. Louis beginning in the spring of 1903 and continuing for six months or more. Steps will at once be taken to incorporate the association, now that the charter amendments have been adopted and the financial difficulties overcome.

A PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

In his annual message to Congress in 1899 President McKinley suggested that it seemed expedient that the various American republics constituting the International Union should be invited to hold a conference to continue the work begun at the gathering held in Washington in 1889–'90. He suggested that it should be in the capital of one of the countries that had not already enjoyed the honor. The Mexican Government took up the suggestion, and it has officially invited the countries comprising the union to met in the City of Mexico, beginning October 22, 1901. A tentative programme for the guidance of the second International Congress has been arranged. Arbitration was only touched upon by the last conference, but in the coming one it will be considered at length. It is proposed to establish a permanent tribunal, known as the International Court of Claims, for the settlement upon uniform principles of all claims arising between American republics. Measures for the protection of industries, agriculture and commerce, for the development of means of communication between countries composing the union and consular, port and customs regulations will also be discussed. It is planned, too, to reorganize the Bureau of American Republics, which has done much to stimulate trade on this continent and to cultivate a friendly feeling among its nations.

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY EXPOSITION.

The "Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition," which had been planned to be held in Toledo, Ohio, in 1901, was abandoned by reason of the fact that the Legislature of Ohio at its last session prior to October 1, 1900, failed to make an appropriation to carry out the project on the part of the State.

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RECIPROCITY AND OTHER TREATIES.

On June 13 the President issued a proclamation of a reciprocal commercial agreement entered into by the King of Portugal and the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897.

With Portugal.

Under this agreement reduced rates of duty upon articles produced in Portugal or the Azores and Madeira Islands imported into the United States are established as follows: Argols or crude tartar, or wine lees, 5 per cent ad valorem. Still wines in casks, 35 cents a gallon; in bottles, a case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles containing more than one pint, $1 25 a case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents a pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. Upon sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one pint, $6 a dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint each or less, $1 50 a dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $6 a dozen bottles, on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $1 90 a gallon. Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, whether the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, $1 75 a proof gallon. Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastel, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per cent ad valorem. In consideration of these concessions upon the following articles, being the products of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the kingdom of Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands, the rates of duty shall be as low as those accorded to any other country (Spain and Brazil excepted from this provision), viz.: Tariff No. 325, flour of cereals, except wheat. Tariff No. 326, maize in the grain. Tariff No. 237, wheat in the grain. Tariff No. 354, lard and grease. Tariff Nos. 97, 98 and 99, mineral oils and their products, not elsewhere specified in the tariff. Tariff No. 373, reaping, mowing and threshing machines, machines for compressing hay and straw, steam ploughs, and separate parts of these machines and ploughshares. Tariff No. 386, instruments, implements, tools for the arts, manufactures, agriculture and gardening, and upon the following articles shall not exceed the rates hereinafter stated, viz.: Upon the foregoing machines and articles described in No. 373, 5 reis a kilogram. Upon the instruments, implements and tools described above in No. 386, for use in agriculture and gardening, 60 reis a kilogram. Upon lighter mineral oils for illuminating purposes (density of 0.780 up to 0.820, point of ignition of 0.437 degrees to 49 degrees), 46 reis a litre. Upon medium mineral oils (density above 0.820 and up to 0.860, point of ignition from 50 degrees up to 150 degrees), 52 reis a kilogram. Upon tar and mineral pitch, 10 reis a ton. Under the terms of this agreement, the King of Portugal reserves the right, after three months' prior notice, to arrest the operation of this agreement in case the United States shall impose a duty on crude cork or coffee being the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, or shall give less favorable treatment to the following articles being the product of Portugal or Portuguese possessions than that accorded to the like articles being the product of any other country not under the control of the United States, namely: Argols, crude tartar or wine lees, coffee, cacao, wines, brandies, cork, raw or manufactured, sardines and anchovies preserved, and fruits not preserved, but in respect to fruits the United States reserves the right to make special arrangements applicable to any of the West India islands. This agreement is to go into effect today and is to continue in force for the term of five years, and if not then denounced by either party it shall continue in force until one year from the time when one of the parties to the agreement shall have informed the other of its intention to arrest the operation thereof.

On July 19 the following proclamation by the President on the new reciprocity arrangement with Italy was made public: It is agreed on the part of the United States, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the

With Italy.

third section of the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and in consideration of the concessions hereinafter made on the part of Italy in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States, that the existing duties imposed upon the following articles, being the product of the soil or industry of Italy imported into the United States, shall be suspended during the continuance in force of this agreement, and in place thereof the duties to be assessed and collected thereon shall be as follows, namely: On argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem. On brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1 75 per proof gallon. On still wines and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1 25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs. On paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem. It is reciprocally agreed on the part of Italy, in consideration of the provisions of the foregoing article, that so long as this convention shall remain in force the duties to be assessed and collected on the following described merchandise, being the product of the

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soil or industry of the United States imported into Italy, shall not exceed the rates hereinafter specified, namely:

	Lire per quintal.
Upon cottonseed oil	21 50
Upon fish, pickled or in oil, excluding the tunny, preserved in boxes or barrels, sardines and anchovies	15 00
Upon other fish, preserved	25 00
Upon agricultural machinery	9 00
Upon detached parts of agricultural machinery:	
(1) Of cast iron	10 00
(2) Of other iron or steel	11 00
Upon scientific instruments:	
(a) Of copper, bronze, brass or steel:	
(1) With spy glasses or microscopes, or graduated scales or circles, spy glasses for use on land, monocles, binocles, lenses, detached and mounted	30 00
(2) Not provided with any optical instrument, nor with graduated scales or circles	30 00
(b) Of all kinds, in the construction of which iron is evidently predominant	30 00
Upon dynamo electrical machines:	
(1) The weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms	16 00
(2) Weighing 1,000 kilograms or less	25 00
Upon detached parts of dynamo electrical machines	25 00
Upon sewing machines:	
(1) With stands	25 00
(2) Without stands	30 00
Upon varnishes, not containing spirits nor mineral oils	20 00

The following articles shall be admitted free of duty: Turpentine oil. Natural fertilizers of all kinds. Skins, crude, fresh or dried, not suitable for fur, and fur skins.

With Germany.

On August 4 the following commercial agreement with Germany was made public in the United States and Germany: First—In conformity with the authority conferred on the President in Section 3 of the Customs Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, it is agreed on the part of the United States that the following products of the soil and industry of Germany imported into the United States shall, from and after the date when this agreement shall be put in force, be subject to the reduced tariff rates provided by said Section 3, as follows: Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem. Upon brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1 75 per proof gallon. Upon still wines and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1 25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs. Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem. Second—Reciprocally, the Imperial German Government guarantees to the products of the United States on their entry into Germany the tariff rates which have been conceded by the commercial treaties concluded during the years 1891-'94 between Germany on the one part and Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Russia, Switzerland and Servia on the other part. Moreover, the Imperial German Government will, as soon as this agreement shall be put in force, annul the regulations providing that the dried or evaporated fruits imported from the United States into Germany be inspected on account of the San José scale. These fruits shall during the continuance in force of this agreement be admitted into Germany without other charges than the payment of the customs duties to which they may now or in future be subject by law. Third—From and after the date of the President's proclamation which shall give effect to this agreement the same shall be in force and shall continue in full force until three months from the date when either party shall notify the other of its intention to terminate the same. Done in duplicate in English and German texts at Washington this tenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred.

The agreement appears to be the result of sharp diplomatic manœuvring covering a period of several years on the meaning of the "favored nation" clause. Germany formerly had only one tariff schedule for all nations, but in the years preceding 1892 seven reciprocity treaties were made—with Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Rumania and other countries. These gave a preferential tariff to the countries mentioned in return for concessions allowed to Germany. Germany made no reciprocity treaty with the United States, but under the "most favored nation" clause of the general treaty between this country and Germany it was held that the United States was entitled to the same preferential tariff rates allowed by Germany to Russia, Italy and the other countries named. When, therefore, the United States gave reciprocity reductions to France the German authorities asked for similar reductions under the "favored nation" clause, and as evidence of the justice of their request they pointed to the fact that the United States was getting preferential duties from Germany through the operations of this clause. Moreover, it is probable that if the United States had not given to Germany the same reductions that were allowed to France the German preferential tariff—including the United States—with Russia, Italy, Austria, etc., would have been withdrawn. It was therefore settled that the German preferential rates would be confirmed to the United States, and that the United States would give Germany the same tariff reductions already given to France, Italy and Portugal.

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The German tariff covers several hundred items, and on a considerable percentage of these the preferential rate is much lower than the regular rate. On wheat the regular rate is 5 marks to the 100 kilograms, and the preferential rate is 3.50 marks on 100 kilograms. On corn the regular rate is 2 marks; preferential rate, 1.60 marks. On meat, ham, bacon, etc., the regular rate is 20 marks; preferential rate, 15 marks.

With Great Britain.

On August 6 the details of a treaty with Great Britain were made public. The principal clauses provide that: Where, on the death of any person holding real property (or property not personal) within the territories of one of the contracting parties, such real property would, by the laws of the land, pass to a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the citizens or subjects of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn. The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have full power to dispose of their personal property within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, may take possession thereof and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the citizens or subjects of the country where the property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases. In all that concerns the right of disposing of every kind of property, real or personal, citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall in the dominions of the other enjoy the rights which are or may be accorded to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

With Argentine.

On June 5 the details of an extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic were made public, the terms of which were in general similar to those of extradition treaties with other countries.

With Chili.

On March 12 was proclaimed a convention between the United States and Chili, the provisions of which revive the convention of August 7, 1892, to adjust amicably the claims of citizens of either country agreeing to the convention against the other.

With Mexico.

On May 7 the President proclaimed a convention with Mexico extending for a period of one year from December 24, 1899, the provisions of the convention of March 1, 1889, to facilitate the execution of the treaty of November 12, 1884, and to avoid difficulties arising from changes in the beds of the Bravo Del Norte and Colorado rivers.

With Spain.

On April 28 the President proclaimed a protocol of agreement extending, as to the Philippine Islands, for six months from April 11, 1900, the period fixed in Article IX of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris December 10, 1898, during which Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, may declare their intention to retain their Spanish nationality.

Other Treaties.

Other reciprocity treaties were pending, but not proclaimed. There was also a parcels post convention with Nicaragua, concluded March 27, 1900, in the regular form, its provisions being identical with those in force with other countries.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH SPAIN.

The first movement toward a cessation of the war between the United States and Spain, which began on April 21, 1898, was a proposition on behalf of Spain, submitted by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, on July 26. On July 30 a counter proposition was submitted, and on August 9 the Spanish reply was received by the President. On August 12 a protocol was signed by William R. Day, Secretary of State, and Jules Cambon, representing Spain, which was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on September 11. In accordance with the terms of the protocol President McKinley appointed to negotiate a Treaty of Peace a commission composed of William R. Day, of Ohio, chairman; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; William P. Frye, of Maine; Whitelaw Reid, of New-York, and Edward D. White, of Louisiana. Mr. White, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, declined to serve, and the President appointed George Gray, of Delaware, in his place. The members of the Spanish Commission, as announced on September 18, were Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura Abarzuza, Don Jose de Garnica y Diaz, Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia and Don Rafael Cerero y Saenz. These commissioners met at Paris, holding their first joint convention on October 1. Argument over the various clauses in the treaty of peace continued until November 21, when the American Commissioners presented a final proposition, which was practically an ultimatum. After a brief hesitation the Spanish Commissioners yielded, and on December 10 the Treaty of Peace was signed. The American Commissioners soon returned to the United States, and on December 24 placed the treaty in the hands of the President, who transmitted it to the Senate for ratification. That body received it on January 4, 1899, after the holiday recess, but did not ratify it until February 6. It was signed by the President on February 10, and by the Queen Regent on March 17. The exchange of ratifications was effected at the White House in Washington on April 11, 1899, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, acting on behalf of Spain. The President's announcement was made public the same day. The payment of $20,000,000 to the Spanish Government, provided for in the Treaty of Peace, was made on May 1, 1899, the first anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay.

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The extension of the jurisdiction of the United States in the West Indies and in the Pacific Ocean in the last two years, with greatly increased political responsibilities and enormous commercial development, having brought the necessity of a ship canal across the American isthmus more forcibly than ever before the United States and the repeated failures of private corporations with concessions to accomplish anything substantial in the line of opening such a waterway, it has practically become the fixed determination of this Government to build a canal as a National work. This being prohibited under the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it became essential to abrogate that convention, as a preliminary to actual construction, and on February 5, 1900, Secretary Hay, by the President's direction, negotiated the following agreement with Lord Pauncefote: The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extradordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares; and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as of the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Article II. The high contracting parties desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other Powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal; that is to say: 1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to vessels of commerce and of war, of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. 2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. 3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents. 4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, nor warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch. 5. The provisions of this article will apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent. 6. The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal. 7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article III. The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other Powers and invite them to adhere to it.

"Article IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible."

The President submitted this treaty on the day of its conclusion to the Senate for approval, and on March 9 it was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with the following amendment inserted at the end of Section 5 of Article II: "It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

Reviewing the entire history of negotiation and legislation on the subject of an

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interoceanic canal, the following propositions are stated as beyond controversy: "1. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was adopted in the application of the Monroe Doctrine to Central America, and in order to remove an imminent peril to the interests of the United States. 2. That treaty was extant and operative on February 5, 1900, when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed, and up to that moment the Government of the United States was solemnly bound not to own or control a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. 3. The policy of neutralization of such a waterway, by whomsoever constructed, has been from the beginning the policy of the United States. 4. In continuance of this policy the Hay-Pauncefote treaty absolves the United States from its obligations not to construct, own or control such an interoceanic waterway, and obtains for it the free consent of Great Britain to such construction and control, while Great Britain remains bound to observe all the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and renounces her right to construct and control such a waterway. 5. The treaty relations of the Republic of Nicaragua with other Powers limit her rights of concessions in such a manner that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty secures all the rights and privileges to the United States which the Republic of Nicaragua is legally able to grant, until these treaty relations are terminated."

Secretary Hay, for the Government of the United States, and Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, for his own Government, on December 1, 1900, signed a treaty by which Nicaragua cedes to the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

An understanding has also been reached with the Republic of Colombia covering the same rights and privileges for the Panama route as are conveyed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the case of the Nicaragua route.

Within the last two years all concessions for an interoceanic canal by the Lake Nicaragua route have lapsed by limitation, and the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua are now free to grant a concession to the United States Government without limitations.

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, submitted by the President to Congress December 4, 1900, gave as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route." The Commission estimated the cost of that route at $200,540,000, this amount being based on the following figures:

Eastern division (from Greytown to Boca San Carlos dam)	$82,662,000
Middle division (from Boca San Carlos dam to Las Lajas)	25,425,000
Western division (from Las Lajas to Brito)	51,680,000
Ninety-eight miles of railroad	7,350,000
Total	$167,117,000
Engineering, police, sanitation and general contingencies	33,423,000
Aggregate	$200,540,000

This estimate is for a canal suitable for navigation by the largest ships in existence. It provides for a double system of locks, so that navigation can be maintained if one system be closed for repairs or renewals. If a single lockage system is provided the cost will be reduced $19,678,000. Narrowing the bottom one-third will permit a further reduction of $16,949,000. That would bring the estimated cost down to $163,913,000.

Concerning the Panama route, the Commission said its natural attraction lies in the combination of a very narrow isthmus with a low summit. The width of the isthmus is less than thirty-five miles, while the summit is barely 300 feet above mean tide. The Commission gives the following estimated cost of completing the Panama route:

Colon entrance and harbor	$7,334,673
Harbor to Bohio locks, including levee	10,718,288
Bohio locks, including excavation	10,982,345
Lake Bohio	2,780,449
Obispo gates	295,436
Culebra section	44,378,335
Pedro Miguel locks, including excavation and dam	8,496,326
Pedro Miguel level	1,169,611
Miraflores locks, including excavation and spillway	5,720,363
Pacific level	12,366,914
Bohio dam	8,500,000
Gigante Spillway	1,124,524
Channel between the marshes	1,448,076
Chagres diversion	1,929,976
Gatuncillo diversion	100,000
Panama railroad diversion	1,267,500
Total	$118,618,816
Engineering, police, sanitation and general contingencies	23,723,763
Aggregate	$142,342,579

This estimate is capable of reduction to $115,941,215 if single locks and a narrow bottom are adopted. An alternative estimate is submitted, based on having the Alhajuela dam built to impound the waters of the upper Chagres. That estimate is $156,378,258. The value of the French work done was estimated at $33,934,463.

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KENTUCKY'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

The Goebel law, under the title of "An Act to Further Regulate Elections," was offered in the Kentucky Senate by Senator William Goebel February 1, 1898. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, of which Mr. Goebel was chairman, and was adopted by a vote of 20 to 15, three Democrats and two Populists voting against it. The House passed it by a vote of 57 to 42 on March 10. It was vetoed by Governor Bradley, but passed both houses over the veto on March 11, immediately becoming a law.

Mr. Goebel was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention held in Louisville beginning June 21, 1899, over ex-Attorney-General Parker Watkins Hardin and ex-Representative William J. Stone. Mr. Goebel was behind both in instructed votes, but by combining with Stone he controlled the convention, and after six days of bitter fighting received the nomination. Mr. Goebel justified his law as a necessary party measure. In the campaign which followed he was defeated by the Republican nominee, William Sylvester Taylor, who received a plurality of 2,383 votes. This was certified to by Chairman Pryor and W. T. Ellis, the majority of the State Board of Election Commissioners chosen under the law, they taking the ground that they could only count the votes as returned by the county boards. C. B. Poyntz, the other member, held that the board had judicial powers to review the returns, but was overruled. The vote each candidate received was: Taylor, 193,714 votes; Goebel, 191,333; John Young Brown, Independent Democrat, 12,140. Immediately after issuing the certificates of election Judge Pryor and Mr. Ellis resigned, and the remaining member, Mr. Poyntz, appointed John A. Fulton and Morton K. Youts to be their successors. Governor Bradley claimed the right of appointment, but the courts sustained Mr. Poyntz's appointees as specified in the Goebel law.

Mr. Taylor was inaugurated December 12 and on December 14 Senator Goebel announced that he and the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, John Crepps Wickliffe Beckham, would contest the election before the Legislature, this body being the tribunal assigned for such contests by the constitution. The minor Democratic candidates filed their contests before the State Board of Election Commission, which, under the law, became a contest board. The Legislature selected by lot the committees to hear the contests before them. Of the eleven members of the Goebel-Taylor committee ten were Democrats and one Republican. Of the Beckham-Marshall committee nine were Democrats and two Republicans. Republicans made charges of fraud in connection with the selection of these committees. The contest was hurried through by the Democrats, a rule being adopted making the Speaker of the House chairman of the joint session and giving to the session the right to call up the report of the contest committee at any time. This was the notorious rule No. 11, and was bitterly opposed by the Republicans, as was also another rule making the Speaker of the House chairman of the joint session instead of the Lieutenant-Governor. The trial of the contestants began January 15. Excitement was increased on January 25 by the appearance of 1,000 armed mountaineers in Frankfort, who held a meeting at noon and adopted resolutions appealing to the Legislature for justice to the Republican candidates. These mountaineers were brought to Frankfort through the agency of Secretary of State Caleb Powers and his predecessor, ex-Secretary Finley. Some were disorderly and were arrested. Most of them left for home that evening. The Legislature had unseated several Republican members of the House and Senate, strengthening the Democratic majority.

The Assassination of Goebel.

Goebel was shot in front of the State House on the morning of January 30. Several shots were fired, but no one could tell from what direction. Goebel's wounds proved fatal, though not till after he had been declared Governor. Governor Taylor, who had several companies of militia in readiness, ordered them out under command of Adjutant-General Collier, surrounding the Executive building and State House. He also ordered troops from Louisville, Lexington and other places.

Goebel's Death—Beckham Made Governor.

The contest committees decided to finish the contests at once, and, being refused admission to the State House by the soldiers, adjourned to the City Hall. The Republican counsel refused to appear, and the committees, with the exception of the three Republican members, reported that Senator Goebel and Mr. Beckham had received the highest number of legal votes. An attempt was made to hold a joint session of the Legislature that night, but this failed. That night Governor Taylor issued a proclamation adjourning the Legislature for one week, to reassemble at London on February 6. The Democratic majority ignored this proclamation, and, claiming that they had held a joint session on the evening of January 31, proclaimed Goebel and Beckham elected. A proclamation from Governor Goebel was immediately issued. Later another legislative joint session was held and the formality of declaring the Democratic contestants elected was again gone through.

Senator Goebel died on the evening of February 3 at 6:40 o'clock, and Mr. Beckham was sworn in as Governor. On February 10 Governor Taylor issued a proclamation reconvening the Legislature in Frankfort February 12. A truce was arranged and two petitions were filed by the Republicans in the Federal court at Cincinnati directed at the State Election Board. These were subsequently dismissed for want of jurisdiction. An appeal was taken to the Federal Supreme Court and again dismissed for the same reason. Governor Taylor then filed suit in the Jefferson Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain Beckham

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and Adjutant-General Castleman from exercising the duties of Governor and Adjutant-General respectively. This suit was followed by a counter suit by Governor Beckham at Georgetown. Finally an agreed suit was made up and heard by Judge Emmett Field of the Common Pleas Division of the Louisville Circuit Court. Judge Field on March 10 decided that the action of the Legislature was not subject to review by the courts. The Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court subsequently rendered similar decisions through Justice Brewer, and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court vigorously dissented. The Supreme Court's decision was announced May 21, 1900. Sessions of the Legislature had been resumed, but were productive of nothing, and the Legislature adjourned sine die at the end of the session. The Democratic members reaffirmed the action of the joint session, declaring Senator Goebel the Governor. Attempts were made to repeal the Goebel law, and Senator-elect Blackburn expressed himself as in favor of its repeal, saying it had cost the party 20,000 votes. A bill was passed appointing a commission for the purpose of apprehending and bringing to justice the assassin or assassins of Senator Goebel and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. On February 26 the State Election Board returned a decision unseating the minor Republican officials. Upon the announcement the Republicans gave up the offices and the Democrats took possession.

Powers, Howard and Youtsey Convicted.

On March 9 last Thomas B. Cromwell, a newspaper correspondent of Lexington, swore out warrants against Secretary of State Caleb Powers, his brother John Lay Powers, ex-Secretary of State Charles F. Finley, Policeman John Davis, of the Frankfort Capital Square, and W. H. Culton, a clerk in the Auditor's office. The warrants charged these men with being accessories to the murder of Senator Goebel. Davis and Powers were arrested at Lexington while endeavoring to escape with a squad of soldiers. They had pardons from Governor Taylor, but no attention was paid to them and they were brought to jail in Louisville. Powers had his examining trial before Judge Moore at Frankfort, beginning March 23. He was held to answer before the Grand Jury at Frankfort. Subsequently indictments were returned against the following persons charged with the wilful murder of Governor Goebel: Henry E. Youtsey, Holland Whittaker, Berry Howard, James Howard and "Tallow Dick" Combs, a mulatto barber. The following were indicted as accessories before the fact: Charles Finley, Caleb Powers, John L. Powers and F. Wharton Golden. Indictments charging complicity as conspirators were returned against Governor W. S. Taylor, John Davis and Green Golden. Caleb Powers was tried at Georgetown in August, convicted August 18, and sentenced to life imprisonment; James Howard was tried in Frankfort, and on September 26 was found guilty of firing the fatal shot and sentenced to be hanged, and Henry E. Youtsey was found guilty of being an accessory and given a life sentence on October 20. The other cases have not yet been tried. Appeals have been taken in all the cases.

The Goebel Law Amended.

At the June convention of the Democratic party at Lexington it was decided that the Goebel law should be repealed and a non-partisan measure substituted. In accordance with this Governor Beckham called an extra session of the Legislature, convening August 28, for the purpose of considering the election law. Some amendments were made to the old law, to take immediate effect, and a new law, House bill No. 18, was adopted by both houses on October 20 and signed by Governor Beckham October 26. The important changes from the old law are that of the three State Election Commissioners one is to be taken from each of the dominant parties upon the recommendation of the State Central Committee and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, an elective officer, is to act as umpire. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor. They are to appoint the county boards, one from each party, with the Sheriff as umpire. All the boards are to have only ministerial powers, and the law gives the right of appeal in all cases of contests to the courts except in the case of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which must be tried by the Legislature, as the constitution prescribes. The Goebel law made the boards supreme, there being no right of appeal to the courts, and the members of the State Board were elected by the Legislature and were all of one party. The new law also provides for an equitable division of election officers.

NORTH CAROLINA "RED SHIRT" TROUBLES.

On July 31 Congressman J. D. Bellamy, of North Carolina, made a violent verbal attack on Senator Marion Butler, the leader of the Populist campaign, advising that he be expelled from the State. The "Red Shirts," through terrorist measures, controlled the campaign in the State, issuing orders about negroes registering and attending political meetings, and commanding them to stay away from the polls on Election Day. Republicans and Populists were attacked and assaulted, and it was openly boasted that the presence of the "Red Shirts" prevented at least twenty-five thousand negroes from registering. The "Red Shirt" tactics were successful, a heavy Democratic majority being polled on August 2, the day of the State election, for the State ticket and the constitutional amendment which practically disfranchises the negroes. Several riots occurred on election day and a number of Republicans and Populists were shot and wounded or otherwise injured. The great effort made by Senators Pritchard and Butler to stampede the illiterate white from the Democrats because of the proposed constitutional amendment failed utterly, the prejudice of this class against the negro being too strong to be overcome. Among the measures to shut out Republican votes adopted by the Democrats at places where they were in a majority were demands that the polls be closed while Populists and Republicans were in line, challenging voters, and placing ballots in wrong boxes and refusing to count them.

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SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.

*LARGEST WAR VESSELS.

Nation.	Vessel.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Disp., tons.	I. H. P.	Speed Knots
United States....	Brooklyn (A)....	400.06	64.11	25.07	9,215	18,750	21.
United States....	Pennsylvania (B)	435.00	76.10	24.00	13,500	18,400	19.
United States....	Columbia (C)....	412.00	58.02	23.00	7,375	18,510	23.
Argentine Rep'lic	Gen. Belgrano(A)	328.00	61.10	23.03	7,282	13,000	19.
Austria.....	Tegetthoff (B)..	286.10	63.00	27.06	7,390	8,800	16.
Brazil.....	Riachuelo (B)...	305.00	52.00	22.00	5,700	7,300	16.
Chili.....	O'Higgins (A)...	412.00	62.00	22.00	8,500	16,000	21.
China.....	Hai Chi (C).....	396.00	46.06	16.09	4,300	17,000	22.
Denmark.....	Helgoland (T)...	257.06	59.02	18.08	5,370	4,000	12.
France.....	Suffren (B).....	410.00	70.00	27.06	12,728	16,200	18.
Germany.....	Wittelsbach (B).	393.08	68.02	25.00	12,000	15,000	19.
Great Britain....	Formidable (B).	430.00	75.00	26.09	15,000	15,000	18.
Greece.....	Psara (B).....	234.00	51.10	18.00	4,885	7,000	17.
Italy.....	Lepanto (C).....	400.06	74.00	31.02	15,900	15,800	18.
Japan.....	Mikasa (B).....	400.00	75.06	27.06	15,200	15,000	18.
Netherlands.....	K. der N'd'n (B)	268.00	49.10	19.03	5,400	4,500	12.
Norway.....	Norge (T).....	290.00	50.06	16.06	3,850	4,500	16.
Portugal.....	Dom Carlos I (C)	360.00	47.06	17.06	4,280	12,500	22.
Russia.....	Borodino (B)....	397.00	76.00	26.00	13,600	16,000	18.
Spain.....	Pelayo (B).....	330.00	66.00	24.11	9,900	9,000	16.
Sweden.....	Dristigheten (T).	285.00	49.00	16.00	3,450	5,400	16.
Turkey.....	Messudieh (B)...	332.00	59.00	26.00	9,120	11,000	15.

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battleship; (C) protected cruiser; (T) turret sh
I. H. P., indicated horsepower.

*Although only one large vessel of each foreign naval power is noted, in severa
cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS.

Name.	Nation.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Gross tonnag
Oceanic	British.....	704.00	68.03	30.03	17,27
Great Eastern.....	British.....	691.00	83.00	30.00	11,84
Deutschland	German....	686.06	67.00	30.06	15,50
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..	German....	649.00	66.00	26.00	14,34
Campania	British.....	620.00	65.02	26.00	12,95
Minneapolis	British.....	632.00	65.05	33.02	13,40
Minnehaha	British.....	632.00	65.00	33.02	13,40
Teutonic	British.....	582.00	57.08	25.05	9,98
La Lorraine.....	French.....	580.00	60.00	25.03	11,20
New-York	American..	560.00	63.02	27.00	10,67
St. Louis.....	American..	554.00	63.00	27.00	11,62
St. Paul.....	American..	554.00	63.00	27.00	11,62

RECORD OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

Cunard Line—Lucania, New-York to Queenstown, October, 1894, 5 d., 8 h., 38 average hourly speed, 22.01 knots. Queenstown to New-York, September, 1894, 5 7 h., 23 m.; average hourly speed, 21.81 knots.

French Line—La Touraine, New-York to Havre, July, 1892, 6 d., 14 h., 26 m.

Hamburg-American Line—Deutschland, New-York to Plymouth, September, 19 5 d., 7 h., 38 m.; average hourly speed, 23.36 knots. Cherbourg to New-York, Aug 1900, 5 d., 12 h., 29 m.; average hourly speed, 23.02 knots.

New-York, Cuba and Mexico Line—Saratoga, New-York to Nassau, N. P., Ap 1899, 3 d., 3 h., 47 m.; Nassau to New-York, September, 1900, 2 d., 18 h., 54 m.

North German Lloyd Line—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New-York to Cherbou January, 1900, 5 d., 15 h., 50 m; best average hourly speed from New-York to C bourg, 22.79 knots, made in August, 1900; Cherbourg to New-York, November, 1 5 d., 17 h., 38 m.; average hourly speed, 22.33 knots.

White Star Line—Oceanic, New-York to Queenstown, September, 1900, 5 d., 20 55 m.; average hourly speed, 19.91 knots. Teutonic, Queenstown to New-York, Aug 1891, 5 d., 16 h., 31 m.

American Line—St. Louis, New-York to Southampton, September, 1897, 6 d., 10 14 m.; average hourly speed, 19.94 knots. St. Paul, Southampton to New-York, Aug 1896, 6 d., 31 h.; average hourly speed, 21.08 knots.

Red Star Line—Friesland, New-York to Antwerp, August, 1894, 8 d., 22 h., 13 Antwerp to New-York, September, 1894, 8 d., 22 h., 20 m.

N. Y. & Cuba (Ward Line)—Morro Castle, New-York to Havana, November, 3 d., 3 h., 58 m.; Morro Castle, Havana to New-York, December, 1900, 2 d., 14 h., 5

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RAILROAD TRAINS' SPEED.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—The fastest speed by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train was made on November 28, 1897, from Annapolis Junction to Alexandria Junction, a distance of 15.1 miles in 11 minutes, an average of 82.20 miles an hour. The next fastest run was one of 42.2 miles by the "Hobart special" on March 2, 1897, when she ran from Mount Royal to Washington at an average of 66.6 miles per hour. The same train ran from Philadelphia to Mount Royal, a distance of 94.5 miles, in 1 hour 39 minutes, an average of 59.06 miles per hour. The fastest time made on the Hobart trip was between Muirkirk and Beltsville, Md., a distance of 2.2 miles, which was run in one minute. In 1900 the 40 miles between Baltimore and Washington were covered on three occasions in 38, 37.3 and 40 minutes respectively, giving averages of 63.12, 64.34 and 63 miles an hour, the last figures including two minutes for stops. The fastest run was made on May 22.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.—One of the fast long distance runs was that made by a train carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails, which left Vancouver on August 29, 1891, and reached Brockville, Ontario (where mails were transferred to the New-York Central Railroad for carriage to New-York), a distance of 2,802 miles, in 76 hours and 55 minutes, including all stops. This is an average of 36.43 miles an hour, not deducting the time lost at stations. The Canadian Pacific runs two trains every week day each way between Montreal and Ottawa, a distance of 112 miles, in 2 hours and 20 minutes, including stops.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.—The "world's record" long distance run is claimed to have been made by this road on February 15, 1897, in the run from Chicago to Denver (1,025 miles), covered in 17 hours and 27 minutes, an average speed of 58.74 miles an hour. Other fast runs on this road have been as follows: April 5, 1899, Bristol to Meriden, 32½ miles, 26 minutes, an average of 75 miles an hour; June 28, 1899, Mendota to Riverside, 72 miles, 62 minutes, 69.67 miles an hour; April 14, 1899, Burlington to Clyde, 197.3 miles, 183 minutes, 64.69 miles an hour; June 28, 1899, Mendota to Chicago, 83 miles, 80 minutes, 62.33 miles an hour; April 29, 1900, Mendota to Clyde, 74.3 miles, 62½ minutes, 71.33 miles an hour; same day, Mendota to Chicago, 82.8 miles, 73 minutes, 68.05 miles an hour.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—The transcontinental trip of the special train for the Jarrett & Palmer theatrical company, in June, 1876, was remarkable at the time of its occurrence. The train left Chicago at 10:45 p. m. June 1, and made the 491 miles to the transfer, near Council Bluffs, in a little less than 12 hours, an average of 40.9 miles an hour. On April 22, 1891, a special passenger train, carrying Jay Gould and a party, made the trip from Council Bluffs to Chicago in 9 hours actual running time, an average of 53.92 miles an hour. On September 16, 1898, a special train of one baggage car, two business cars and a sleeper, with General Superintendent Sanborn and a party, made the run from Chicago to Council Bluffs in 8 hours and 25 minutes actual running time, making an average speed of 58.1 miles an hour.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.—The Tribune's special newspaper train, consisting of three baggage cars and a locomotive, made a run from New-York to Buffalo on September 17, 1899, beating all records to that date between the two points. The distance of 410 miles was covered in the actual running time of 7 hours and 23 minutes, a speed of 55.55 miles an hour. On some of the level stretches west of Binghamton the train made a speed of over 80 miles an hour.

FREMONT, ELKHORN AND MISSOURI VALLEY.—Having no through connections, there is not the occasion for making speed that there is on some lines. On October 12, 1897, without making any preparations for a fast run, a train, with the road officials on board, made the distance (445 miles) from Omaha to Chadron, Neb., in a little less than ten hours.

LEHIGH VALLEY.—The "Black Diamond Express" of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has made several very fast runs. On March 25, 1897, it ran from Three Bridges to Bound Brook, 16 miles, in 11 minutes, or an average of 87.29 miles an hour. The schedule of this train from New-York to Buffalo (including ferry and thirteen stops) is 9 hours and 55 minutes, a distance of 447.53 miles, an average speed of 46½ miles an hour. On October 8, 1898, the train made the run from Buffalo to Rochester Junction, 89 miles, in 67 minutes, and the first 105 miles in 102 minutes, including a five-minute stop at Rochester Junction. The run to Ithaca, 148 miles, was made in 2 hours and 46 minutes, including one stop of five minutes and another of seven minutes. On June 24, 1899, train No. 9, with six cars, made the distance from Sayre to Buffalo in 170 minutes actual running time, an average of 60.21 miles an hour. On November 3, 1899, the same train ran 43.9 miles in 33 minutes, a speed of 80 miles an hour, and on July 21, 1900, established a record between Alpine and Kendaia, 34 miles, of 23 minutes, being at the rate of 89 miles an hour.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER.—It is believed that the fastest mile ever made by a locomotive was made by Engine No. 999 of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the early part of May, 1893, on its regular run, hauling the "Empire State Express." The train having been delayed east of Rochester, in making up time it ran for some distance on the tracks between Batavia and Buffalo at the rate of a mile in 32 seconds, equal to a speed of 112½ miles an hour. The Empire State Express has a remarkable record as a long distance train. It is in service every day, except Sundays, between New-York and Buffalo, and makes the distance of 440 miles in 495 minutes, including four stops and twenty-eight slowdowns, an average speed of 53.33 miles an hour. The fastest run on the New-York Central was made with an experimental train on September 11, 1895, making the run from New-York to Buffalo (436½ miles) in 407⅘ minutes, with a train 337 feet long and weighing 565,000 pounds, being 40,000 pounds heavier than the Empire State Express. The train was about twice as long and twice as heavy as the English racing trains.

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The average speed for the entire distance, including twenty-eight slowdowns, but excluding two stops of two minutes each for change of engines, was 64.26 miles an hour. Had this speed been continued west of Buffalo the train would have reached Chicago in 15¼ hours from New-York. As it was, the private car of the directors was attached to the eastbound Empire State Express at Buffalo and returned to New-York in 9 hours and 9 minutes. The round trip was made, in time equal to a straight run from New-York to Chicago, in 17 hours, one-half of it being made on a regular train. A special train was run between Albany and Syracuse on September 25, 1895, the run of 148 miles being made in 120 minutes, an average speed of 68.3 miles an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trains between Philadelphia and New-York, exclusive of the thirteen minutes required for transfer and ferriage from Jersey City, average the run of 89.4 miles in 107 minutes, with two stops. Between Camden and Atlantic City, a distance of 58.3 miles, there is a train in regular service making the run in 54 minutes and two in 55 minutes, and also one between Atlantic City and Camden in 53 minutes, and one in 58 minutes. The regular schedule time of the Atlantic City Flyer in 1900 was 61.6 miles an hour from Camden to Winslow Junction, and 78.6 miles an hour from the latter point to Absecon. The "Business Man's Express," leaving Philadelphia at 7:33 in the morning, is scheduled at 49.66 miles an hour, while its mate, the 4 p. m. from New-York, annihilates time at the rate of 50.13 miles an hour. All things considered, these two trains are claimed to be the fastest regular trains in the country, and on sections of the road, notably between New-Brunswick and Trenton, their scheduled speed is considerably over a mile a minute. Taking thirty-five express trains running between New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, the lowest rate of speed an hour is 41 miles and a fraction, while all of the others range from 44 to 55 miles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—The banner run between San Francisco and Sacramento was made on June 21, 1894, the record being 1 hour and 35 minutes, allowing ten minutes for the ferry. A remarkable run was made between Bakersfield and San Francisco on December 2, 1889, the locomotive being one designed by Master Mechanic Stevens and built in the company's shops at Sacramento. The actual running time for the 220 miles was 222 minutes. On July 15, 1897, a special train, with Mr. George Crocker and party, made the run from Ogden to Oakland Pier, a distance of 828 miles, in 20 hours and 21 minutes, making a speed of 40.5 miles an hour. To the casual reader this speed does not appear to be very fast time, but when the mountainous and rugged country over which the train passes and the heavy grades it is required to climb are taken into consideration it may be concluded that it compares favorably with phenomenal runs made by other lines.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year ending June 30.	Employes.		Passengers.		Other persons.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1891	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1892	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620

The total number of passengers carried in 1899 was 523,176,508, as against 501,066,681 in 1898, 489,445,198 in 1897, 511,772,737 in 1896, 507,421,362 in 1895, and 540,688,199 in 1894.

SHIPPING STATISTICS FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Year.	Tonnage owned by Americans.			Tonnage entered at American ports from foreign countries.		
	Domestic commerce (including cod fisheries).	Foreign commerce (including whale fisheries).	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	2,807,631	2,546,237	5,353,868	3,301,903	1,698,291	5,000,194
1870	2,769,707	1,516,800	4,246,507	2,452,226	3,817,963	6,270,189
1880	2,715,224	1,352,810	4,068,034	3,140,169	12,111,160	15,251,329
1890	3,477,802	946,695	4,424,497	3,404,584	11,961,020	15,365,604
1891	3,678,809	1,005,950	4,684,759	3,670,372	11,723,839	15,394,211
1892	3,770,246	994,675	4,764,921	3,746,651	14,433,829	18,180,480
1893	3,925,268	899,803	4,825,071	3,493,242	13,185,548	16,678,790
1894	3,767,849	916,180	4,684,029	3,649,080	13,375,677	17,024,757
1895	3,797,773	838,187	4,635,960	3,676,651	13,048,696	16,725,347
1896	3,858,926	844,954	4,703,880	3,673,487	13,778,562	17,452,968
1897	3,963,436	805,584	4,769,020	5,517,476	18,260,859	23,778,335
1898	4,012,029	737,709	4,749,738	5,240,046	20,339,353	25,579,399
1899	4,015,992	848,246	4,864,238	5,340,660	20,770,156	26,110,813
1900	4,338,105	826,694	5,164,839	6,135,652	22,028,353	28,163,005

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GAME LAWS.

The game laws of the different States are varied and complicated, inasmuch as there are numerous county laws and laws for resident and non-resident hunters. The violation of law based on the killing of game may be grouped under three heads; (1) manner of capture; (2) time of capture, and (3) object of capture. Under the first head may be included prohibitions against pursuing deer with hounds, netting quail, killing birds before sunrise or after sunset, killing wild fowl with swivel guns or pursuing them with steam or naphtha launches, and similar regulations which are common and similar in their restrictions in all States.

In addition to the brief summary of the game laws herewith given, no game can be shot on Sundays, even in the open season, in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, Alabama, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Indian Territory, North Carolina, and in Allegany County, Md. Mondays also constitute a close season for ducks in Ohio; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for rail, reedbirds and redwinged blackbirds in the District of Columbia, and for wild fowl in Carteret County, N. C., and Wednesdays and Saturdays for wild fowl in Currituck County, N. C., and in Anne Arundel, Cecil, Dorchester and Harford counties, Md.

Doves are protected in a number of States, and birds other than game practically throughout the United States, at all seasons. Meadow lark, robins and orioles come under the latter head in some States, notably New-Jersey.

Non-residents are not permitted to hunt in Missouri, and they are required to take out licenses in Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland (except in a few counties), Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and some counties in Tennessee. Licenses vary from $2 to $40, the usual rates being $10 or $25.

Twenty-eight States prohibit trade in certain game. Killing for sale is prohibited in Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wyoming, and in some counties of Maryland. In Kansas, Colorado, Idaho and Montana the sale of all game protected by the State law is prohibited. In Arizona, big game and wild turkeys; in New-Mexico, all game killed in the State, and in Washington, all big game and all upland game. Hides of deer and other big game cannot lawfully be sold in Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, New-Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Washington or Wyoming. State laws of Illinois, Pennsylvania and New-Mexico prohibit sale of certain game killed within the State at all times, but the sale of the same kind of game imported from other States is permitted at certain seasons.

Section 3 of the Federal law known as the Lacy act, passed by Congress May 25, 1900, reads: "That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska, to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory or district in which same were killed. Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory or district in which the same are killed." In few words the Lacy act may be said to uphold the game laws of all States, Territories or districts of the United States.

The prohibition against export in some States includes animals and birds intended for propagation. As an example, the law of Montana declares that any person who shall wilfully catch, trap or otherwise restrain for the purpose of sale or domestication, or any other purpose, any buffalo, elk, moose or mountain sheep shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Delaware, North Carolina and Tennessee prohibit the export of quail, dead or alive, out of the State. A few States authorize their Boards of Game Commissioners or Wardens to issue permits for the shipment of a limited number of game birds and animals intended for breeding purposes.

Summary of the game laws of the different States, giving the open season in which game may be shot. The open seasons include the first date, but not the last:

ALABAMA—Deer, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; squirrel, July 1-Feb. 2; quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, Nov. 15-March 2. (Fifty-nine counties excepted from operation of State law, but numerous county laws in force). Pheasant (Chinese, English and Mongolian) cannot be shot until Feb. 8, 1904.

ARIZONA—Male deer and antelope, Aug. 1-Dec. 15; female deer, fawn, female antelope, elk, mountain sheep and goat cannot be shot at any time. Quail, grouse, wild turkey, snipe, rail, Oct. 15-March 1; dove, June 1-March 1; prairie chicken, pheasant cannot be shot until March 16, 1902. Duck, goose, brant, Oct. 1-April 1.

ARKANSAS—Deer, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; quail or Virginia partridge, Oct. 1-March 1; pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, Sept. 1-Feb. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1-May 1.

CALIFORNIA—Male deer, July 15-Oct. 15; female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep cannot be shot at any time. Quail, partridge, rail, duck, Oct. 1-March 1; mountain quail, grouse, Sept. 1-Feb. 15; dove, July 15-Feb. 15.

COLORADO—Deer and antelope with horns, Aug. 15-Nov. 6; elk with horns, Oct. 25-Nov. 6; bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptar-

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migan cannot be shot at any time. Grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, wild turkey, Aug. 15–Nov. 1; dove, wild pigeon, July 15–Oct. 1; duck, goose, snipe, all water fowl, Sept. 1–April 16. Exception—Altitudes above 7,000 feet, Sept. 15–April 16.

CONNECTICUT—Deer cannot be shot until Oct. 1, 1903; pheasant (Chinese, Mongolian) not until 1905. Quail, grouse, woodcock, squirrel, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; rabbit, Oct. 15–Dec. 15; duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1–May 1; sora or rail, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; (exceptions: New-Haven, Fairfield, Litchfield counties).

DELAWARE—Quail, partridge, pheasant, rabbit, Nov. 15–Jan. 1; reedbird, ortolan or rail, Feb. 1–Sept. 1; duck, goose, brant, swan (except summer or woodduck), Oct. 1–April 15.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Quail, partridge, squirrel, rabbit (except English rabbit), Nov. 1–Feb. 1; woodcock, July 15–Jan. 15; grouse, pheasant (except English or other foreign pheasants raised in inclosures), wild turkey, Nov. 1–Dec. 26; prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, Sept. 1–Feb. 1; snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1–May 1; reed, rice, marsh, blackbird, rail, ortolan, Aug. 20–Feb. 1.

FLORIDA—Deer, Oct. 1–Feb. 1; quail, partridge, wild turkey, Nov. 1–March 1; duck, Oct. 1–April 1.

GEORGIA—Deer, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1–March 15; dove, Aug. 15–March 15.

IDAHO—Deer, antelope, mountain sheep and goat, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; elk, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; moose, caribou cannot be shot until 1904; Mongolian pheasant not until 1902; quail, Nov. 1–Dec. 1; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; duck, goose, swan, Aug. 15–March 1.

ILLINOIS—Deer cannot be shot until April 13, 1904; pheasant (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green, Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan), partridge (black, India, cacubis, chucker), sand grouse, not until April 13, 1904. Quail, Nov. 1–Dec. 20; squirrel, Sept. 1–Dec. 15; ruffled grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, pheasant or partridge, Aug. 31–Oct. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1–Jan. 15; dove, woodcock, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; snipe, plover, Sept. 1–April 25; duck, goose, rail, brant and other water fowl, Sept. 1–April 15.

INDIANA—Deer, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; squirrel, June 1–Dec. 20; quail, pheasant, Nov. 10–Jan. 1; prairie chicken, Sept. 1–Feb. 1; pheasants (copper or Soemmering, golden, green, Japanese, ringneck, Mongolian, silver, tragopan) cannot be shot until 1905; wild turkey, Nov. 1–Feb. 1; woodcock, July 1–Jan. 1; duck, Sept. 1–April 15.

IOWA—Deer, elk, goat, cannot be shot at any time; squirrel, June 1–Jan. 1; quail, ruffled grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; woodcock, July 10–Jan. 1; duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1–April 15.

KANSAS—Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; pheasant, dove, cannot be shot at any time.

KENTUCKY—Deer, Sept. 1–March 1; quail, partridge, pheasant, Nov. 15–Jan. 1; squirrel, June 15–Feb. 1; wild turkey, Sept. 1–Feb. 1; dove, Aug. 1–Feb. 1; woodcock, June 20–Feb. 1; duck, goose, Aug. 15–April 1.

LOUISIANA—Deer, Sept. 15–Feb. 15; quail, partridge, pheasant, dove, Oct. 1–March 1; wild turkey, Oct. 1–May 1; woodduck, bluewinged teal, Aug. 1–May 1; other duck, Sept. 1–April 1.

MAINE—Deer in Knox, Lincoln, Waldo counties can be shot in Oct. only; Kennebec County, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; Cumberland, Androscoggin, York, Sagadahoc counties not until Oct. 1, 1903; all other counties, Oct. 15–Dec. 15; bull moose (cow or calf protected at all times), Oct. 15–Dec. 1; caribou protected until Oct. 15, 1905; quail, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; ruffled grouse, partridge, woodcock, Sept. 15–Dec. 1; plover, snipe, sandpipers, Aug. 1–May 1; duck, Sept. 1–May 1; pheasant protected until 1909.

MARYLAND—Deer are protected in the following counties: Allegany, Aug. 1–Jan. 1; Washington, Nov. 1–Jan. 15; Garrett to Sept. 30, 1906. The State laws on the following game are given only; there are various county laws: Squirrel, Sept. 1–Dec. 1, rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1–Dec. 25; dove, Aug. 15–Dec. 25; wild pigeon, Aug. 1–Dec. 24; woodcock, Aug. 1–Nov. 1; plover, snipe, Aug. 15–May 1; sora, water rail or ortolan, reedbird, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; duck, goose, brant, swan and other water fowl, Nov. 1–April 10.

MASSACHUSETTS—Deer protected until Nov. 1, 1903; squirrel, hare, rabbit (except on Cape Ann), Sept. 15–March 1; quail, ruffled grouse or partridge, woodcock (except on Cape Ann), Oct. 1–Dec. 1; pinnated grouse protected at all times; wild pigeon (except on Cape Ann), Oct. 1–May 1; pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), protected until 1905; plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, or any "shore, marsh or beach" birds, July 15–May 1; wood and black duck, teal, Sept. 1–March 1; other ducks, Sept. 1–May 20.

MICHIGAN—Deer (fawn in spotted coat protected at all times), Nov. 8–Dec. 1; deer and elk in Alcona, Allegan, Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Ottawa, St. Clair, Sanilac and Tuscola counties protected until Jan. 1, 1903; squirrel, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, spruce hen (except in Upper Peninsula), Oct. 20–Dec. 1; dove protected at all times; pheasant (English, Mongolian), wild turkey, wild pigeon, protected until 1905; woodcock, snipe (except jacksnipe), plover, Oct. 20–Dec. 1; jacksnipe, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, sawbill duck, goose (except in Upper Peninsula), Sept. 1–May 1; duck, brant or other water fowl (except in Upper Peninsula and those mentioned above), Sept. 1–Feb. 1. Upper Peninsula—Duck, goose, brant and other water fowl, Sept. 1–Jan. 16; partridge, Oct. 1–Dec. 1.

MINNESOTA—Nov. 1–Nov. 20; moose and caribou with antlers (others protected), Nov. 5–Nov. 11; quail, partridge, ruffled grouse, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; shorttailed grouse, prairie chicken, dove, snipe, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; pheasants (English, Chinese, Mongolian), protected until Sept. 1, 1904; woodcock, upland plover, July 4–Oct. 31; duck, goose, brant or any aquatic fowl, Sept. 1–Jan. 1.

MISSISSIPPI—Deer, Sept. 15–March 1

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(but various county laws); quail, partridge, wild turkey, Oct. 1–May 1; dove, starling, field lark, Sept. 15–March 1.

MISSOURI—Deer (under one year protected at all times), Oct. 1–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; duck, Oct. 1–April 1; dove, lark, plover, woodcock, Aug. 1–Jan. 1.

MONTANA—Deer, antelope, mountain goat, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; moose, elk, Sept. 15–Nov. 15; buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, Chinese pheasant protected at all times; grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, Aug. 15–Dec. 15; duck, goose, brant, swan, Sept. 1–May 1.

NEBRASKA—Deer, elk, antelope, quail, wild turkey, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1–May 1.

NEVADA—Deer, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep and goat, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; quail, woodcock, grouse, pheasant, yellow hammer, Sept. 15–March 15; sage cock, Aug. 15–March 1; duck, goose, brant, swan, plover, snipe, all aquatic birds, Sept. 15–April 1.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Deer protected in most of the State until Sept. 15, 1901; squirrel, raccoon, Sept. 15–Jan. 1; hare, rabbit, Sept. 15–April 1; quail, partridge, ruffled grouse, woodcock, Sept. 15–Dec. 15; pheasant, black game, capercailzie, sharp-tailed grouse, protected until Sept. 15, 1901; duck, plover, snipe, rail, sandpiper, Aug. 1–Feb. 1.

NEW-JERSEY — Deer, ring necked pheasant, protected until March 24, 1902; squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, partridge, ruffled grouse, pheasant, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; dove, grass or upland plover, Aug. 1–Oct. 1; woodcock, July 1–Aug. 1, Oct. 1–Dec. 11; gray snipe (English or Wilson snipe), March 1–May 1. Sept. 1–Jan. 1; duck, goose, brant or other web footed wild fowl, Sept. 1–May 2; reed, rail, marsh hen, Aug. 25–Jan. 2.

NEW-MEXICO—Deer, antelope, mountain sheep—all with horns, Oct. 1–Jan. 1.; elk, protected until March 16, 1904; mountain goat, protected at all times; quail, patridge, grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, wild turkey (except in counties named below), Oct. 1–Jan. 1. In counties of Colfax, Guadaloupe, Rio Arriba, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos and Union, all game, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; pheasants (Chinese or Mongolian), protected until March 10, 1902.

NEW-YORK—(Special laws for Long Island)—Deer (except in counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan and Ulster, where protected until 1902, and except fawns, protected at all times), Sept. 1–Nov. 16; elk, moose, caribou, antelope, protected at all times; squirrels, Sept. 1–Dec. 16; hare, rabbit, only in counties of Albany, Columbia, Erie, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Livingston, Monroe, Orange, Orleans, Schoharie, Steuben, Ulster and Wyoming, Sept. 2–Dec. 16; in Richmond County, Nov. 2–Dec. 31; in Oneida and Sullivan counties, Sept. 16–Feb. 15; (unprotected in rest of State except on Long Island); quail (except in counties of Genesee, Montgomery, Rensselaer and Richmond, where protected until 1908), Nov. 1–Dec. 16; grouse (except in Sullivan and Ulster counties, Oct. 1–Dec. 16, and in Rensselaer County, where protected until 1903), Sept. 16–Dec. 16; pheasants (ringnecked, Mongolian) protected until 1905; woodcock (except in Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Hamilton and Warren counties, Aug. 16–Dec. 16; Oneida County, Sept. 1–Nov. 16; Richmond County, July 4–Jan. 1, and Ulster County, Oct. 1–Dec. 16; protected in Rensselaer County until 1903), Sept. 16–Dec. 16; plover, surf bird, Wilson's or English snipe, bay snipe, curlew, rail, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, bittern, grebe or shore bird, Sept. 1–May 1; web footed wild fowl, Sept. 1–April 30.

LONG ISLAND—Deer shooting permitted only on first two Wednesdays and Fridays of November. Squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, grouse, woodcock, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; pheasants (English, Mongolian, ringnecked) in Suffolk County only, Oct. 1–Feb. 1; plover, all snipe, July 1–Jan. 1; meadow hen, mud hen, gallinule, grebe, Aug. 16–Dec. 15; webfooted wild fowl, Oct. 1–May 1.

NORTH CAROLINA—Deer, Oct. 1–Dec. 31; quail, partridge, wild turkey (quail in Currituck County, Dec. 1–April 1), Nov. 1–March 15; wild fowl (several county laws), Nov. 11–March 10.

NORTH DAKOTA—Deer, Oct. 10–Dec. 10; elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep, antelope, protected at all times; quail, English or Chinese pheasants, swan, protected until Aug. 21, 1905; grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, Aug 20–Oct. 1; crane, goose, brant, Aug. 20–May 1; duck, Aug. 20–Jan. 1.

OHIO—Deer, English, Mongolian, ringnecked pheasants, Nov. 10–Dec. 16; squirrel, rabbit, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, plover, killdeer, woodcock, snipe, rail, Nov. 10–Dec. 2; duck, coot or mud hen, March 10–April 11, Nov. 10–Dec. 2.

OKLAHOMA—Deer, antelope, grouse, protected at all times. Quail, Oct 15–Feb. 1; prairie chicken, wild turkey, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; Mongolian or other pheasants protected until Jan. 1, 1904; dove, plover, Aug. 1–Jan. 1.

OREGON—Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), moose, mountain sheep, July 15–Nov. 1; elk protected until 1910; wild turkey, English partridge, until Feb. 1904; Mongolian pheasant in number of counties until 1902. Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Oct. 1–Dec. 1; duck, swan, Sept. 1–March 15. East of Cascades—Quail, Mongolian pheasant protected at all times; grouse, Aug. 1–Nov. 1; prairie chicken, Sept. 1–Nov. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA—Deer, elk, Nov. 1–Dec. 1; quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, squirrel, Oct. 15–Dec. 16; hare, rabbits, Nov. 1–Dec. 16; pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), protected until May 27, 1902; woodcock, July 15–Aug. 1, Oct. 15–Dec. 16; upland or grass plover, July 15–Jan. 1; rail, reedbird, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; webfooted wild fowl, Sept. 1–May 1.

RHODE ISLAND—Deer protected until Feb. 1, 1905; pheasants, except ruffed grouse, until Oct. 1, 1905; squirrel, rabbit, hare, Oct. 15–Jan. 1; quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Oct. 15–Dec. 16; plover,

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snipe, July 15–Dec. 16; duck, goose, brant, Aug. 15–Jan. 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Deer (except in some counties where shooting begins a month earlier), Sept. 1–Feb. 1; quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, Nov. 1–April 1; dove, Aug. 1–March 1; Mongolian pheasants protected until Dec. 22, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, Oct. 15–Jan. 1; quail, grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; duck, goose, brant, crane, Sept. 1–May 1; plover, curlew, Sept. 1–May 15.

TENNESSEE (most numerous and complicated county laws on all game)—deer, Aug. 1–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, Nov. 1–March 1; English, Mongolian, ringnecked or other pheasant protected until March 9, 1902; wild turkey, Oct. 1–May 1; duck, Sept. 1–May 1; squirrel, Sept. 1–Feb. 1.

TEXAS—Deer, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; antelope, pheasant (English, Mongolian), protected until June, 1902; quail, partridge, Oct. 1–March 15; prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, Aug. 1–Feb. 1.

UTAH—Deer, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; elk, buffalo, mountain sheep, antelope, English, Mongolian, Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals or game birds protected at all times; quail, Oct. 1–March 1; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; dove, July 1–Dec. 1; duck, goose, swan, brant, snipe, March 1–April 1, Sept. 15–Dec. 15.

VERMONT—Deer, with horns, Oct. 22–Nov. 1; deer without horns, moose, caribou, protected at all times; quail, ruffed grouse, partridge, plover, woodcock, snipe, duck, goose, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; rabbit, hare, Sept. 1–May 1; pheasant, English partridge, Oct. 1–Nov. 20; introduced pheasants by owners on enclosed lands, Oct. 10–Dec. 1; upland plover, Aug. 15–Dec. 1.

VIRGINIA (numerous county laws on all game)—Deer, Aug. 15–Jan. 1; quail, partridge, Nov. 1–Jan. 1; pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, west of Blue Ridge (except Rockbridge County), Sept. 15–Feb. 1, in Rockbridge County and all counties east of Blue Ridge (except Fluvanna, Oct. 15–Feb. 15; Prince Edward, Oct. 15–March 1), Oct. 15–Jan. 15; English, Mongolian pheasant protected at all times in most counties; woodcock (except Alexandria and Fairfax counties, July 4–Jan. 1), Nov. 1–April 1; marsh hen, Jan. 1–June 20; willet, July 15–Jan. 1; water fowl (except summer duck), Sept. 1–May 1.

WASHINGTON—Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), Sept. 15–Dec. 15; moose, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep and goats, Sept. 1–Nov. 1; all quail and imported pheasants protected until Oct. 15, 1901; partridge, grouse, sage hen, native pheasant, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; duck, goose, swan, plover, rail, crane, other water fowl, Aug. 15–March 1.

WEST VIRGINIA—Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times); ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, Oct. 15–Dec. 15; quail or Virginia partridge, Nov. 1–Dec. 20; wild turkey, Sept. 15–Jan. 15; woodcock, July 15–Nov. 2; snipe, March 1–July 1; duck, goose, brant, Oct. 1–April 1.

WISCONSIN—Deer (in red coat or fawn in spotted coat, protected at all times; all deer in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties until April 10, 1902), Nov. 1–Nov. 21; quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian) protected until Sept. 1, 1901; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, woodcock, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; duck, brant, snipe, any aquatic fowl except goose, Sept. 1–Jan. 1; goose, Sept. 1–May 1.

WYOMING—Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep and goat, Sept. 1–Dec. 1; moose protected until Sept. 1, 1902; partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Aug. 15–Dec. 1; sage hen, July 15–Oct. 15; plover, snipe, duck, goose, brant, curlew, Sept. 1–May 1; swan protected at all times.

NATIONAL SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Amateur Athletic Union—James E. Sullivan, secretary, No. 18 Park Place, New-York City.

Automobile Club of America—A. R. Shattuck, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York City.

North America Yacht Racing Union—F. B. Jones, secretary, No. 29 Broadway, New-York City.

League of American Wheelmen—Abbott Bassett, secretary, Boston, Mass.

National Cycling Association—A. G. Batchelder, chairman, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York City.

United States Golf Association—R. B. Kerr, secretary, No. 26 Broad-st., New-York City.

National Skating Association—S. J. Montgomery, secretary, 73 Beekman-st., New-York City.

Intercollegiate Athletic Association—A. G. Mason, president, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

National Polo Association—H. L. Herbert, chairman, No. 15 Church-st., New-York City.

National Trotting Association—P. P. Johnston, president, Lexington, Ky.

National Rowing Association—Fred Fortmeyer, secretary, No. 100 William-st., New-York City.

National Baseball League—N. E. Young, secretary and president, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Baseball League—P. T. Powers, St. Paul Building, New-York City.

American Baseball League—Ban. Johnson, president-secretary, Chicago, Ill.

North American Turner Bund—St. Louis, Mo.

American Turf Congress—E. C. Hopper, secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Jockey Club—August Belmont, president, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York City.

National Croquet Association—N. L. Bishop, treasurer, Norwich, Conn.

National Lawn Tennis—W. D. Orcutt, Cambridge, Mass.

Y. M. C. A. Athletic League—Dr. Luther Gulick, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SPORTING RECORDS.

BASEBALL.

National League.

Clubs.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburg.	Phil'd'lphia	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	New-York.	Games won	Percentage
Brooklyn	—	8	10	16	10	13	15	10	82	.603
Pittsburg	11	—	11	15	12	11	8	11	79	.568
Philadelphia .	8	9	—	11	11	12	11	13	75	.543
Boston	4	5	9	—	12	12	13	11	66	.478
Chicago	10	8	9	8	—	9	9	12	65	.464
St. Louis.....	7	9	8	8	11	—	8	14	65	.464
Cincinnati ...	4	12	9	7	11	12	—	7	62	.446
New-York ...	10	9	7	7	8	6	13	—	60	.435
Games lost...	54	60	63	72	75	75	77	78	—	

World's championship—Won by Brooklyn. At Pittsburg, October 15, 16, 17, 18. Scores—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 2. Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Pittsburg, 10; Brooklyn, 0. Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORDS.

Records of players who played in fifteen or more championship games, 1900:

Name and club.	Games played.	Batting average.	Fielding record.
Wagner, Pittsburg.....	134	.380	.969
Flick, Philadelphia.....	138	.378	.918
Keeler, Brooklyn.....	137	.366	.947
Burkett, St. Louis.....	142	.360	.940
La Joie, Philadelphia....	102	.346	.959
Selbach, New-York.....	141	.345	.957
Beckley, Cincinnati.....	138	.343	.979
Tannehill, Pittsburg.....	32	.342	—
McGraw, St. Louis.....	98	.337	.917
Hamilton, Boston.....	135	.332	.947
Hartsell, Cincinnati.....	18	.328	.954
Donlin, St. Louis.....	77	.327	.946
Davis, New-York.....	113	.325	.942
Thomas, Philadelphia....	139	.325	.966
Donovan, St. Louis.....	127	.324	.960
Clarke, Boston.....	71	.320	.882
Van Haltren, New-York.	141	.319	.947
Delehanty, Philadelphia.	130	.319	.982
Kelley, Brooklyn.....	118	.318	.955
Schriver, Pittsburg.....	23	.317	.918
Barrett, Cincinnati.....	138	.316	.936
Daly, Brooklyn.....	98	.313	.926
Hickman, New-York.....	125	.313	.836
Dunn, Brooklyn-Phila....	18	.309	—
Jones, Brooklyn.....	136	.309	.957
Mercer, New-York.....	72	.308	.791
McFarland, Philadelphia.	90	.307	.911
Orth, Philadelphia.....	35	.307	—
Douglass, Philadelphia...	45	.306	.832
Sheckard, Brooklyn.....	75	.305	.932
Chance, Chicago.....	48	.304	.892
Kennedy, Brooklyn.....	36	.301	—
McGann, St. Louis.....	124	.302	.989
Heidrick, St. Louis.....	83	.301	.968
Freeman, Boston.....	109	.300	.957
Collins, Boston.....	142	.299	.924
Green, Chicago.....	100	.299	.946
Slagle, Philadelphia.....	141	.299	.923
Duffy, Boston.....	50	.298	.949
Zimmer, Pittsburg.....	80	.298	.932
Keister, St. Louis.....	128	.298	.937

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORDS.

Name and club.	Games played.	Batting average.	Fielding record.
McCarthy, Chicago.....	123	.296	.947
Ritchey, Pittsburg.....	123	.295	.947
Mertes, Chicago.....	125	.294	.908
O'Brien, Pittsburg.....	94	.294	.940
Cross, St. Louis-Brooklyn	133	.293	.941
Stahl, Boston.....	134	.293	.950
Bradley, Chicago.....	120	.288	.992
Dineen, Boston.....	36	.287	—
Foster, New-York.....	20	.286	—
Tenny, Boston.....	111	.284	.953
Kitson, Brooklyn.....	33	.283	—
Beaumont, Pittsburg.....	138	.282	.949
Clarke, Pittsburg.....	103	.281	.944
McGuire, Brooklyn.....	68	.280	.909
Lowe, Boston.....	127	.279	.960
Smith, Cincinnati-N. Y..	116	.278	.943
Wolverton, Philadelphia..	101	.277	.888
Farrell, Brooklyn.....	73	.277	.911
McBride, Cincinnati.....	109	.277	.932
Ryan, Chicago.....	106	.276	.918
Strang, Chicago.....	25	.276	—
Powell, St. Louis.....	37	.275	—
Quinn, Cincinnati-St. L..	94	.274	.954
Geier, Cincinnati.....	29	.273	.922
Doyle, New-York.....	130	.373	.968
Ganzel, Chicago.....	78	.272	.983
Wallace, St. Louis.....	129	.272	.940
Irwin, Cincinnati.....	85	.271	.938
Jennings, Brooklyn.....	112	.270	.984
Crawford, Cincinnati.....	96	.270	.953
Warner, New-York.....	31	.269	.926
Sullivan, Boston.....	66	.267	.933
Williams, Pittsburg.....	106	.266	.893
Criger, St. Louis.....	76	.266	.924
Piatt, Philadelphia.....	19	.265	—
Wood, Cincinnati.....	34	.264	—
Barry, Boston.....	66	.261	.861
Dahlen, Brooklyn.....	134	.259	.942
Gleason, New-York.....	111	.257	.933
Fraser, Philadelphia.....	26	.257	—
Long, Boston.....	124	.256	.941
Bowerman, New-York....	73	.256	.875
Robinson, St. Louis.....	56	.255	.925
Peitz, Cincinnati.....	84	.251	.917
Griffith, Chicago.....	30	.250	—
De Montreville, Brooklyn.	63	.250	.956
Murphy, New-York.....	21	.250	.899
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati.....	136	.247	.924
Childs, Chicago.....	138	.243	.939
Bernard, New-York.....	19	.243	.926
Corcoran, Cincinnati.....	128	.242	.927
Ely, Pittsburg.....	130	.242	.936
Donahue, Chicago.....	65	.239	.894
O'Connor, St. L.-Pittsb'g	48	.237	.887
Dillard, St. Louis.....	44	.237	.954
Everett, Chicago.....	23	.236	.976
Callahan, Chicago.....	33	.236	—
Doheny, New-York.....	18	.236	—
Donahue, Philadelphia....	26	.235	—
Taylor, Chicago.....	25	.225	—
Hawley, New-York.....	39	.225	—
McCreery, Pittsburg.....	33	.223	.876
Grady, New-York.....	75	.222	.884
Chiles, Philadelphia.....	28	.220	—
McCormick, Chicago.....	110	.215	.896
Leach, Pittsburg.....	45	.215	.859
Breitenstein, Cincinnati..	33	.210	—
Hughey, St. Louis.....	15	.209	—

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BATTING AND FIELDING RECORDS.

Name and club.	Games played.	Batting average.	Fielding record.
Nichols, Boston	28	.207	—
Leever, Pittsburg	27	.207	—
Hahn, Cincinnati	40	.205	—
Dexter, Chicago	35	.201	.908
Clingman, Chicago	46	.201	.877
Cooley, Pittsburg	65	.200	.960
Cross, Philadelphia	130	.200	.924
Newton, Cincinnati	30	.198	—
Dolan, Philadelphia	70	.194	.924
Sudhoff, St. Louis	32	.190	—
Kahoe, Cincinnati	49	.186	—
McGinnity, Brooklyn	41	.185	—
Young, St. Louis	39	.185	—
Philippi, Pittsburg	32	.181	—
Jones, St. Louis	38	.178	—
Carrick, New-York	41	.167	—
Phillips, Cincinnati	27	.167	—
Chesbro, Pittsburg	29	.165	—
Waddell, Pittsburg	22	.160	—
Bernhard, Philadelphia	28	.158	—
Garvin, Chicago	28	.155	—
Scott, Cincinnati	39	.154	—
Willis, Boston	26	.136	—
Lewis, Boston	26	.125	—

Kelley, Brooklyn, led first basemen; Lowe, Boston, second basemen; Cross, Brooklyn, third basemen; Barry, Boston, outfielders, and Warner, New-York, catchers. Of the outfielders who played regularly Wagner, Pittsburg, did best work.

PENNANT WINNERS.

Year. Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.770
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New-York	84	47	.641
1889—New-York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.705
1898—Boston	102	47	.685
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603

Eastern League.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Providence	138	86	52	.620
Rochester	131	75	56	.573
Hartford	143	68	55	.573
Worcester	125	62	63	.496
Springfield	124	61	63	.492
Toronto	130	63	67	.485
Montreal	124	53	71	.427
Syracuse	127	43	84	.339

EASTERN LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Official averages of the Eastern League show that Bronsfield, Worcester, led in batting with .371; Brown, Syracuse, .337; Davis, Providence, .332; Dolan, Springfield, .329; Carr, Toronto, .326. Seventeen men had a batting average of .300 or over.

Urquhart, Hartford, led the catchers with .979; Kitridge, Worcester, .974; Dixon, Rochester, .924;

First basemen—Dooley, Montreal, .985; G. Stafford, Syracuse, .981; O'Hagan, Rochester, .981.

Second basemen—White, Syracuse, .959; Connor, Providence, .954; Ward, Hartford, .949.

Third basemen—Schaub, Toronto, .926; Shindle, Hartford, .925; Bean, Rochester, .917.

Shortstops—Gilbert, Springfield, .911; Clymer, Toronto, .907; Parent, Providence, .899.

Outfielders—White, Syracuse, .993; Noblitt, Providence, .971; Lush, Rochester, .969.

Pitchers, fielding—Woods, Springfield, 1.000; Donovan, Hartford, .975; Alloway, Toronto, .974.

American League.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	135	82	53	.607
Milwaukee	137	78	59	.569
Indianapolis	135	71	64	.526
Detroit	139	71	68	.511
Kansas City	139	70	69	.504
Cleveland	137	64	73	.467
Buffalo	139	60	79	.432
Minneapolis	139	54	85	.388

Intercollegiate Championship.

At Cambridge—Yale, 15; Harvard, 5. At New-Haven—Harvard, 5; Yale, 0. At New-York—Harvard, 6; Yale, 2. At New-Haven—Princeton, 9; Yale, 3. At Princeton—Princeton, 5; Yale, 4. At Cambridge—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 0. At Princeton—Princeton, 9; Harvard, 2. Harvard Faculty refused to allow Princeton-Harvard play off.

FOOTBALL.

Yale was easily the best in football in 1900.

CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 8.

Harvard (17).	Position.	Penn (5).
Campbell, Bowditch	L. E.	Davidson, Hodge
Eaton	L. T.	Zimmerman, Horner
Lee	L. G.	Hare
Sargent	Centre	McCloskey
Barnard	R. G.	Teas
Lawrence	R. T.	Wallace
Hallowell, Ristine	R. E.	W. Gardiner, Bennett.
Daly (Captain)	Q. B.	Graves
Sawin	L. H. B.	Porter
Gierasch, Kendall	R. H. B.	J. Gardiner
Denins	F. B.	McCracken
Ellis, Stillman		

Touchdowns—Sawin (2), Lawrence, Hare. Goals from touchdown—Hare. Referee — McClung, Lehigh. Umpire — Dashiel, Annapolis.

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NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 24.

Yale (28).	Position.	Harvard (0).
Gould	L. E.	Clark, Campbell, Bowditch
Bloomer	L. T.	Eaton, Graydon
Brown (Captain)	L. G.	Lee, Burnett
Olcott, Holt	Centre	Sargent
Sheldon	R. G.	Barnard, Roberts
Stillman	R. T.	Lawrence
Coy	R. E.	Hallowell, Ristine
Fincke	Q. B.	Daly (Captain), Fincke
Sharpe	L. H. B	Sawin, Gierasch
Chadwick	R. H. B.	Kendall
Hale	F. B.	Ellis, Stillman

Touchdowns—Bloomer, Fincke, Chadwick, Coy. Goals from touchdown—Hale, 3; from field, Sharpe, 1. Referee—McClung, Lehigh. Umpire—Dashiel, Annapolis.

PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 17.

Yale (29).	Position.	Princeton (5).
Gould	L. E.	Roper
Bloomer	L. T.	Peil (Captain), Sheffield
Brown (Captain)	L. G.	Wright
Olcott	Centre	Losey, Butkiewitz.
Sheldon	R. G.	Mills
Stillman	R. T.	Davis
Coy, Rafferty	R. E.	Little
Wear	Q. B.	Meier
Fincke	L. H. B.	McCord, McClave
Chadwick	R. H. B.	Reiter, Hart
Hale, Dupee	F. B.	Mattis

Touchdowns—Bloomer (2), Gould, Stillman, Fincke. Goals from touchdown—Brown, 4. Field goal—Mattis. Referee—Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—Dashiel, Annapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1.

Annapolis (11).	Position.	West Point (7).
Read	L. E.	W. D. Smith (captain), Farnsworth, Finn
Adams	L. T.	
Fremont	L. G.	Boyer
Whitlock	Centre	Bettison
Belknap	R. G.	Goodspeed
Williams	R. T.	Bunker
Nicholls	R. E.	Burnett, Zell, Lahm
Long	Q. B.	F. Williams
Fowler (captain)	L. H. B.	Casad, Hackett, Clark
Land	R. H. B.	Phipps
C. E. Smith, Manley	F. B.	Phillips

Touchdown—Land. Goal—Long. Goals from field—Long, Clark. Umpire—E. N. Wrightington, Harvard. Referee—R. D. Wrenn, Harvard. Time—35 minute halves.

SCORES OF LEADING COLLEGE TEAMS IN 1900.

HARVARD.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
24—Wesleyan	0	27—Lehigh	6
12—Williams	0	47—F. & M.	0
12—Bowdoin	0	58—Haverford	0
18—Amherst	0	35—Dickinson	0
24—Columbia	0	12—Brown	0
41—Bates	0	17—Penn. State	5
29—West Point	0	30—Columbia	0
17—Indians	5	41—Chicago	0
17—U. of Penn.	5	5—Harvard	17
11—Brown	6	12—Lafayette	5
0—Yale	28	16—Indians	6
205	44	28—Annapolis	6
YALE.		27—Cornell	0
22—Trinity	0	335	45
27—Amhurst	0	COLUMBIA.	
30—Tufts	0	11—Rutgers	0
50—Bates	0	12—Wesleyan	0
17—Dartmouth	0	0—Williams	0
30—Bowdoin	0	0—Harvard	24
38—Wesleyan	0	45—Stevens	0
12—Columbia	5	0—U. of Penn.	30
18—West Point	0	5—Yale	12
35—Indians	0	6—Princeton	5
29—Princeton	5	17—Buffalo	0
28—Harvard	0	11—Annapolis	0
336	10	17—Carlisle	6
PRINCETON.		124	77
40—Stevens	0	BROWN.	
12—Lehigh	5	27—Colby	0
11—Baltimore, M.S.	0	17—Holy Cross	0
5—Annapolis	0	22—M. I. T.	0
43—Syracuse	0	0—U. of Penn.	12
5—Lafayette	0	11—Chicago	6
17—Brown	5	5—Princeton	17
0—Cornell	12	12—Nedham A. C.	0
5—Columbia	6	26—Tufts	5
5—Yale	29	0—Harvard	11
143	57	11—Dartmouth	5
CORNELL.		6—Syracuse	6
16—Colgate	0	143	62
6—Syracuse	0	CARLISLE INDIANS.	
6—Rochester	0	21—Dickinson	0
6—Bucknell	0	45—Gettysburg	0
16—W. & Jeff'son.	5	11—Virginia	2
11—Union	0	27—Maryland	0
24—Dartmouth	0	5—Harvard	17
12—Princeton	6	0—Yale	35
29—Oberlin	0	6—Pennsylvania	16
0—Lafayette	17	5—W. & Jeff'son.	5
42—U. of Vermont.	0	6—Columbia	17
0—Pennsylvania	27	210	92
168	55	WEST POINT.	
ANNAPOLIS.		5—Tufts	0
6—Baltimore M.S.	0	0—Penn. State	0
0—Princeton	5	28—Trinity	0
6—Georgetown	0	0—Harvard	23
15—Lehigh	0	6—Williams	0
18—W. & Jeff'son.	0	0—Yale	18
44—Penn. State	0	23—Rutgers	0
0—Columbia	11	11—Hamilton	0
89	16	18—Bucknell	10
		91	57

Long Island Interscholastic Championship—Won by Pratt Institute, November 24. Final game—Pratt Institute, 24; St. Paul's School, 5.

New-York Interscholastic—Won by Columbia Grammar School, November 24. Final game—Columbia Grammar, 18; Cutler, 0.

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CRICKET.

No international games were played in 1900. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, champions of New-York. The following are the records of the Metropolitan District Cricket League for the season:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE RECORDS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per cent
Knickerbocker Athletic Club	8	6	1	1	.8
Livingston Field Club	8	5	2	1	.7
Montclair Athletic Club	8	2	3	3	.4
Manhattan Cricket Club	8	1	3	4	.2
New-York Cricket Club	8	0	5	3	.0

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Times not out.	Most in innings.	Runs.	Average
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	8	0	124	458	57.2
W. S. R. Ogilby, Livingston	6	3	*44	130	43.3
F. F. Kelly, Knickerbocker	6	2	*69	150	37.5
J. Flannery, Manhattan	7	4	*65	108	36.0
M. R. Cobb, Livingston	8	0	83	279	34.8
A. B. Mifflin, Montclair	4	0	71	139	34.7
F. W. T. Stiles, Knickerbocker	8	1	*118	183	26.1
W. Adam, Manhattan	7	1	55	147	24.5
J. Parks, New-York	4	3	15	24	24.0
J. E. Backus, Montclair	6	0	50	138	23.0
A. V. Clarke, Knickerbocker	7	1	42	135	22.5
H. E. Jackson, Livingston	8	1	*55	139	19.8
W. V. Hughes, New-York	7	1	41	114	19.0

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
M. R. Cobb, Livingston	572	34	176	32	5.50
F. F. Kelly, Knickerbocker	597	30	252	34	7.41
A. Smedley, Manhattan	197	5	98	10	9.80
H. Rushton, Manhattan	348	9	163	16	10.18
W. Whitaker, Livingston	318	11	176	17	10.35
C. G. Turner, Montclair	204	5	109	10	10.90
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	306	8	140	11	12.72

LAWN TENNIS.

RECORD OF THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles—1881, R. D. Sears; 1882, R. D. Sears; 1883, R. D. Sears; 1884, R. D. Sears; 1885, R. D. Sears; 1886, R. D. Sears; 1887, R. D. Sears; 1888, H. W. Slocum, jr.; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr.; 1890, O. S. Campbell; 1891, O. S. Campbell; 1892, O. S. Campbell; 1893, R. D. Wrenn; 1894, R. D. Wrenn; 1895, F. H. Hovey; 1896, R. D. Wrenn; 1897, R. D. Wrenn; 1898, M. D. Whitman; 1899, M. D. Whitman; 1900, M. D. Whitman.

Doubles—1881, C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor; 1882, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1883, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1884, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1885, R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark; 1886, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1887, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1888, O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr., and H. A. Taylor; 1890, V. G. Hall and C. Hobart; 1891, O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, jr.; 1892, O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, jr.; 1893, C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey; 1894, C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey; 1895, M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn; 1896, C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel; 1897, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; 1898, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; 1899, D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward; 1900, D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward.

RECORD OF THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles—1877, S. W. Gore; 1878, P. F. Hadow; 1879, J. T. Hartley; 1880, J. T. Hartley; 1881, W. Renshaw; 1882, W. Renshaw; 1883, W. Renshaw; 1884, W. Renshaw; 1885, W. Renshaw; 1886, W. Renshaw; 1887, H. F. Lawford; 1888, E. Renshaw; 1889, W. Renshaw; 1890, W. J. Hamilton; 1891, W. Baddeley; 1892, W. Baddeley; 1893, J. Pim; 1894, J. Pim; 1895, W. Baddeley; 1896, H. S. Mahony; 1897, R. F. Doherty; 1898, R. F. Doherty; 1899, R. F. Doherty; 1900, R. F. Doherty.

Doubles—1879, L. R. Erskine and H. F. Lawford; 1880, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1881, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1882, J. T. Hartley and R. T. Richardson; 1883, C. W. Grinstead and C. E. Weldon; 1884, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1885, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1886, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1887, P. B. Lyon and H. W. W. Wilberforce; 1888, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1889, W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw; 1890, J. Pim and F. O. Stoker; 1891, W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley; 1892, H. S. Barlow and E. W. Lewis; 1893, J. Pim and F. O. Stoker; 1894, W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley; 1895, W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley; 1896, W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley; 1897, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1898, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1899, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1900, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.

THE SEASON OF 1900.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Tournament held at Newport, R. I., August 14. All comers' singles, won by William A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beating George L. Wrenn, jr., Boston. Score,

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6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Larned then challenged Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard (the previous holder of the championship title), and was beaten. Score, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2. Championship in doubles was divided into two sections, as usual, the Eastern championship being held at Longwood, Mass., beginning July 23, and the Western championship beginning July 7 in Chicago. At Longwood, Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, Yale, won in the finals from Malcolm D. Whitman and Beals C. Wright, Harvard. Score, 5—7, 6—2, 6—8, 8—6, 6—4. At Chicago, Raymond D. Little and Fred B. Alexander, Princeton, beat J. Parmly Paret, New-York, and Kriegh Collins, Chicago, in the finals. Score, 6—4, 8—6, 1—6, 2—6, 6—3. The winning teams met at Newport in the play off to select the challengers for the championship, and Little and Alexander won. Score, 6—6, 6—4, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2. The latter pair then met Dwight F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, Harvard (previous holders), in the challenge round for the championship of the United States, and were beaten. Score, 6—4, 9—7, 12—10. Tournament for the women's championships held at Wissahickon Heights, near Philadelphia, beginning June 19. The all comers' singles won by Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, Penn., who beat Miss Parker, Chicago. Score, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. Doubles won by Miss Parker and Miss Champlin, Chicago, who beat Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, and Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, in the finals. Score, 9—7, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Hunnewell and Alfred Codman, Boston, won championship mixed doubles.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Tournament held at Wimbledon, beginning June 18. All comers' singles won by S. H. Smith, Stroud, beating A. W. Gore, London, in the finals. Score, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Smith then challenged Reginald F. Doherty, London (the previous holder), and was beaten. Score, 6—8, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Championship in doubles won by R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, London, who beat H. Roper Barrett and Hugh A. Nisbet, London (challengers), in the challenge match. Score, 9—7, 7—5, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3. Championship for women's singles won by Mrs. G. W. Hillyard, London, who beat Miss C. Cooper, London (challenger), in the challenge match. Score, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Championship in women's doubles won by Mrs. W. H. Pickering and Miss L. Robb, who beat Mrs. G. W. Hillyard and Miss L. Martin in the final match. Score, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Championship in mixed doubles won by H. L. Doherty and Miss C. Cooper, who beat C. H. L. Cazalet and Miss Robb (previous holders) in the challenge match. Score, 6—2, 6—2.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Tournament held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., beginning July 10. All comers' singles won by William A. Larned, Summit, N. J., who beat Beals C. Wright, Harvard, in the finals. Score, 6—2, 7—9, 4—6, 6—4, 11—9. Larned then challenged Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard (previous holder), and was beaten in the challenge match. Score, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5. Doubles won by Harold H. Hackett and Edwin P. Fischer, New-York, who beat Malcolm D. Whitman and Beals C. Wright, Harvard, in the finals. Score, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Longwood, Mass., beginning July 23. Won by Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard (previous holder), who beat Dwight F. Davis, Harvard, in the challenge match. Score, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Chicago, Ill., beginning July 7. Won by Kriegh Collins, of Chicago, who beat Sumner Hardy, California, in the finals. Score, 4—6, 6—3, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Washington, D. C., beginning May 22. Won by J. Parmly Paret, New-York, who beat John C. Davidson, Washington (previous holder), in the challenge match. Score, 5—7, 8—10, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

MIDDLE STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Orange, N. J., beginning July 2. Won by Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, who beat Dwight F. Davis, Harvard (challenger), in the challenge round. Score, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at San Rafael, Cal., beginning June 29. Won by George F. Whitney, San Francisco, Cal., who beat Sumner Hardy, Oakland, Cal. (challenger), in the challenge match. Score, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held in New-York, beginning June 25. Won by Edwin P. Fischer, New-York, who beat Beals C. Wright, Harvard (challenger), in the challenge match. Score, 3—6, 6—1, 10—8, 8—6.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Philadelphia, Penn., beginning October 2. Singles won by Raymond D. Little, Princeton, who beat W. J. Clothier, Swarthmore, in the final match. Score, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles won by Raymond D. Little and Fred B. Alexander, Princeton, who beat S. C. Thomas and S. P. Ware, Harvard, in the final match. Score, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

STATE CHAMPIONS.—New-York, M. D. Whitman; New-Jersey, F. L. Hall; Pennsylvania, W. J. Clothier; Massachusetts, D. F. Davis; Maine, J. P. Paret; Virginia, A. M. Agelasto; Ohio, R. D. Little; District of Columbia, J. C. Davidson.

RANKING FOR 1900.

1, M. D. Whitman; 2, W. A. Larned; 3, D. F. Davis; 4, B. C. Wright; 5, G. L. Wrenn, jr.; 6, Kriegh Collins; 7, Holcombe Ward; 8, J. A. Allen; 9, J. P. Paret; 10, H. H. Hackett; 11, Sumner Hardy; 12, R. D. Little; 13, E. P. Fischer; 14, Richard Stevens; 15, J. C. Davidson.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

The Davis International Challenge Cup was first offered for competition in 1900 by Dwight F. Davis, of Harvard, and St. Louis, Mo., and it was officially recognized by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the English Lawn Tennis Association as representing the international championship of the world. An English challenge was issued for its possession, and a team of three British players was sent to America to meet a similar team of Americans. These international matches took place at Longwood, Mass., August 8, 9 and 10, resulting as follows:

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Singles—M. D. Whitman (America), beat A. W. Gore (Great Britain), 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; D. F. Davis (America), beat E. D. Black (Great Britain), 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; D. F. Davis vs. A. W. Gore (Great Britain), 9—7, 9—9 (unfinished). The Whitman-Black game was not played on account of the rain that interrupted the Davis-Gore match. The Americans had already won the cup, and the last two matches were unnecessary.

Doubles—D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward (America), beat E. D. Black and H. R. Barrett (Great Britain), 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Result—America won by 3 matches to 0 and 10 sets to 1.

Two of the three English players, Gore and Black, remained in America long enough to play in the American championship tournament at Newport, R. I., beginning August 14. Black beat Sumner Hardy, California, in the first round at Newport (score, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2), and C. R. Budlong, Providence, R. I. (score, 8—6, 2—6, 6—4, 9—11, 6—2), in the second. He was then beaten by his English clubmate, Gore (score, 6—0, 7—5, 6—0. Gore beat Henry Clews, jr., New-York, in the first round (score, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0), Holcombe Ward, Harvard (score, 6—1, 2—6, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3), in the second, next Black (as above), and was then beaten by G. L. Wrenn, jr., Boston (score, 9—7, 1—6, 0—6, 6—2, 6—2), in the semi-final round.

RACQUETS AND COURT TENNIS.

THE SEASON OF 1900.

January 20—International court tennis match at the Tuxedo Park Racquet and Tennis Club, between the amateur champions of England and America. Won by Eustace H. Miles (English champion), who beat Lawrence M. Stockton (American champion), by 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

February 6 to 10—Amateur tournament at racquets for the championship of the United States, at the Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass. There were seven experts entered, including the English, Canadian and United States champions. Eustace H. Miles, of Tuxedo Park, finally won by the following scores: First round—Q. A. Shaw, jr., Boston, beat F. S. Gillespie, Montreal, 15—7, 15—1, 15—6; E. H. Miles, Tuxedo, beat F. F. Rolland, Montreal, 15—8, 15—12, 15—5; Austin Potter, New-York, beat W. S. Dinsmore, New-York, 15—12, 15—11, 15—12. Semi-final round—Q. A. Shaw, jr., Boston, beat H. Payne Whitney, New-York, 15—4, 6—15, 15—6, 17—15; E. H. Miles, Tuxedo, beat Austin Potter, New-York, 15—7, 15—1, 15—6. Final round—E. H. Miles, Tuxedo, beat Q. A. Shaw, jr., Boston, 15—4, 11—15, 15—5, 15—3.

March 4 to 7—Canadian amateur championship tournament at the Montreal Racquet and Tennis Club, Montreal, Can. Final match won by Eustace H. Miles, Tuxedo Park, who beat F. F. Rolland, Montreal, 15—3, 15—2, 15—6.

March 27 to 31—Club racquet championship tournament of the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club. Final match won by Eustace H. Miles, Tuxedo Park, who beat J. S. Hoyt, New-York, in the final match, by 15—12, 15—7, 15—5.

April 8 to 11—Amateur tournament for the court tennis championship of the United States, at the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club. Final match won by Eustace H. Miles, Tuxedo Park, who beat Lawrence M. Stockton, Boston, by 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

April 28—English amateur championship at court tennis won by Eustace H. Miles, Tuxedo Park.

BASKET BALL RESULTS, 1900.

The Metropolitan Championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union, April 10, 11 and 14, won by the Knickerbocker A. C., it winning every game. Record:

	Games won	Games lost	Goals from field.....	Goals from foul line..	Goals.....
Knickerbocker A. C.	3	0	24	8	24
New West S. A. C.	1	2	23	3	26
Pastime A. C.....	0	3	4	2	4
17th Separate Co...	2	1	22	5	5

Games held at the Sportsmen's Show, Mechanics' Building, Boston, February 22 to March 10. The teams winning the championship in their respective series were as follows: Intercollegiate, Dartmouth College; interscholastic, Holyoke High School; Athletic Association, Cushing Academy Graduates; Y. M. C. A., Brockton. The four teams then played for the All-New-England championship. The evening of March 9 Dartmouth College played Holyoke High School. Score—Dartmouth, 21; Holyoke High School, 6.

LACROSSE.

Johns Hopkins University for the third time in succession captured the championship of the Intercollegiate Association. Of the other colleges Swarthmore did the best work. The Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn suffered its first defeat in three years at the hands of the Markhams of Canada, and also went down before the Montreals. Records of games played by prominent teams in 1900:

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

R. F. Abercrombie, captain. Won, 6; lost, 1.

Date.	Where Opponents.	played.	Goals.	G'ls by opp'ts.
Mar. 31	—All Baltimore, at Balt..	8		0
Apl. 7	—Univ. of Penn., Balt...	7		0
Apl. 14	—Crescent A. C., B'klyn..	4		3
Apl. 21	—Swarthmore, Baltimore..	7		4
Apl. 28	—Columbia Univ., Balt...	5		0
May *5	—Lehigh Univ., Balt.....	5		0
May *12	—Stevens Inst., Hoboken.	4		3

*Intercollegiate Association championship games.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

O. E. Jackson, captain. Won, 6; lost, 2.

Date.	Where Opponents.	played.	Goals.	G'ls by opp'ts.
Apl. 11	—Hobart, Swarthmore.....	6		0
Apl. 14	—Col'bia Un., Sw'thmore.	8		2
Apl. 16	—Un. of Penn., Sw'thmore	3		2
Apl. 21	—Johns Hopkins U., Balt.	4		7
Apl. 30	—Univ. of Penn., Phila...	5		0
May 2	—Stevens Inst., Hoboken..	6		3
May 5	—Crescent A. C., B. Ridge.	0		3
May 9	—Lehigh Un., So. Beth...	5		0

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STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Felix Layot, captain. Won, 6; lost, 3.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 14	Staten Island,	Staten Isl.	8	1
Apl. 21	Crescent A. C.,	B'klyn..	1	12
Apl. 25	C. C. N. Y.,	Hoboken...	2	1
May 2	Swarthmore,	Hoboken...	3	6
May 5	Staten Island,	Hoboken.	7	1
May 12	Johns Hopkins,	Hoboken	3	4
May 16	Cornell,	Hoboken.....	6	1
May 22	Indians,	Hoboken.....	6	4
May 26	Lehigh,	So. Bethlehem..	6	5

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

J. K. Digby, captain. Won, 3; lost, 2.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 10	Hobart Col.,	So. Beth...	11	0
Apl. 28	C. C. N. Y.,	So. Beth...	14	0
May 5	Johns Hopkins U.,	Balt.	0	5
May 19	Crescent A. C.,	B'klyn..	0	7
May 26	Stevens Inst.,	So. Beth.	6	5

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

W. N. Lindsay, captain. Won, 2; lost, 3; drawn, 1.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 14	Swarthmore,	Sw'thmore.	2	8
Apl. 21	Staten Island,	Staten Isl.	4	4
Apl. 28	Johns Hopkins,	Balt....	0	5
May 4	Hobart College,	Geneva.	4	2
May 5	Cornell,	Ithaca.....	1	6
May 12	Harvard,	New-York....	6	3

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

W. G. Mortland, captain. Won, 1; lost, 2; drawn, 1.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 28	Crescent A. C.,	Boston.	0	15
May 5	Univ. of Penn.,	Boston..	1	1
May 12	Col'bia Un.,	New-York.	3	6
May 19	Cornell Univ.,	Boston...	1	0

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Won, 1; lost, 3; drawn, 1.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 7	Johns Hopkins,	Balt....	0	7
Apl. 12	Hobart,	Philadelphia....	2	1
Apl. 16	Swarthmore,	Sw'thmore.	2	3
Apl. 30	Swarthmore,	Phila.....	0	5
May 5	Harvard,	Cambridge....	1	1

HOBART COLLEGE.

J. G. Coleman, captain. Won, 0; lost, 7.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 10	Lehigh Univ.,	So. Beth.	0	11
Apl. 11	Swarthmore,	Sw'thmore.	0	6
Apl. 12	Univ. of Penn.,	Phila...	1	2
Apl. 20	Cornell Univ.,	Ithaca...	1	2
Apl. 27	Cornell Univ.,	Geneva..	1	3
May 4	Columbia Un.,	Geneva.	2	4
May 19	Indians,	Geneva.....	1	6

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

C. E. Fredrick, captain. Won, 0; lost, 2.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 21	Stevens Inst.,	Hoboken.	1	2
Apl. 28	Lehigh,	So. Bethlehem..	0	14

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

John P. Curry, Captain. Won, 7; lost, 2.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 14	Johns Hopkins,	B. Ridge	8	4
Apl. 21	Stevens Ins.,	Bay Ridge.	12	1
Apl. 28	Harvard,	Boston.....	15	0
May 5	Swarthmore,	B. Ridge..	7	0
May 19	Lehigh Univ.,	B. Ridge.	6	0
May 26	Capitals,	Toronto, B. R.	6	3
May 30	Toronto Univ.,	B. Ridge.	12	3
June 5	Montreal,	Montreal.....	5	14

STATEN ISLAND LACROSSE CLUB.

F. Knight, captain. Won, 2; lost, 3; drawn, 1.

Date.	Opponents.	Where played.	G'ls by Goals.	opp'ts.
Apl. 14	Stevens Ins.,	Staten Isl.	1	7
Apl. 21	Col'bia Un.,	Staten Isl..	4	4
Apl. 28	Stevens "1904,"	S. Isl..	9	1
May 5	Stevens Inst.,	Hoboken.	2	6
May 30	Indians,	New-York.....	2	9
June 5	Heffley School,	S. Isl...	5	1

GOLF.

Amateur championship—Garden City, L. I. As in previous years, medal and match play were combined; that is, the qualifying round was at 36 hole medal play, and the best thirty-two players became eligible for the succeeding rounds at 36 hole match play. The tournament began on July 2 and continued through July 7. In the qualifying round Walter J. Travis made the best score, 168. The final round was between Walter J. Travis, Garden City, and Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County Golf Club. Travis won by 2 up, and will hold the championship title and cup until the summer of 1901.

National open championship—Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill., October 4 and 5; 72 holes, medal play, 36 holes each day. The presence of Harry Vardon, ex-champion of England, and J. H. Taylor, champion of England, did much to add interest to the play. On the first day Vardon led, with a total of 157. Taylor was second, with 158, and David Bell, Midlothian, third, at 161. Championship was won by Vardon, with a total of 313.

Women's national championship—Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., August 29 to September 1. The qualifying round was at 18 holes, medal play, and each successive round at 18 holes, match play. For the fifth successive year Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, made the best score in the qualifying round, 94. Championship won by Miss Frances Griscom, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

Women's Metropolitan (New-York) District championship—Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., June 11 to 15, inclusive. Qualifying round at 18 holes, medal play, in which the best sixteen became eligible for the subsequent rounds at match play, also at 18 holes. In the opening round the best score was made by Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County Golf Club, who did 102. Final round between Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Ruth Underhill. Miss Hecker won by 9 up and 7 to play, and will hold the championship title until the spring of 1901.

Metropolitan (New-York) District championship—Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., May 24 to 26, inclusive. The tournament began with a qualifying round at 36 holes, medal play, in which fifty-five

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players took part. The first thirty-two qualified, the best score being made by Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County Golf Club, who did 162. Travis won, with 3 up and 2 to play.

Intercollegiate team match tournament—Laurence Harbor Country Club, Morton, N. J., May 12. Yale, Princeton and Columbia entered teams of four men each. Yale won, with a total score of 754; Princeton, second, 763, and Columbia, last, with 820.

New-York Stock Exchange Handicap—Knollwood Country Club, at Elmsford, N. Y., June 16. There were forty-four competitors. Benson B. Sloan made the best handicap score, 94—20—74. Alfred L. Norris made the best gross score, 79.

VARDON'S CHIEF MATCHES AND RECORDS.

Harry Vardon, the then holder of the open golf championship of Great Britain, made his first public appearance in this country February 12, 1900, at the Laurence Harbor Country Club, of Morton, N. J. He played a thirty-six hole match, eighteen against the best ball of Mortimer M. Singer and John M. Ward and eighteen against M. M. Singer and H. C. Villepigue. Vardon won, 12 up, making a new thirty-six hole record of 142.

Vardon vs. "Willie" Smith, American open champion, St. Augustine, Fla., February 17—Vardon won in a thirty-six hole match by 2 up and 1 to play. Medal scores: Vardon, 153; Smith, 156.

Vardon vs. Bernard Nicholls, professional of the Philadelphia Country Club, Ormond, Fla., February 20—Nicholls won in a thirty-six hole match by 5 up and 4 to play. Medal scores: Nicholls, 114; Vardon, 114.

Vardon vs. Alexander Findley, golfer-in-chief, Florida East Coast Golf League, Palm Beach, Fla., February 22—Vardon won in a thirty-six hole match by 1 up. Medal scores: Vardon, 153; Findley, 155.

Miami, Fla., February 26—Vardon made a new record of the Royal Palm links of 76, reducing the previous record by 3 strokes.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 10—Vardon made a new record of the links of 71, reducing the previous record 10 strokes.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 2—Vardon made a new record of 76, reducing the previous record by 5 strokes. The following day Vardon beat the best ball of H. M. Harriman, Garden City Golf Club, and Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County Golf Club, 9 up and 8 to play.

New-Haven, Conn., April 7—Vardon made a new record of the New-Haven Country Club course of 71, reducing the previous record 4 strokes.

Hartsdale, N. Y., April 10—Vardon defeated "Willie" Dunn, ex-open champion, 17 up, making a new eighteen hole record of 81 and a new thirty-six hole record of 160.

Bayside, L. I., April 24—Vardon defeated the best ball of Walter J. Travis and James Douglas (professional) at the Oakland Golf Club by 6 up.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2—Vardon defeated George Low, professional, in a thirty-six hole match by 12 up.

Providence, R. I., May 3—Vardon was beaten by the best ball of W. D. Brownell, Wannamoisett Golf Club, and C. L. Bremer, Wollaston Golf Club, 2 up and 1 to play.

Chicago, July 10—Vardon was beaten in a thirty-six hole match by the best ball of Harry Turpie and David Bell, professionals, at Midlothian Country Club, 6 up and 5 to play.

Cleveland, July 28—Vardon defeated the best ball of Joseph Mitchell and Sterling Beckwith, in a thirty-six hole match at the Glenville Golf Club by 4 up, reducing the nine hole record to 33, two strokes better than the previous record.

Seabright, N. J., Sept. 8—Vardon was beaten by the best ball of "Willie" Norton and F. W. Menzies, Seabright Golf Club, by 1 up.

Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, Sept. 15—Vardon defeated the best ball of Douglas Bonner and C. T. Stout in the forenoon by 5 up, reducing the eighteen hole record to 71; and J. R. Chadwick and A. E. Paterson in the afternoon by 7 up.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 20—Vardon was beaten in a thirty-six hole match on the Morris County links by the best ball of "Tom" Hutchinson, professional, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and George Low, professional, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, by a score of 7 up and 6 to play.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Vardon was beaten in a thirty-six hole match on the Royal Montreal links by the best ball of Smith, professional, and Cumming, professional, by 1 up.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 13—Vardon was beaten in a thirty-six hole match at the Brae Burn Golf Club by Bernard Nicholls, professional, by 2 up.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24—Vardon defeated Alexander Findley, professional, in a thirty-six hole match at the Vesper Country Club by 13 up and 12 to play.

Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., Nov. 17—Vardon defeated the best ball of William Freeland and "Val" Flood, professional, in the morning by 7 up, and the best ball of Flood and F. W. C. Morrill in the afternoon by 5 up.

LEADING OPEN TOURNAMENTS.

Atlantic City Golf Club—Open tournament, April 3-7—Won by Walter J. Travis, Garden City Golf Club, who defeated Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County Golf Club, in final round, 4 up, 2 to play.

Golf Club of Lakewood—Open tournament, April 19-21—Won by R. C. Watson, jr., Westbrook Golf Club, who defeated C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol Golf Club, in final round by 1 up in nineteen holes. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by C. M. Hamilton, at 171.

Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.—Open tournament, June 6-9—Won by R. C. Watson, jr., Westbrook Golf Club, who defeated James A. Tyng, Morris County Golf Club, 7 up and 5 to play. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by A. G. Lockwood, Boston, at 167.

Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.—Open tournament, June 14-16—Won by Walter J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club, who defeated W. G. Barnwell, Oakland Golf Club, 8 up and 6 to play. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by W. J. Travis, at 76.

Knollwood Country Club, Elmsford, N.

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Y.—Open tournament, June 21–23—Won by C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn Golf Club, who defeated M. Ballou, Apawamis Golf Club, in final round by 10 up and 8 to play in a thirty-six hole match. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol Golf Club, at 78, after a tie with A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley Club.

Shinnecock Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., July 24–28—Won by Walter J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club, who defeated R. Terry, jr., of Ardsley, 12 up and 11 to play. Gross score medal in qualifying round a tie at 160, between Travis and A. M. Brown, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.—Open tournament, Sept. 12–15—Won by Walter J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club, who defeated Louis Livingston, jr., Westbrook Golf Club, 5 up and 4 to play. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by Travis, at 156.

Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I.—Open tournament, Sept. 19–22—Won by Louis Livingston, jr., Westbrook Golf Club, who defeated C. Hitchcock, jr., Yale, by 2 up and 1 to play. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by R. C. Watson, jr., Westbrook Golf Club, at 171.

Westchester Golf Club, Westchester, N. Y., Nov. 1–3—Won by W. L. Thompson, Baltusrol Golf Club, who defeated W. J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club, by 4 up and 2 to play. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by Travis, at 82.

Interscholastic Championship, Garden City, April 18—Won by H. B. Hollins, jr., Cutler School, New-York City, who defeated C. H. Seeley, Berkeley School, New-York City, in final round by 6 up and 4 to play. Team match championship won by Cutler School team; St. Paul's School, Garden City, second. Gross score medal in qualifying round won by H. B. Hollins, jr., at 82.

Intercity Golf Championship, New-York vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia Country Club, May 5—Won by New-York team. Score, 33 to 1.

Women's Intercity Golf Championship, New-York vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia Country Club, Nov. 8—Won by New-York team. Score, 39 to 21.

HOCKEY.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey seven went through the season without a defeat in the Amateur Hockey League of America.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Crescent Athletic Club	10	0
New-York Athletic Club	7	3
Brooklyn Skating Club	5	5
St. Nicholas Skating Club	5	5
Hockey Club of New-York	4	6
Naval Reserves	0	10

The Yale University hockey seven won the intercollegiate championship.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Yale University	5	0	0
Columbia University	3	2	0
Princeton University	0	3	1
Brown University	0	3	1

The Berkeley School, winner of New-York Interscholastic League, met the "Poly Prep," winner of Long Island Interscholastic League, in an intercity contest; won by "Poly Prep."

OTHER GAMES OF IMPORTANCE.

Dec. 29—New-York Athletic Club, 4; McGill University, 3.

Dec. 30—All New-York team, 10; McGill University 6.

March 23—New-York Athletic Club, 3; Ottawa Hockey Club, 1.

March 24—Ottawa Hockey Club, 5; All New-York Team, 2.

CROQUET—ROQUE.

The nineteenth annual championship tournament of the National Roque Association was held at Norwich, Conn., August 21 to 25, 1900.

The senior championship was won by G. C. Williams, of Washington, D. C., who won 11 games and lost 3. Four other players tied for second place, each having won 10 games and lost 4. In the play off W. H. Wahly, of Washington, D. C., beat S. L. Duryea, of Washington, D. C., and G. C. Strong, of New-London, Conn., and B. R. Veasey, of Wilmington, Del., both defaulted their games to him, giving Wahly second place.

The championship of the second class was won by C. A. Littlefield, of Chelsea, Mass., with F. Foss, of Norwich, Conn., second.

In the third class A. L. Williams, of Washington, D. C., won the championship.

HORSE RACING.

WINNERS OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES OF THE YEAR.

Carter Handicap (about seven furlongs)—Box, 125 (Maher), first; Boney Boy, 108 (Mitchell), second; The Kentuckian, 114 (O'Leary), third. Time—1:26. April 16 (Aqueduct).

Metropolitan Handicap (mile)—Ethelbert, 126 (Maher), first; Box, 121 (O'Connor), second; Imp, 127 (Clawson), third. Time—1:41¼. May 5 (Morris Park).

Withers Stakes (mile)—Kilmarnock, 126 (Turner), first; Mesmerist, 126 (O'Connor), second; Ildrim, 126 (Bullman), third. Time—1:41¼. May 12 (Morris Park).

National Stallion Stakes (five furlongs)—Bonnibert, 122 (Turner), first; Bellario, 122 (McCue), second; Golden Age, 122 (Mitchell), third. Time—1:00¾. May 19 (Morris Park).

International Steeplechase (two and one-half miles)—Van Ship, 162 (Mara), first; Ronkonkoma, 132 (Donohue), second; Mars Chan, 137 (Heider), third. Time—5:04. May 19 (Morris Park).

Belmont Stakes (one and three-eighths miles)—Ildrim, 126 (Turner), first; Petruchio, 123 (Spencer), second; Missionary, 126 (O'Connor), third. Time—2:21⅛. May 24 (Morris Park).

Brooklyn Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)—Kinley Mack, 122 (McCue), first; Raffaello, 113 (Jenkins), second; Herbert, 99 (Mitchell), third. Time—2:10. May 26 (Gravesend).

Match (one and one-quarter miles)—Ethelbert, 126 (Maher), first; Jean Beraud, 126 (Turner), second. Time—2:08⅛. June 2 (Gravesend).

Great American Stakes (five furlongs)—Prince Charles, 122 (Turner), first; Prince Pepper, 115 (Jenkins), second; Tommy At-

kins, 125 (Spencer), third. Time—1:02⅘. June 9 (Gravesend).

Tremont Stakes (six furlongs)—Blues, 115 (Maher), first; Prince Pepper, 115 (Jenkins), second; Tommy Atkins, 125 (Spencer), third. Time—1:13⅘. June 13 (Gravesend).

Brooklyn Derby (one and one-half miles) Petruchio, 108 (Spencer), first; Kilmarnock, 126 (Turner), second; David Garrick, 111 (Maher), third. Time—2:34. June 14 (Gravesend).

Suburban Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)—Kinley Mack, 125 (McCue), first; Ethelbert, 130 (Maher), second; Gulden, 100 (Odom), third. Time—2:06⅘. June 16 (Sheepshead Bay).

Great Trial Stakes (Futurity Course)—Commando, 122 (Spencer), first; The Parader, 122 (McCue), second; Elkhorn, 117 (Turner), third. Time—1:11⅘. June 30 (Sheepshead Bay).

Lawrence Realization (one and five-eighths miles)—Prince of Melbourne, 128 (Spencer), first; Ildrim, 126 (Turner), second; Kilogram, 119 (Odom), third. Time—2:49⅘. July 4 (Sheepshead Bay).

Brighton Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)—Jack Point, 109 (Henry), first; The Kentuckian, 109 (Clawson), second; Imp, 129 (Odom), third. Time—2:04⅘. July 7 (Brighton Beach).

Brighton Cup (two and one-quarter miles)—Ethelbert, 124 (Spencer), first; Imp, 121 (Jenkins), second; Sidney Lucas, 109 (Bullman), third. Time—3:49⅘. August 4 (Brighton Beach).

Futurity (Futurity Course)—Ballyhoo Bey, 112 (Sloan), first; Olympian, 112 (Henry), second; Tommy Atkins, 129 (O'Connor), third. Time—1:10. August 25 (Sheepshead Bay).

Flatbush Stakes (seven furlongs)—Ballyhoo Bey, 120 (Sloan), first; Tommy Atkins, 115 (Spencer), second; Alard Scheck, 115 (Burns), third. Time—1:26. Sept. 1 (Sheepshead Bay).

Great Eastern Handicap (six furlongs)—Beau Gallant, 105 (Bullman), first; Dublin, 113 (McCue), second; Far Rockaway, 121 (R. Williams), third. Time—1:12⅘. Sept. 8 (Sheepshead Bay).

Annual Champion (two and one-quarter miles)—David Garrick, 123 (Bullman), first; Ethelbert, 133 (Spencer), second; Duoro, 113 (R. Williams), third. Time—3:56. Sept. 8 (Sheepshead Bay).

Matron Stakes (Eclipse Course)—Beau Gallant, 125 (Bullman), first; Commando, 124 (Spencer), second; The Parader, 117 (McCue), third. Time—1:10⅕. Oct. 2 (Morris Park).

Champion Steeplechase (about three and one-half miles)—The Cad, 153 (Mr. Smith), first; Plato, 154 (Veitch), second; Perion, 160 (Mara), third. Time—7:12. Oct. 6 (Morris Park).

Municipal Handicap (one and three-quarter miles)—Ethelbert, 126 (Odom), first; Imp, 126 (Burns), second; Maid of Harlem, 100 (Slack), third. Time—2:58⅕. Oct. 13 (Morris Park).

INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

Great success of American riders in England and France. Opening of the Empire City track near Mount Vernon. Tod Sloan's trip from England to accept the mount on Ballyhoo Bey in the Futurity. Retirement of Colonel R. W. Simmons, the presiding judge on all Jockey Club tracks. Revoking of the license of Jockey Spencer for an unsatisfactory ride on Commando in the Matron Stakes during the fall meeting at Morris Park. Decision of the Jockey Club to make an effort to improve long distance racing by advising the several associations to offer special inducement in the form of rich stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Shipment to England of a strong consignment from the stables of W. C. Whitney and James R. Keene. Importation of Sandringham by John E. Madden. A day's racing at Gravesend for the Galveston Relief Fund, which netted $8,923. Engagement of second class riders at big salaries owing to the scarcity of good riders. Death of Jockey Frank O'Leary from a fall at Aqueduct, April 24, while riding the two-year-old Randy. New records for six furlongs, one mile, one and one-quarter miles, one and three-quarter miles and two and one-quarter miles. Match between Ethelbert and Jean Beraud, won by the first named. Purchase of the Saratoga track by representatives of the Jockey Club. Opening of new track at Kinloch Park, St. Louis.

RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.
¼ m.—Bob Wade (4), Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890	0:21¼
⅝ m.—Fashion (4), Lampasas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891	0:34
⅝ m.—Red S. (aged), 122 lb, Butte, Mont., July 23, 1896	0:34
½ m.—Geraldine (4), 122 lb, Morris Park (straight), Aug. 30, 1889	0:46
½ m.—Bessie Macklin (2), 100 lb, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 3, 1899	0:46½
4½ fur.—Handpress (2), 100 lb, Morris Park (straight), May 26, 1897	0:52
4½ fur.—Meadows (6), 103 lb, Alexander Island, Va., March 28, 1895	0:53
5 fur.—Maid Marian (4), 111 lb, Morris Park (straight), Oct. 9, 1894	0:56¾
5 fur.—George F. Smith (4), 100 lb, San Francisco, March 7, 1895	0:56¾
5½ fur.—Tormentor (6), 121 lb, Morris Park (straight), Oct. 10, 1893	1:03
5½ fur.—Howard (4), 118 lb, Los Angeles, Oct. 26, 1895	1:06
5½ fur.—Gold Or (3), 102 lb, Kinloch Park, St. Louis, Oct. 12, 1900	1:06
Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs)—Kingston (aged), 139 lb, Sheepshead Bay, June 22, 1891	1:08¾
¾—Firearm (4), 120 lb, Morris Park, (straight), Oct. 3, 1899	1:08¾
¾—Voter (6), 123 lb, Brighton Beach, July 6, 1900	1:12½
6½ fur.—Sly (6), 109 lb, Chicago (Harlem), June 20, 1900	1:19
⅞—Bella B. (5), 103 lb, Monmouth, Park (straight), July 8, 1890	1:23½
⅞—Clifford (4), 127 lb, Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 29, 1894	1:25⅘
7½ fur.—Dunois (5), 105 lb, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 21, 1899	1:32¼
1—Salvator (4), 110 lb, Monmouth Park (straight, against time), Aug. 28, 1890	1:35½
1—Kildeer (4), 91 lb, Monmouth Park (straight), Aug. 13, 1892	1:37¼

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Distance.	Time.
1—Voter (6), 122 lb, Brighton Beach, July 17, 1900	1:38
1—Orimar (6), 109 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 21, 1900	1:38
1 20 yds.—Macy (4), 107 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 2, 1898	1:40
1 20 yds.—Maid Marian (4), 106 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 19, 1893	1:40
1 50 yds.—Floronso (3), 93 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 6, 1898	1:42½
1 50 yds.—John Bright (4), 122 lb, Louisville, May 15, 1900	1:42½
1 70 yds.—Lillian Lee (3), 95 lb, Chicago (Harlem), July 31, 1894	1:43¼
1 1-16—Carnero (5), 107 lb, Hawthorne Park, Sept. 5, 1899	1:45
1⅛—Watercure (3), 100 lb, Brighton Beach, June 18, 1900	1:51⅛
1 3-16—Boanerges (4), 110 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 7, 1898	1:58¼
1¼—Banquet (3), 108 lb, Monmouth Park (straight), July 17, 1890	2:03¾
1¼—Charentus (6), 106 lb, Empire City, Oct. 22, 1900	2:04
1 500 yds.—Bend Or (4), 115 lb, Saratoga, July 25, 1882	2:10⅛
1 5-16—Sir John (4), 116 lb, Morris Park, June 9, 1891	2:14¼
1⅜—Sabine (4), 109 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 5, 1894	2:18¾
1½—Goodrich (3), 102 lb, Washington Park, Chicago, July 16, 1898	2:30¼
1⅝—Hindoocraft (3), 75 lb, Morris Park, Aug. 27, 1889	2:48
1¾—Ethelbert (4), 126 lb, Morris Park, Oct. 13, 1900	2:58½
1⅞—Julius Cæsar (5), 108 lb, New-Orleans, Feb. 21, 1900	3:19
2 —Judge Denny (5), 105 lb, San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1898	3:26⅛
2 —Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb, Louisville (against time), May 29, 1877	3:27½
2⅛—Joe Murphy (4), 99 lb, Hawthorne Park, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1894	3:42
2¼—Ethelbert (4), 124 lb, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900	3:49
2½—Kyrat (3), 88 lb, Newport, Ky., Nov. 18, 1899	4:24½
2⅝—Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876	4:58½
2¾—Hubbard (4), 107 lb, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873	4:58¾
3 —Drake Carter (4), 115 lb, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884	5:24
4 —Lucretia Borgia (4), 85 lb, Oakland, Cal. (against time), May 20, 1897	7:11
4 The Bachelor (aged), 113 lb, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1899	7:16½

TROTTING RECORDS.

One mile: Yearling—Adbell, br. c., by Advertiser; San Jose, Cal., September 27, 1894, 2:23. Two-year-old—Arion, b. c., by Electioneer; Stockton, Cal., November 20, 1891, 2:10¾. Three-year-old—Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes; Nashville, Tenn., October 17, 1893, 2:08¾. Four-year-old—Directum, blk. c., by Director; Nashville, Tenn., October 18, 1893, 2:05¼. Aged horse—The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes; Terre Haute, Ind., September 25, 1900, 2:03¼. Fastest stallion—Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor; Cleveland, Ohio, October 12, 1900, 2:04. To wagon—The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes; Hartford, Conn., September 8, 1900, 2:05½. Double team—Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Honest George, b. g., by Albert; Providence, R. I., September 23, 1892, 2:12¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Alix, b. m., by Patronage; Terre Haute, Ind., August 17, 1894, 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼.

Two miles—Greenlander, blk. s., by Princeps; Terre Haute, Ind., November 4, 1893, 4:32.

Three miles—Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King; Nashville, Tenn., October 20, 1893, 6:55½.

Four miles—Senator L., b. s., by Dexter Prince; San Jose, Cal., November 1, 1894, 10:12.

Five miles—Bishop Hero, r. g., by Bishop; Oakland, Cal., October 14, 1893, 12:30¾.

Ten miles—Pascal, blk. g., by Pascarel; New-York, November 2, 1893, 26:15.

Twenty miles—Captain McGowan, r. g., sire unknown; Boston, Mass., October 31, 1865, 58:25.

Fifty miles—Ariel, br. m., sire unknown; Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:40½.

One hundred miles—Conqueror, b. g., by Latourette's Bellfounder; Centreville, N. Y., November 12, 1853, 8:56:01.

FASTEST PERFORMANCES IN 1900.

One mile: Two-year-old—Priola, b. f., by Prodigal, 2:20¼. Three-year-old—Fereno, b. f., by Moko, 2:10¾. Four-year-old—Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal, 2:08. Aged horse—The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes; Terre Haute, Ind., September 25, 1900, 2:03¼.

PACING RECORDS.

One mile: Yearling—Belle Acton, b. f., by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., October 14, 1892, 2:20¾. Two-year-old—Directly, blk. c., by Direct; Galesburg, Ill., September 20, 1894, 2:07¾. Three-year-old—Klatawah, b. c., by Steinway; Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1898, 2:05½. Four-year-old—Online, b. g., by Shadeland Onward; Sioux City, Iowa, October 12, 1894, 2:04. Aged horse—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., August 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Stallion—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., August 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., September 18, 1896, 2:02½, 2:03½, 2:03¾. To wagon—Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes; Lexington, Ky., October 12, 1899, 2:03¼. Double team—John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J., b. g., by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., October 7, 1897, 2:08.

Two miles—Chehalis, blk. s., by Altamont; Salem, Ore., October 7, 1897, 4:19¼.

Three miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, November 6, 1891, 7:33¼.

Four miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, November 13, 1891, 10:10.

Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by

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St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., December 11, 1874, 12:54¾.

FASTEST PERFORMANCES IN 1900.

One mile: Two-year-old—Alice Mapes, b. f., by Oratorio, 2:14¾. Three-year-old—The Hero, b. c., by Barada, 2:14½. Four-year-old—Bonnie Direct, blk. c., by Direct, 2:05¼. Aged horse—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, 2:02. Stallion—Frank Bogash, br. s., by Atlantic King, 2:03¾.

WINNERS ENGLISH DERBY.

1867, Hermit; 1868, Blue Gown; 1869, Pretender; 1870, Kingcroft; 1871, Favonius; 1872, Cremorne; 1873,. Doncaster; 1874, George Frederick; 1875, Galopin; 1876, Kisber; 1877, Silvio; 1878, Sefton; 1879, Sir Bevys; 1880, Ben d'Or; 1881, Iroquois; 1882, Shotover; 1883, Blaise; 1884, St. Gatlan-Harvester; 1885, Melton; 1886, Ormonde; 1887, Hampton; 1888, Ayrshire; 1889, Donovan; 1890, Sainfoin; 1891, Common; 1892, Sir Hugo; 1893, Isinglass; 1894, Ladas; 1895, Sir Visto; 1896, Persimmon; 1897, Galtee More; 1898, Jeddah; 1899, Flying Fox; 1900, Diamond Jubilee.

HORSE SHOW WINNERS.

Winners in various classes at Horse Show, Madison Square Garden, November 19 to 24:

Cab horses and hansom cabs—Russell.

Carriage horses—Moscow, Gabrael, Richmond.

Horses, carriages and appointments—Glorious Douglas, His Grace Glory, Milady Glory, Lord Chesterfield, Busnel.

Four-in-hand — Candidate, President, Eastern Star and Northern Star; Tribesman, Spearsman, Arrowman and Tribesmaid; Fashion Coach Horse Company; Good Times Coach; Brandon, Belmar, Toxwood and Lady Belle Sprague.

French coach horses—Imported Tororan.

Hackneys—Kathleen II, Victoria III, Flora B., Evangeline, Fandango, Prince Crompton, Victoria, Fashion.

Harness horses—Chesterfield and Challenger, Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, Sampson, Melrose, Lady Algy, Burlingham, Fleetwood and Melrose, Lord Golden, Gabrael.

Horses suitable to become hunters—Janney, Curfew Belle.

High jump—Chappie.

Hunters—Buck, Curfew Bell, Fox, Dumnorix Dragoon, Chappie, Hornpipe, Quorn, Heatherbloom.

Jumping — Richmond, Eagle Plume, Heatherbloom.

Polo ponies—Jay Gould, Chunk.

Pony stallions and brood mares—Gladys, Dilham Prime Minister, Gowan Belle, Toronto, Eclipse, Kelpie.

Ponies in harness—Glorious Bonnie, Queenie, Ruby, Nanine and Sly Dance, Jack, Jessie.

Ponies under saddle—Beauty, Sly Dance, imported Woman in Black, Kitty.

Roadsters—Miantha, Altamont.

Saddle horses—Dowager, Edna West, Paladin, Lady Leona, Lady Constance.

Tandems—Burlingham and Sandringham, Elegance II and Hurrah, Sampson and Sigsbee.

Thoroughbreds—Applegate.

Trotters—Baron Born, Dare Devil, with their get: Lorenzo Hamlin, Perquisite, The Beau Ideal, The Marvel, Dreamer.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Prize ($500) offered by W. C. Whitney for stallion suitable for getting carriage horses—Won by Burlington.

The Speedway Cup, offered by Dr. H. Kane, for best trotter—Won by Lucille.

Speedway Cup, offered by Michael Reid, for best pacer—Won by Sunland.

For the best driving teams, four-in-hand, prize ($500) offered by James H. Hyde—Won by Morris K. Howlett.

Horses suitable for chargers—Kenmore.

Horses suitable for cavalry service—Kalpa.

Challenge Cup ($500)—Lord Brilliant.

Breeders' Challenge Cup—Black Venus.

WINNINGS OF LEADING EXHIBITORS.

	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.	Amt.
Frederick C. Stevens	10	4	7	$1,940
Joseph E. Widener	8	1	—	1,525
C. J. & Harry Hamlin	4	5	1	1,450
H. C. Hoskier	5	—	—	1,400
Eben D. Jordan	6	8	—	1,245
Thomas W. Lawson	4	5	2	1,080
James W. Cooke	5	1	1	1,025
Frank Jay Gould	3	—	1	885
Gedney Farm	3	1	3	850
Albert C. Bostwick	2	4	1	835
Lemuel Hitchcock	4	1	1	810
Frederick G. Bourne	1	4	5	640
John S. Bratton	3	—	2	630
Harry T. Peters	3	1	—	625
Thomas L. Watt	4	3	3	590
Strauss & Hexter	1	4	1	585
Gerkendale Farm	1	4	2	560
Hart Bros.	2	1	—	525
Fashion Coach Horse Co.	1	1	3	510
Morris E. Howlett	1	—	—	500

RESULTS OF POLO GAMES, 1900.

Herbert Trophies (revived this year)—Lakewood, April 21, 25, 26 and 28:

Winners.	Goals.	Losers.	Goals.	H.A.
Lakewood 3d.	7¼	Rockaway	6	W 2
Lakewood 2d.	7¾	Philadelphia	5	W 5
Lakewood 3d.	9¼	Staten Island.	3½	L 3
Lakewood 3d.	11	Lakewood 2d.	4¼	E

Georgian Court Cups (new this year, presented by Mrs. George J. Gould)—Lakewood, May 1, 2, 3 and 5:

Rockaway	11	Philadelphia	7½	W 5
Lakewood 1st.	12¾	Devon	12½	W 5
Rockaway	11	Lakewood 3d.	5½	L 2
Lakewood 1st.	9	Rockaway	7¼	L 6

Westchester Cups—Westchester, May 14:

Rockaway 1st.	18¼	Westchester	7½	L 4

Country Club Cup (offered for many years; 1899, won by Philadelphia 2d)—Westchester, May 16, 17 and 21:

Lakewood	11¾	M'dow B'k 2d	8¾	L 2
Rockaway	21¾	Westch'ter 2d	7¾	L 4
Rockaway	7¼	Lakewood	6¼	E

Hempstead Cups (offered for several years; 1899, won by Meadow Brook 2d)—Meadow Brook, May 24 and 28:

Rockaway	15	M'dow B'k 2d	9	L 5
Rockaway	7	L'k'w'd (mxd)	5¾	W 1

Meadow Brook Cups (offered several years; 1899, won by Westchester-Newport)—Meadow Brook, May 31 and June 2:

M'dow B'k 1st.	7¾	Lakewood	3¼	L 1
M'dow B'k 1st.	11	Rockaway	7¾	L 6

Valentine Cups (1897, won by Rockaway 2d; 1898, won by Philadelphia C. C.; 1899,

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won by Devon)—Devon, Penn., June 4, 5 and 13:

Winners.	Goals.	Losers.	Goals.	¹H.A.	
Philad'a 2d...	11	P. Freebooters	4½	W	3
Devon.....	9½	Lakewood ...	4	E	
Devon.....	16	Philad'a 2d..	15½	L	11

Alden Cups—Devon, Penn., June 7, 8, 9 and 11:

Devon.....	9½	Lakewood ...	7½	E	
Rockaway....	15¾	Philad'a 2d..	4½	L	5
Devon.....	10	Philad'a 1st..	9	L	7
Devon.....	10½	Rockaway ...	8¾	L	7

Philadelphia Country Club Cups—Bala, Penn., June 12, 14 and 16:

Philad'a 1st..	16	P. Freebooters	9	L	5
Rockaway....	9¾	Lakewood ...	4	W	1
Philad'a 1st..	8¾	Rockaway ...	6	E	

Morrell Challenge Cup (1896, won by Rockaway 1st; 1897 and 1898, Philadelphia C. C.; 1899, Devon)—Bala, Penn., June 19, 20, 21 and 23:

Philad'a 1st..	13¾	Lakewood ...	9¾	E	
Rockaway....	20	P. Freeboot's.	11¾	L	5
Philad'a 1st..	16½	Devon	7	W	7
Rockaway....	10	Philad'a 1st..	7	E	

Junior championship, Warren Cup (new, 1900)—Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25 and 27:

Philad'a 1st..	14½	M'dow B'k 2d	3½	—	
Philad'a 1st..	9	Rockaway ...	3¼	—	

Championship, Waldorf-Astoria Trophy (1895, won by Myopia; 1896, Rockaway; 1897 and 1898, Meadow Brook; 1899, Westchester-Newport, by default)—Brooklyn, June 26, 28 and 29 and July 2 and 5:

Dedham.....	9	Myopia	6	—	
Westch'r 1st..	12	Devon	4¾	—	
M'dow Brook.	7	Phila'a 1st...	2½	—	
Dedham.....	5	Meadow B'k..	2¼	—	
Dedham.....	7	Westchester .	6	—	

Blizzard Cups (offered several years; 1899, won by Meadow Brook 2d)—Rockaway, June 30, July 3, 6, 11 and 13:

R'way, jr., C.	4	R'way, jr., B.	3½	W	1
Lakewood....—		Penn. 2d, dflt.—		—	
Staten Island.—		P. F'b't's, dflt.—		—	
Lakewood....	13	Rockaway C...	12	L	8
Rockaway A..	14¼	Staten Island..	8½	L	6

Gould Cup (special)—Rockaway, July 4:

Rockaway....	10¾	Lakewood	3½	W	2

Cedarhurst Cups (offered many years; 1899, won by Devon)—Rockaway, July 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14:

Phila. 1st.....	13½	M'dow B'k 2d..	4½	W	2
W'chester 1st.	15¼	Devon	12	L	6
Rockaway....	—	P. Freebooters	—		
Phila. 1st.....	16¾	W'chester 1st.	11¼	W	13
Phila. 1st.....	13	Rockaway 1st.	6½	E	

'Ladies' Cups (1899, won by Meadow Brook 1st)—Rockaway, July 19:

Westchester...	16¾	Rockaway ...	4½		

(Rockaway team withdrew third period.)

Saratoga Polo Club Cups (new, 1900)—Saratoga, July 23 and 25:

Saratoga.....	9	Philadelphia .	7	W	9
Westchester..	16½	Saratoga	13¼	L	10

Sanford Cups (new, 1900)—Saratoga:

Westchester..	12¼	P. Freebooters.	8	L	3

Rhode Island Cups (1899, won by Dedham 2d)—Point Judith, July 31, August 1 and 3:

Dedham 2d....	10¼	P. Freebooters	9	W	5
Westchester..	11	Point Judith..	3¾	L	3
Westchester..	15¾	Dedham 2d....	10¼	L	1

Special Cups (new, 1900)—Point Judith, August 4:

Point Judith..	12¾	P. Freebooters.	8½	W	4

Narragansett Cups (1899, won by Dedham 1st)—August 6, 7, 8 and 11:

P. Freeb'ters..	12¾	Myopia	10	W	5
Westchester..	12½	Dedham	8	W	2
P. Freeb'ters..	16	Dedham	8	W	2
Westchester..	19	P. Freebooters.	8	W	4

Point Judith Cups (1899, won by Westchester-Newport)—Point Judith, August 13 and 15:

Myopia.....	10	P. Freebooters	6¾	—	
Myopia.....	16	Dedham	6¼	—	

Newport Cups (1899, won by Devon)—Newport, August 18:

Point Judith..	9	Monmouth ..	8	E	

Westchester Polo Club Cups (1899, won by Westchester)—Newport, August 22, 23 and 25:

Myopia.....	—	P. F'b't's, dflt.			
Westchester..	9	Point Judith...	5	W	2
Westchester..	14	Myopia	12	W	9

Westchester Polo Club Special Cups (new, 1900)—Newport, August 27 and 29:

Myopia.....	16	Westchester .	6	—	
Myopia.....	12	Point Judith..	5¾	—	

Myopia Handicap Cups (1899, won by Buffalo)—Hamilton, Mass.:

Point Judith..	20	Myopia 3d....	12¾	²L	11
Dedham 2d....	10	Myopia 2d....	4¾	W	1
Dedham 2d....	8	Point Judith..	7¾	W	2

Myopia Polo Club Cups (1899, won by Westchester)—Hamilton, Mass., September 4, 5 and 8:

Dedham 2d...	17	Myopia 2d...	13¾	L	12
Myopia 1st....	18	Point Judith.	11¼	L	7
Myopia 1st....	12	Dedham 1st..	8¾	L	1

Junior Polo Cups (Hazard) (1899, won by Rockaway 1st)—Rockaway, September 8 and 12:

Blues.....	9	Whites	0	E	
Blues.....	8	Whites	1½	L	1

Karlstein Cups (1899, won by Myopia 2d)—Dedham, Mass., September 13 and 17:

Point Judith..	16	Dedham 2d..	6¾	L	2
Point Judith..	9	Myopia 2d...	7	E	

Dedham Polo Cups (1899, won by Dedham 1st)—Dedham, Mass., September 15 and 19:

Dedham.....	13¾	Point Judith.	11½	L	7
Myopia.....	13	Dedham	10	E	

Buffalo Challenge Cup—Buffalo, N. Y., September 21 and 24:

Buffalo 1st....	6½	Ontwentsia .	6	W	2
Buffalo 2d....	11½	Buffalo 1st...	5	L	3

Chatfield Taylor Cup (new, 1900)—September 28:

Buffalo 1st....	15½	Buffalo 2d...	11¼	L	7

Somerset Polo Cup (1899, won by Staten Island)—Bernardsville, N. J., September 28:

Lakewood....	13½	Somerset	12	L	8

Staten Island Club Cups (1899, won by Rockaway)—West Brighton, October 3:

Rockaway....	12	Staten Island.	11¼	L	5

Lake County Cup—Lake Forest, Ill., October 4 and 6:

Onwentsia 1st.	13	Onwentsia 2d.	10	L	4
Onwentsia 1st.	13	St. Louis....	6	W	1

Onwentsia Challenge Cup—Lake Forest, Ill., October 8 and 11:

Onwentsia 1st.	13	Onwentsia 2d.	6	L	2
Onwentsia 1st.	9	St. Louis....	6	W	1

Lakewood Cups (new, 1900)—Lakewood, October 13 and 16:

Lakewood....	9	P. Freebooters	8¼	W	5
Lakewood....	9½	Rockaway ...	3	E	

Ocean County Cups (new, 1900)—Lakewood, October 15, 18 and 19:

Somerset.....	13¾	Great Neck...	5	L	1
Somerset.....	8½	Westch'ter 2d.	8	E	
Lakewood....	14½	Somerset	10	L	6

¹Handicap allowance. ²Only three periods played.

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BICYCLE RECORDS.

Professional and amateur times in America, with important world's performances.

The following are the best authentic times accomplished in competition and record breaking attempts in America, and the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association has adopted these figures for future guidance. Added thereto are a few of the best world's records, and also several performances of interest not covered by the rules:

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

AGAINST TIME—PACED.

M. Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Nov. 9, 1899, ¼m., 0:20.

J. S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1896, ½m., 0:27⅘.

M. Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Nov. 10, 1899, ½m., 0:41.

W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896, ⅝m., 0:58⅘.

M. Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Aug. 3, 1899, 1m., 1:22⅘.

Stinson, Brookton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1900, 2m., 2:51⅘.

Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900, 2m. 2:51⅘, 3m. 4:18, 4m. 5:44⅘, 5m. 7:11⅘, 6m. 8:37½, 7m. 10:03½, 8m. 11:31, 9m. 12:57½, 10m. 14:25½, 11m. 15:52, 12m. 17:21, 13m. 18:49⅘, 14m. 20:19⅘, 15m. 22:04⅘, 16m. 23:33⅘, 17m. 25:03, 18m. 26:33, 19m. 28:04, 20m. 29:33, 21m. 31:03, 22m. 32:33½, 23m. 34:03⅘, 24m. 35:32⅘, 25m. 37:02½; Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900, 26m. 38:49⅘, 27m. 40:19½, 28m. 41:47⅘, 29m. 43:18⅘, 30m. 44:49, 31m. 46:19, 32m. 47:49⅘, 33m. 49:18⅘, 34m. 50:47⅘, 35m. 52:16½, 36m. 53.47⅘, 37m. 55:16½, 38m. 56:45⅘, 39m. 58:14⅘, 40m. 59:43⅘; one hour, 40 miles 330 yards, American and world's record.

COMPETITION.

A. I. Brown, Decatur, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1894, ¼m., 0:28⅘.

E. C. Bald, Charlotteville, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897, ¼m., 0:38⅘.

P. O'Connor, Minneapolis, Minn., July 10, 1895, ½m., 0:55.

M. Taylor, Manhattan Beach, Sept. 3, 1898, ⅝m., 1:09⅘.

J. Michael, Manhattan Beach, Sept. 25, 1897, ¾m., 1:25.

C. McCarthy, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1899, 1m., 1:34⅘.

Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900, 2m. 3:15⅘, 3m. 4:44, 4m. 6:13½, 5m. 7:42, 6m. 9:10, 7m. 10:39, 8m. 12:08, 9m. 13:36½, 10m. 15:06¼, 11m. 16:36½, 12m. 18:06⅘, 13m. 19:36⅘, 14m. 21:07, 15m. 22:37⅘, 16m. 24:08, 17m. 25:38, 18m. 27:08⅘, 19m. 28:39, 20m. 30:11, 21m. 31:40⅘, 22m. 33:12, 23m. 34:41⅘, 24m. 36:13½, 25m. 37:44, 26m. 39:15⅘, 27m. 40:46½, 28m. 42:17, 29m. 43:47⅘, 30m. 45:18⅘, 31m. 46:51⅘, 32m. 48:24, 33m. 49:55⅘, 34m. 51:28½, 35m. 53:00, 36m. 54:31⅘, 37m. 56:03⅘, 38m. 57:35⅘, 39m. 59:06⅘; one hour, 39 miles 1,045 yards; Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 22, 1900 40m. 1:05:50⅘, 45m. 1:14:00⅘, 50m. 1:22:22⅘.

Pierce, Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1900, 55m., 1:38:51½.

Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1900, 59m. 1:45:53⅘, 60m. 1:47:40, 61m. 1:49:22⅘, 62m. 1:51:01⅘, 63m. 1:52:41, 64m. 1:54:22½, 65m. 1:56:05⅘, 66m. 1:57:50⅘, 67m. 1:59:34⅘.

B. W. Pierce, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 29, 1899, 70m. 2:18:23⅘, 75m. 2:29:13½; Waltham, Mass., July 3–4, 1899, 100m. 3:24:42⅘, 150m. 5:19:23.

HANDICAP RECORDS.

W. Fred Sims, Washington, Aug. 13, 1898, ½m., 0:56⅘; Aug. 15, 1898, ⅝m., 1:18.

Chapman, Salt Lake City, Sept. 15, 1899, ⅝m., 1:29.

H. B. Freeman, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 18, 1900, 1m., 1:57¼.

McFarland, Washington, May 24, 1898, 2m., 4:08⅘; Vailsburg, N. J., Aug. 20, 1899, 5m., 10:48⅘.

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM HANDICAP RECORDS.

Chapman–I. Lawson, Salt Lake City, June 22, 1900, 1m., 1:50.

AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

A. Gardiner, Denver, Col., Dec. 3, 1896, ¼m., 0:26½.

W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896, ½m., 0:34½.

W. Martin, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24, 1898, ½m., 0:55⅘.

W. C. Sanger, Denver, Col., Nov. 16, 1895, ⅝m., 1:14⅘.

W. W. Hamilton, Denver Col., June 18, 1898, 1m., 1:55⅘.

A. B. Hughes, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898, 2m., 4:16.

F. J. Titus, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898, 3m. 6:32⅘, 4m. 8:50, 5m. 11:05½.

W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898, 6m. 13:50½, 7m. 16:10, 8m. 18:31⅘, 9m. 20:50, 10m. 23:09⅘, 11m. 25:31⅘, 12m. 27:55⅘, 13m. 30:17½, 14m. 32:39½, 15m. 35:03, 16m. 37:28, 17m. 39:53⅘, 18m. 42:18⅘, 19m. 44:42⅘, 20m. 47:08⅘, 21m. 49:34⅘, 22m. 52:00⅘, 23m. 54:26⅘, 24m. 56:53⅘, 25m. 59:13⅘; one hour, 25 miles 600 yards.

TANDEM.

COMPETITION.

Nat Butler–Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1897, 1m. 1:46½.

Plummer–White, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11, 1899, 2m. 4:02.

AGAINST TIME—PACED.

Randall–Schefski, Coronado, Cal., April 11, 1896, ¼m. 0:23⅘; April 15, 1896, ½m. 0:31⅘, ½m. 0:47⅘.

Nat Butler–Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., July 4, 1896, ⅝m. 1:11⅘, ¾m. 1:20.

McCarthy–Munroe, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1899, 1m. 1:37⅘; Flower–Church, Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1897, 5m. 9:25⅘, 10m. 19:02⅘.

AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Phillips–Wing, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1896, ¼m. 0:23⅘.

Staver–Winesett, Coronado, Cal., April 11, 1896, ½m. 0:31⅘.

Phillips–Bradis, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1896, ½m. 0:51⅘.

Staver–Winesett, Coronado, Cal., April 15, 1896, ⅝m. 1:12⅘.

Sager–Swanbrough, Denver, Col., Dec. 5, 1896, ¾m. 1:25½.

Swanbrough–Hughes, Denver, Col., Oct. 4, 1897, 1m. 1:51⅘.

Sager–Swanbrough, Denver, Col., April

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9, 1898, 5m. 10:25, 10m. 21:38⅘; April 6, 1898, 15m. 33:33⅘, 20m. 44:53, 25m. 56:11.

Sager–Swanbrough, Denver, Col., one hour, 26 miles 1,292 yards.

TRIPLET.
COMPETITION.

Michael–Stone–Bainbridge, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1898, 1m., 1:46.

AGAINST TIME—PACED.

McDuffee–Church–Flower, Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1897, 1m. 1:41.

AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Fornwalt–Monroe–Johnson, Philadelphia, July 30, 1898, 1m., 1:40⅘.

Kaiser–Miller–Gardiner, Bellair, Fla., March 16, 1898, 5m. 10:34, 10m. 21:07, 15m. 31:50, 20m. 42:36, 25m. 53:26; one hour, 28 miles 75 yards.

QUADRUPLET.
COMPETITION.

Waller – Leonart – Pierce–Scherer, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1897, 1m., 1:50⅘.

Schinneer–Newkirk–Bohman–Bradis, Chicago, Aug. 20, 1898, 1m., 1:40.

QUINTUPLET.
COMPETITION.

Sager – Eckberg – Watts – Swanbrough – Casey, Cambridge, Mass., July 30, 1898, 1m., 1:46⅘.

AGAINST TIME.

Callahan–N. Butler–Pierce–Walsh–Coleman, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1898, 1m., 1:46⅘.

SEXTUPLET.
COMPETITION.

McDuffee – Caldwell – Sullivan – Mayo – Barnaby – Saunders, July 31, 1897, 1m., 1:45⅘.

AGAINST TIME.

Saunders – Pierce – F. Butler – Caldwell–Crooks–Coleman, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1896, 1m., 1:41⅘.

SIX-DAY RECORDS—UNPACED.

B. W. Pierce, San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1898, 1 day, 464 miles 460 yards.

Gimm, San Francisco, Feb. 13, 1898, 2 days, 880 miles 880 yards; Feb. 14, 1898, 3 days, 1,275 miles 440 yards.

Miller, San Francisco, Feb. 15, 1898, 4 days, 1,590 miles 1,100 yards; Feb. 16, 1898, 5 days, 1,921 miles 440 yards; Feb. 17, 1898, 6 days, 2,192 miles.

RECORDS UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

MOTOR TANDEM PACED, WITH WINDSHIELD ATTACHED.

E. A. McDuffee, Garfield Park, Chicago, Nov. 13, 1899, ¼m., 0:18⅘.

M. Taylor, Garfield Park, Chicago, Nov. 16, 1899, ½m. 0:27⅘, ½m. 0:40⅕; Nov. 15, 1899, 1m., 1:19.

LOCOMOTIVE PACED, WITH HOODED PASSENGER COACH.

C. M. Murphy, Long Island Railroad, June 30, 1899, 1m., 0:57⅘.

MOTOR TANDEM PACED, STRAIGHT-AWAY ON PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

C. Stuart Bolting, New-Orleans, March 22, 1900, 1m., 1:12⅘.

AMERICAN HOUR RECORDS.
COMPETITION.

Harry Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900, 1 hour, 39 miles 1,045 yards.

John Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 18, 1900, 2 hours, 67 miles 455 yards.

B. W. Pierce, Waltham, Mass., July 3 and 4, 1899, 3 hours, 89 1–12 miles; 4 hours, 116¼ miles; 5 hours, 142¼ miles; 6 hours, 167 7–9 miles; 7 hours, 192 7–12 miles; 8 hours, 216½ miles; 9 hours, 240 2–9 miles; 10 hours, 264 5–12 miles; 11 hours, 288⅔ miles; 12 hours, 312½ miles.

John Lawson, Los Angeles, Cal., June 10, 1900, 13 hours, 327 miles; 14 hours, 343¾ miles; 15 hours, 371¼ miles; 16 hours, 384½ miles; 17 hours, 400 miles; 18 hours, 416 miles; 19 hours, 432 miles; 20 hours, 450⅞ miles; 21 hours, 466⅝ miles; 22 hours, 485⅛ miles; 23 hours, 507⅝ miles; 24 hours, 528 miles 925 yards.

WORLD'S HOUR RECORDS.
COMPETITION.

Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900, 1 hour, 39 miles 1,045 yards.

Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 13, 1900, 2 hours, 67 miles 455 yards.

Elkes, Berlin, May 29, 1900, 3 hours, 97 miles 932 yards.

Walters, Paris, Sept. 15, 1900, 4 hours, 124 miles 528 yards; 5 hours, 154 miles 685 yards; 6 hours, 183 miles 879 yards; 7 hours, 210 miles 288 yards; 8 hours, 238 miles 1,704 yards; 9 hours, 266 miles 529 yards; 10 hours, 294 miles 301 yards; 11 hours, 321 miles 1,491 yards; 12 hours, 349 miles 1,447 yards; 13 hours, 372 miles 1,535 yards; 14 hours, 398 miles 902 yards; 15 hours, 424 miles 137 yards; 16 hours, 450 miles 606 yards; 17 hours, 472 miles 245 yards; 18 hours, 493 miles 1,291 yards; 19 hours, 514 miles 128 yards; 20 hours, 537 miles 1,038 yards; 21 hours, 561 miles 760 yards; 22 hours, 584 miles 108 yards; 23 hours, 607 miles 1,319 yards; 24 hours, 634 miles 774 yards.

MOTOCYCLE RECORDS.

MOTOR BICYCLE.

Champion, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1900, 1m., 1:26⅘; July 31, 1900, 5m., 7:16⅘.

MOTOR TRICYCLE.

Champion, Chicago, Sept. 25, 1900, 1m. 1:18⅘, 5m. 6:49⅕, 10m. 14:21⅕, 50m. 1:15:57⅘.

Demester, Paris, Oct. 25, 1900; one hour, 44 miles 1,256 yards, world's record.

MOTOR TANDEM, AGAINST TIME.

Crooks–Scherer, New–Bedford, Mass., June 9, 1900, ¼m. 0:19⅘, ½m. 0:40, ¾m. 1:00⅘.

Miller–Judge, Montreal, May 24, 1900, 1m., 1:20⅘.

Duer–Sinclair, Buffalo, July 25, 1900, 5m., 7:08⅕.

MOTOR TANDEM, COMPETITION.

Miller–Judge, Cleveland, Ohio, May 30, 1900, 1m. 1:26⅘, 2m. 2:56⅘.

Crooks–Scherer, Philadelphia, July 4, 1900, 3m. 4:30, 4m. 5:45, 5m. 7:09.

Miller–Judge, Cleveland, May 30, 1900, 6m. 8:52, 7m. 10:21⅘, 8m. 11:51, 9m. 13:22, 10m. 14:50, 11m. 16:23⅘, 12m. 17:56, 13m. 19:27⅘, 14m. 20:27, 15m. 22:22⅘; Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7, 1899, 16m. 24:59⅘, 17m. 26:35⅘, 18m. 27:08⅘, 19m. 29:40, 20m. 31:10⅘; Manhattan Beach, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1899, 21m. 33:25⅕,

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22m. 34:56⅘, 23m. 36:36; Baltimore, Md., Sept. 22, 1899, 24m. 38:11⅘, 25m. 39:46⅕.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

AGAINST TIME—PACED.

R. C. Holzel, Spokane, Wash., Sept. 4, 1899, ¼m., 0:20½; Sept. 26, ½m., 0:29⅘.

Walter Smith, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., June 15, 1900, ½m., 0:45.

George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900, ½m., *0:44⅘.

Walter Smith, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., June 15, 1900, 1m., 1:23.

F. A. Staples, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1899, 2m., 3:26⅘.

Ray Duer, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1897, 3m. 5:53⅕, 4m. 7:52.

J. R. Dubois, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 11, 1899, 5m. 9:00.

John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898, 6m. 11:59, 7m. 13:58⅕; 8m. 16:02⅘; 9m. 18:05, 10m. 20:04⅘; 11m. 22:06, 12m. 24:17, 13m. 26:16, 14m. 28:24⅘, 15m. 30:26⅘, 16m. 32:28⅘, 17m. 34:29, 18m. 36:31, 19m. 38:33, 20m. 40:32.

Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899, 21m. 35:54, 22m. 37:42⅘, 23m. 39:32½, 24m. 41:21⅘, 25m. 43:08⅘, 26m. 44:55½, 27m. 46:43½, 28m. 48:51⅘, 29m. 50:43½, 30m. 52:31⅘, 31m. 54:17½, 32m. 56:04½, 33m. 57:54½, 34m. 59:39⅘, 34m. 100 yds., 1 hour.

*Not yet passed upon.

COMPETITION.

G. F. Royce, Paterson, N. J., July 4, 1894, ¼m., 0:29⅘.

G. H. Collett, Buffalo, N. Y., July 15, 1899, ½m., 0:58⅘.

F. L. Kramer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899, ½m., 0:39⅘; Waterbury, Conn., July 20, 1899, ⅘m., 1:23.

Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899, 1m., 1:49⅘.

George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900, 2m. 3:24⅘, 3m. 4:56, 4m. 6:28, 5m. 7:59⅘.

Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, Sept. 9, 1899, 6m. 10:10⅘, 7m 11:51⅘.

John Lake, Berkeley Oval, July 4, 1900, 8m. 13:08⅘, 9m. 14:51⅘, 10m. 16:36⅘.

Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, Sept. 9, 1899, 11m. 18:31, 12m. 20:00⅘, 13m. 21:49, 14m. 23:29⅘.

E. Ryan, Berkeley Oval, Sept. 9, 1899, 15m. 20:12⅘, 16m. 27:02½.

Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, Sept. 9, 1899, 17m. 28:48⅘, 18m. 30:01⅘, 19m. 32:17⅘, 20m. 34:02⅘.

J. Nelson, Montreal, Can., Aug. 10, 1899, 21m. 39:51, 22m. 41:49⅘, 23m. 43:48, 24m. 45.50, 25m. 47:37, 26m. 49:32, 27m. 51:28, 28m. 53:23, 29m. 55:28⅘, 30m. 57:28⅘, 31m. 59:30, 32m. 1:01:29⅘, 33m. 1:03:23, 34m. 1:05:18⅘, 35m. 1:07:16⅕, 36m. 1:09:18⅘, 37m. 1:11:18½, 38m. 1:13:24, 39m. 1:15:28, 40m. 1:17:31½, 41m. 1:19:44, 42m. 1:21:59⅘, 43m. 1:23:58⅘, 44m. 1:26:04⅘, 45m. 1:28:14⅘, 46m. 1:30:19½, 47m. 1:32:26, 48m. 1:34:24, 49m. 1:36:25⅘, 50m. 1:38:26⅘, 51m. 1:40:25, 52m. 1:53:08½, 58m. 1:55:10½, 59m. 1:57:29⅘, 55m. 1:48:57⅘, 56m. 1:51:21½, 57m. 1:53:08½, 58m. 1:55:10½, 59m. 1:57:20⅘, 60m. 1:59:35⅘, 61m. 2:01:48, 62m. 2:03:57½; 100 kilometres, 2:04:13½; one hour, 31 miles 460 yards; two hours, 50 miles 430 yards.

HANDICAP.

Jos. Saparadowski, New-Haven, Conn., July 17, 1900, ¼m., 0:33.

W. S. Fenn, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3, 1900, ½m., 0:58⅘.

G. H. Collett, Buffalo, N. Y., July 15, 1899, ½m., 0:58⅘.

W. S. Fenn, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20, 1900, ⅘m., 1:20⅘.

G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900, 1m., 2:00⅘.

A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, N. Y., July 3, 1897, 2m., 4:15⅘.

R. A. Carni, Brookside Park, Mass., Sept. 11, 1900, 3m., 7:25.

F. J. Cadwell, Hillsgrove, R. I., Aug. 26, 1900, 5m., 11:30⅘.

TANDEM HANDICAP.

Collett–Wahrenberger, Waterbury, Conn., July 20, 1899, 1m., 1:55.

Hickman–Hunter, Vailsburg, N. J., July 19, 1900, 2m., 4:04⅘.

TRIPLET HANDICAP.

Hausman – Collett – Dickerman, Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 8, 1898, 1m., 1:58⅘.

AGAINST TIME, UNPACED.

A. B. Simons, Deming, N. M., May 26, 1899, ¼m. 0:25⅘, ½m. 0:33⅘.

C. V. Dasey, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898, ½m., 0:58.

J. G. Heil, Denver, Col., July 31, 1897, ⅘m., 1:21⅘.

F. B. Stowe, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1894, ⅘m., 1:37.

W. F. Wahrenberger, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1899, 1m., 2:02⅘.

F. S. Dusenberg, Ottumwa Ia., July 24, 1899, 2m. 4:25, 3m. 6:39⅕.

O. B. Hackenberger, Denver, Col., Dec. 13, 1895, 4m. 9:31⅘, 5m. 11:56⅘.

COMPETITION RECORDS, UNPACED.

G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900, 5 m. 11:31⅘, 10m. 23:31⅘, 15m. 35:32, 20m. 47:39.

W. S. Fenn, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1900, 25m., 1:02:00⅘.

J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899, 30m. 1:13:36, 40m. 1:39:56⅘, 50m. 2:05:00⅘.

W. Torrence, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899, 75m. 3:30:36⅘, 100m. 4:57:24⅘.

G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900, one hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards.

TANDEM RECORDS, COMPETITION.

Kusel–Goodwin, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, July 5, 1899, ¼m., 0:20⅘.

Haggerty–Williams, Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1896, ½m., 0:34⅘.

Davisworth–Mitchell, Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1896, ½m. 0:56, ⅘m. 1:17.

Hausman–Rutz, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899, 1m. 1:52⅘; Vailsburg, N. J., July 30, 1899, 2m. 4:06.

TANDEM RECORDS, AGAINST TIME.

Kramer–Schrieber, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899, ¼m., 0:28⅘.

Finn–De Temple, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1897, ½m., 0:34⅘.

Casey–Eckberg, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1897, ½m., 0:51⅘.

Haggerty–Williams, Waltham, Mass., Oct. 27, 1894, ⅘m. 1:13⅘, ⅘m. 1:25.

Kusel–Goodwin, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1899, 1m. 1:47⅘, 2m. 3:54⅘, 3m. 5:59⅘, 4m. 8:04⅘, 5m. 10:07⅘.

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TRIPLET RECORDS, AGAINST TIME.

Conner – Russell – Holland, Waterbury, Conn., June 22, 1898, 1m., 1:54⅘.

GASOLENE QUADRICYCLES.

TRACK RECORDS.

C. J. Field, Guttenburg, N. J., September, 18, 1900, 1m. 2:35, 2m. 4:46, 3m. 7:00⅘, 4m. 9:15⅘, 5m. 11:40⅘.

GASOLENE TRICYCLES.

Albert Champion, Chicago, September 18, 1900, 1m. 1:28⅕, 2m. 2:55⅘, 3m. 4:25⅕.

K. A. Skinner, Chicago, September 18, 1900, 4m. 5:57⅘, 5m. 7:32⅘, 7m. 11:14, 8m. 12:50⅕.

C. W. Wridgway, Chicago, September 21, 1900, 9m. 15:19.

K. A. Skinner, Chicago, September 21, 1900, 10m. 15:48.

Albert Champion, Chicago, September 19, 1900, 15m. 24:47.

K. A. Skinner said to have ridden an intermediate mile, Chicago, September 18, 1900, in 1:06.

ROAD RECORDS.

C. H. Tangaman, Springfield–Babylon, Long Island, independent run during Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 25 miles.

C. H. Tangaman, independent run during Automobile Club of America road race, Springfield–Babylon–Springfield, Long Island, April 14, 1900, 50 miles.

MOTOR VEHICLE RECORDS.

Four automobile track race meets of moment were run in this country in 1900 —Newport, R. I., Sept. 6; Chicago, Sept. 18-22; Guttenburg, N. J., Sept. 18, and Trenton, N. J., Sept. 22. At these meets American automobile, motor tricycle and motor quadricycle track records were established. The accompanying compilation was made from the racing reports of these meets. In some of the reports intermediate times were not given, so that the records quoted are based entirely on figures given out by the timers. These are complete for Trenton and Guttenburg, but incomplete for Chicago. Few, if any, of the figures, however, would require change.

The one great road race of 1900 was that of the Automobile Club of America for 50 miles, from Springfield to Babylon to Springfield, Long Island, April 14, 1900. Official times were taken at Babylon, thus establishing twenty-five mile records.

GASOLENE VEHICLES.

TRACK RECORDS.

A. C. Bostwick, Guttenburg track, N. J., Aug. 18, 1900, 1m. 1:43⅗, 2m. 3:12, 3m. 4:43⅗, 4m. 6:13⅗, 5m. 7:43⅗, 6m. 9:15⅘, 7m. 10:44⅘, 8m. 12:12⅗, 9m. 13:41⅗, *10m. 15:08⅘.

A. T. Winton, Chicago, Sept. 21, 1900, 20m. 30:31⅕; Sept. 22, 1900, 50m. 1:17:50.

*This mile made in 1:27⅘, American competition record.

ROAD RECORDS.

Alex. Fischer, Springfield–Babylon, Long Island, Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 25m. 1:06:42.

Alex. Fischer, Springfield – Babylon–Springfield, Long Island, Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 50m. 2:30:01.

A. T. Winton, Cleveland to New-York, Nov. 1-4, 1900, 700m. 3 days 20 minutes. Actual running time 38½ hours.

STEAM VEHICLES.

TRACK RECORDS.

T. Griffin, Chicago, Sept. 18, 1900, 1m. 1:39.

W. L. Hibbard, Guttenburg, N. J., Sept. 18, 1900, 2m. 4:16⅘, 3m. 6:46.

S. T. Davis, jr., Trenton, N. J., Sept. 24, 1900, 4m. 9:08; Newport, R. I., Sept. 6, 1900, 5m. 10:45½; Trenton, N. J., Sept. 24, 1900, 7m. 14:46, 8m. 16:47, 9m. 18:45, 10m. 20:49.

In an exhibition mile at Chicago, Sept. 18, 1900, T. Griffin was reported to have ridden a mile in 1:06, but this is said not to be claimed and is not credited.

ROAD RECORDS.

S. T. Davis, jr., Springfield–Babylon, Long Island, Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 25m. 58:13. This is the American road record for automobiles.

S. T. Davis, jr., Springfield–Babylon–Springfield, Long Island, Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 50m. 2:18:27.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

TRACK RECORDS.

A. L. Riker, Guttenburg, N. J., Aug. 18, 1900, 1m. 1:46; Newport, R. I., Sept. 6, 1900, 5m. 10:44.

ROAD RECORDS.

A. L. Riker, Springfield–Babylon, Long Island, Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 25m. 1:00:36.

A. L. Riker, Springfield–Babylon, Long Island, Automobile Club of America road race, April 14, 1900, 50m. 2:03:30. This is best American road record for all classes of automobiles.

TRAP SHOOTING.

March 15—John Fanning, San Francisco, at Madison Square Garden, New-York, broke 175 targets straight, establishing a new record in a continuous match.

April 2-7—Annual tournament of Interstate Association, Interstate Park, Long Island; Grand American Handicap, live birds. Won by H. D. Bates, St. Thomas, Ont.; score, 39 straight kills.

June 14—Rolla O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, won Grand American Handicap, targets; score, 91 out of 100.

October 18—Thomas Morfey, Queens, Long Island, at Interstate Park, made new world's record using one barrel; score, 79 out of 100 birds.

BILLIARDS.

BEST PERFORMANCES ON RECORD.

"Straight rail" billiards (with three balls)—Highest run made in match play (on 5x10 table), 1,531 points, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, 1880. Highest average for match play, 333⅓, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1879.

Cushion carroms—Highest run made in tournament play, 85 points, by Frank C.

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Ives, at Boston, 1896. Highest average for tournament play, 10 (for 200 points), by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1887.

Fourteen-inch balkline — Highest run with "anchor nurse" allowed, 566 points, by Jacob Schaefer, at New-York, 1893. Highest run with "anchor nurse" barred, 350 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Chicago, 1894. Highest average with "anchor nurse" allowed, 100, by Jacob Schaefer, at New-York, 1893, and by Frank C. Ives at Chicago, 1894. Highest average with "anchor nurse" barred, 63 2-10, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1894.

Highest amateur record run for tournament games by Class A players, 139 points, by W. C. McCreery, at New-York, 1899. Highest amateur run by Class B players, 97 points, by J. Byron Stark, at New-York, 1898. Highest amateur average for tournament games by Class A players, 14 22-27, by W. C. McCreery, at New-York, 1900. Highest amateur average by Class B players, 11 3-27, by J. De M. Smith, at New-York, 1899.

Eighteen-inch balkline—Highest run for tournament play (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 290 points, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1896. Highest run with "anchor nurse" barred, 140 points, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1897. Highest average for tournament games (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 50, by Frank C. Ives, at New-York, 1896. Highest average for tournament games with "anchor nurse" barred, 40, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1898.

THE SEASON OF 1900.

No matches between leading professional billiard players were played in 1900.

The amateur championship was held in two sections, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, the players being divided into two classes, A and B (junior). The tournament for the Class B championship was held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in New-York, December 4 to 17. Results:

Player.	Home.	WL.	HR.	GrAv.
C. A. Threshie,	Boston...	5 0	74	7.65
J. DeMun Smith,	St. Louis.	4 1	72	6.19
W. W. Kellogg,	Chicago..	3 2	49	5.58
J. A. Hendrick,	New-H'ven	2 3	52	4.98
A. G. Cutler,	Boston.....	1 4	74	5.42
G. E. Hevner,	Philadel'a.	0 5	36	3.67

Class A Championship—Knickerbocker Athletic Club, February 5 to 16. Won by Wilson P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Player.	Home.	W.	L.	H.R.	Gr.Av.
W. P. Foss,	Haverstraw..	5	0	115	10.64
W. C. McCreery,	St. Louis.	4	1	68	9.34
J. DeMun Smith,	St. Louis.	3	2	54	7.64
Charles Threshie,	Boston..	2	3	79	8.18
Dr. L. L. Mial,	New-York.	1	4	80	6.32
C. F. Conklin,	Chicago...	0	5	44	5.67

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Hanover Club, Brooklyn, March 12 to 18. Results:

Player.	Club.	W.	L.	H.R.	Gr.Av.
F. Poggenb'g,	Lied'kranz.	3	0	49	7.20
F. A. Keeney,	Crescent...	2	1	52	6.56
A. Townsend,	St. Jos. Ly.	1	2	33	5.51
J. B. Stark,	Knick. A. C.	0	3	64	6.56

CONTINUOUS POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.—Daly's Academy, New-York, April 19, 20 and 21. Alfredo De Oro, New-York, and Jerome R. Keogh, Scranton, Penn. De Oro won easily. Scores: 200 the first night, 207 the second and 193 the third; total, 600 balls, against 481 for Keogh.

CANOEING.

The annual meeting and encampment of the American Canoe Association was held at Big Island, Lake Rosseau, near Windermere, Ont., August 3 to 17, 1900. The results of the principal races follow:

Double paddling, single blades—F. C. Bloomfield, Ontario, and E. J. Minnett, Cleveland, Ohio. Time, half mile—3:48¾.

Record sailing—G. W. McTaggart, New-York. Time, four and one-half miles—6:40.

Combination race, open canoes, paddling, one and one-half miles to windward and return by sail—F. C. Bloomfield, Ontario. Time, three miles—13:02.

War canoes, association championship—Toronto C. C. crew.

Paddling, double blades—G. W. McTaggart, New-York. Time, half mile—4:43.

Relay race, open canoes, single blades—Toronto C. C. crew. Time, one and one-half miles, three relays—15:56.

Association championship paddling—R. R. Woods, Toronto. Time, one mile straightaway—8:57.

Single paddling, single blades—E. J. Minnett, Cleveland, Ohio. Time, half mile—4:10.

Association championship sailing—C. E. Archibald, Royal Canadian Y. C. Time, nine miles—1:52:21.

Women's paddling race—Miss Jessie Ames, Lowell, Mass.

Atlantic Division cup sailing race—P. C. Moore, New-York, in canoe Dolphin. Time, four and one-half miles—1:00:00.

Atlantic Division, paddling—G. W. McTaggart, New-York. Time, four and one-half miles—1:37:04.

EASTERN DIVISION MEET.

The Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association held its annual encampment and meet on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., June 18 and following days. The results of the principal races follow:

War canoes—Wawbewawa C. C. crew. Time, one mile—6:45. A new record.

Paddling, single blades—H. C. French, Woburn C. C. Time, half mile—5:16.

Four men canoes, single blades—Wawbewawa C. C. crew. Time, half mile—3:48½.

Tandem paddling, single blades—Wawbewawa C. C. crew. Time, half mile—4:12½.

Four men paddling, double blades—Wawbewawa C. C. crew. Time, half mile—3:40. A new record.

Standing paddling race—H. C. French, Quinniboquin C. C. Time, one-quarter mile—2:06.

Tandem paddling, double blades—Dimick and Fowle, Inniton C. C. Time, quarter mile—1:30.

Relay paddling race—Wawbewawa C. C. team. Time, half mile—6:28.

Single paddling, double blades—J. Adams, Wawbewawa C. C. Time, one and one half miles—12:38.

Man overboard race—Quinniboquin C. C. crew. Time—2:25.

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YACHT RACING.

No America's Cup contests in 1900. Four new one design 70-footers held the largest share of the public interest, in which the 70-foot schooners came next, the Amorita finishing seven times first out of seven starts, though disqualified once. The Hester, the Isolde and the Astrild were newly imported English cutters, and sailed in the 60-foot cutter class. In the 51-foot class the new Altair, the Shark, the Hussar II and the Sistae met the former victor, the Syce, which, however, took seven firsts out of seventeen starts. In the 43s the Myra took twelve firsts out of thirteen starts. The 21-foot raceabouts, the Scamp, the Raider, the Snapper, the Colleen and the Sis, beat last year's victors, and many other classes produced new racers. August Belmont's 70, the Mineola, won in the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, June 14; elapsed times, the Mineola, 6:21:09; the Rainbow, 6:22:22. In a match race with the Vigilant at Larchmont, June 16, the Mineola won. New-York Y. C. races for Glen Cove cups—Tuesday, June 19, elapsed times, the Mineola, 4:33:00; the Rainbow, 4:44:42. Seawanhaka three day series—Thursday, June 21, elapsed times, the Mineola, 3:10:14; the Virginia (W. K. Vanderbilt, jr.), 3:12:33; the Rainbow (Cornelius Vanderbilt), 3:17:02. June 22, the Mineola, 2:49:39; the Virginia, 2:52:47; the Rainbow, 2:54:12. June 23, the Mineola, 4:06:33; the Virginia, 4:27:28. Larchmont, July 4, corrected times, the Mineola, 5:15:20; the Astrild, 6:05:14. New-York Y. C. two day Newport racing, July 13; elapsed times, the Yankee, 4:38:49; the Virginia, 4:41:17; the Mineola, 4:47:19; the Rainbow, 4:52:17. July 14, the Yankee, 4:40:58; the Virginia, 4:44:48; the Rainbow, 4:47:35; the Mineola, 4:47:40. New-York Y. C. cruise races—August 6, Glen Cove to Huntington, 21 miles; elapsed times, the Rainbow, 3:29:08; the Mineola, 3:32:57; the Yankee, 3:55:15. August 7, Huntington to New-Haven; order of finish, the Mineola, the Rainbow, the Yankee. August 8, New-Haven to New-London—The Virginia, 6:02:40; the Mineola, 6:28:21; the Rainbow, 6:33:18; the Yankee, 7:49:25. August 9, New-London to Newport—Finish times, the Rainbow, 5:26:12; the Mineola, 6:15:52; the Yankee, 7:46:39; the Virginia, 7:51:17. August 10—Newport to Cottage City—The Mineola beat the Rainbow six seconds, the leader, the Virginia, being disqualified. August 11, Cottage City to Newport—The Mineola won three cups, the H. F. Lippitt, the Edward M. Brown and the Club cups; elapsed times, 37 miles to windward, the Mineola, 4:42:01; the Yankee, 4:47:02; the Virginia, 4:50:56; the Rainbow, 4:53:29. August 13, Astor cups, off Newport, 38 miles, fresh; $1,000 cup for schooners—Corrected times, the Corona, 5:02:29; the Quissetta, 5:13:43. Cutter $500 cup; corrected times, the Mineola, 4:50:52; the Rainbow, 4:51:37; the Yankee, 4:52:40; the Virginia, 4:56:29. The Newport Association $1,000 cup was awarded after the series racing to the Yankee, after protests of both leaders. Commodore Postley's $500 cup, Larchmont, September 8—Elapsed times, the Yankee, 4:37:57; the Mineola, 4:45:50; the Rainbow, 4:49:18. Sir Thomas Lipton's $1,000 cup, September 13, off Sandy Hook, 30 miles—Elapsed times, the Rainbow, 5:26:13; the Mineola, 5:29:35; the Virginia, 5:31:03; the Yankee, 5:31:14. Atlantic Yacht Club Cup, September 15—Elapsed times, the Rainbow, 2:55:09; the Mineola, 2:56:00. Seawanhaka Cup, September 21—The Rainbow, 3.51:52; the Mineola, 3:57:13. Cornelius Vanderbilt then refused all prizes won by the Rainbow, owing to mistake as to racing rule. The Rainbow disqualified as to all her victories.

WINNERS IN NEW-YORK REGATTAS, 1900.

May 19—Huguenot Y. C.: Spindrift (raceabout), Crony.
May 26—New-Rochelle Y. C.: Eurybia, I. O., Escape, Rochelle.
May 30—Indian Harbor Y. C.: Colleen.
May 30—Atlantic Y. C.: Minnetonka, Mira.
June 2—Knickerbocker Y. C.: Mira, Eurybia, Oiseau, Sakana, Colleen, Dot, Win or Lose; second prizes, Alerion, Scamp, Frolic.
June 9—Manhasset Bay Y. C.: Albicore, Hera, Oiseau, Dot, Scamp, Win or Lose, Edwina III, Ox, Mongoose, Captain, Sakana, Lassie, Rudder; second prize, Colleen.
June 11—Brooklyn Y. C.: Cleota, Qui Vive, Minnetonka, Squaw, Kangaroo, Ilikato, Ondawa, Rowena.
June 13—Atlantic Y. C.: Quissetta (Amorita disqualified), Swannanoa, Syce, Uvira, Mira, Snapper.
June 14—New-York Y. C.: Amorita, Mineola, Syce, Athlon, Mira, Latona, Hera. Bennett Cup for sloops, Wasp; for schooners, Amorita.
June 17—Larchmont Y. C.: Sachem, Amorita, Mineola, Queen Mab, Syce, Lotowana, Mira, Albicore, Sakana, O Shima San, Hera, Oiseau, Sis, Rochelle, Ox, Sora, Windora, Win or Lose, Kildare.
June 19—New-York Y. C.: Amorita, Katrina, Mineola, Athlon, Syce, Vigilant, Sayonara, Syce, Wawa.
June 21—Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. (three day series): Mineola, Amorita, O Shima San, Hera, Alerion, Windora, Sis, Thelga.
June 22—Second day: Amorita, Vigilant, Mineola, Queen Mab, Albicore, Wawa, Rochelle, Win or Lose, Sis, Bouncer, Kildare.
June 23—Third day: Mineola, Amorita, Latona, Syce, Penguin, Mirth II, Albion, Sakana, Veda, Oiseau, Windora, Rochelle, Colleen, Queen Mab, Ox, Mongoose, Bee and Nora.
June 30—New-Rochelle Y. C.: Awa, Fleetwing, Albicore, Escape, Alerion, Thelga, Rochelle, Ox, Nora, Scamp, Dot, Mongoose.
July 4—Larchmont Y. C.: Sachem, Latona, Wayward, Mineola, Sayonara, Syce, Lotowana, Mira, Veda, Escape, Oiseau, Rochelle (Celia, second prize), Persimmon (Colleen, second prize), Kenosha, Ox, Nora, Mongoose, Kazaza, John Dory.

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WINNERS IN NEW-YORK REGATTAS. 1900—Continued.

July 7—Riverside Y. C.: Hussar II, Mira, Albicore, Countess, Oiseau, Dot, Persimmon, Rochelle, Uarda, Cicada, Kingfisher.
July 21—Larchmont Y. C.: Altair (Syce, second prize), Lotowana, Mira, Countess (Veda, second), Andax, Alerion, Rochelle, Persimmon (Spindrift, second; Raider, third), Cicada (Rod, second), Sora (Moya, second; Palm, third), Dot, Mongoose (Vagabond, second), Kazaza, Sneeke, Rudder.
July 23—Larchmont Y. C.: Uncas, Altair, Mistral, Persimmon.
July 25—Larchmont Y. C.: Katrina, Altair, Astrild, Hebe, Veda, Andax, Oiseau (Empronzi, second), Rochelle, Sis, Mistral, Ox, Palm, Windora, Mongoose, Kazaza, Barnacle.
July 27—Larchmont Y. C.: Syce, Veda, Albicore, Persimmon, Bobs, Departure.
July 28—Larchmont Y. C.: Katrina, Altair, Hebe, Veda, Andax, Alerion, Adelaide, Scamp, Mistral, Cicada, Nike, Dot, Qui Vive, Kildare, Bouncer, Rudder.
August 6—New-York Y. C.: Quissetta, Rainbow, Syce.
August 7—New-York Y. C.: Mineola, Hester, Wasp, Syce, Hebe, Countess, Corona, Quissetta, Indra, Hildegarde; second prizes: Sayonara, Shark, Effort, Latona, Windward.
August 8—New-York Y. C.: Wayward, Quissetta, Corona, Virginia, Astrild, Wasp, Shark, Albicore, Countess.
August 9—New-York Y. C.: Rainbow, Quissetta, Syce.
August 10—New-York Y. C.: Hester, Sayonara, Shark, Klowa, Constellation, Corona, Quissetta, Wayward, Mineola.
August 11—New-York Y. C.: Hester, Wasp, Snark, Effort, Constellation, Corona, Quissetta, Indra, Mineola (three cups).
August 13—New-York Y. C. (Astor cups): Corona, Mineloa.
August 18—Huntington Y. C.: Windora.
August 18—Huguenot Y. C.: Eurybia, Possum, Alerion, Rochelle, Sis, Thelga, Alcedo, Amomo, Win or Lose, Rod, Mongoose, Spindrift (cat), Marion, Bronco, Sora (Nike, second), Sneeke, Dud, Anoatok.
September 1—Indian Harbor Y. C.: Katrina, Wayward, Escape, Alerion, Vagabond, Rochelle, Robin Hood, Sis, Ox, Mongoose, Moya, Wee Wynn.
September 1—Larchmont Y. C.: Isolde, Altair, Albicore, Countess, Sandpiper.
September 3—Larchmont Y. C.: Atlantic, Wayward (with Lotowana), Isolde, Altair, Albicore, Anoatok, Escape, Empronzi, Rochelle, Colleen, Senta, Rod, Sandpiper, Dud, Louise, Mongoose, Kazaza, Bouncer, Mibabe.
September 6—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.: Sis.
September 7—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.: Scamp.
September 8—Larchmont Y. C.: Yankee, Quissetta, Astrild, Altair, Veda.
September 8—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.
September 15—Atlantic Y. C.: Isolde, Mira, Akista, Rhuhama, Ojibway, Wraith, Pebble, Rainbow (Mineola, second).
September 21—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.: Rainbow (Mineola, second). All Rainbow's trophies subsequently declined by owner.
September 22—Riverside Y. C.: Altair, Vorant II, Empronzi, Windora, Sis, Rochelle, Vagabond.
September 26—Indian Harbor Y. C.: Jolly Roger (with Scamp).
September 27—Riverside Y. C.: Jolly Roger (with Raider), Jolly Roger (with Sis).
September 29—Riverside Y. C.: Jolly Roger (with Raider).

RECORD OF GOELET CUP RACES AND FOR ASTOR CUPS.

Schooner cups, $1,000 each; for cutters, $500.

Date.	Yacht.	Owners.	Course.	Winner's time. H. M. S.	Second boat.	Won by. H.M.S.
Aug. 8, 1882..	Sch. Montauk	Samuel R. Platt	Newport to Block Island and back, about 40 miles.	5:35:39	Halcyon (sch.)	0:11:59
	Cut. Fanny	Prince & Whitely		6:08:35	Cut. Oriva	0:01:49
Aug. 6, 1883..	Sch. Montauk	S. R. Platt	Brenton's Reef to Sow and Pigs Lightship and back.	3:52:52	Sch. Fortuna	0:05:18
	Sl. Gracie	Joseph Earle		———	Sl. Mischief	0:09:20
Aug. 8, 1884..	Sch. Grayling	L. A. Fish	Brenton's Reef to Block Island, West Island and back to start, 46 miles.	11:48:44	Sch. Varuna	1:31:50
	Cut. Bedouin	Archibald Rogers		19:16:40	Cut. Ileen	0:07:17
Aug. 3, 1885..	Sch. Fortuna	Henry S. Hovey	Same as 1884	5:45:56	Sch. Montauk	0:02:38
	Sl. Puritan	Malcolm J. Forbes		5:22:30	Sl. Priscilla	0:11:40

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Aug. 7, 1886..	Sch. Grayling Sl. Mayflower	L. A. Fish C. J. Paine	Sow and Pigs course	4:42:32 4:31:44	Sch. Montauk Sl. Puritan	0:07:17 0:04:41
Aug. 5, 1887..	Sch. Sachem Sl. Volunteer	Metcalf & Owen C. J. Paine	From Brenton's Reef to Sow and Pigs, Hen and Chickens and back, 38 m.	5:16:18	Sch. Iroquois	0:06:04
Aug. 10, 1888..	Sch. Sachem Sl. Volunteer	Metcalf & Owen C. J. Paine	Same as 1887	4:54:02 8:27:48	Sl. Mayflower Sch. Grayling	0:08:39 0:02:29
Aug. 9, 1889..	Sch. Sea Fox Sl. Titania	A. Cass Canfield C. O. Iselin	Brenton's Reef, Block Island, West Island and back, 37 miles	8:20:37 4:55:26 4:58:50	Sl. Katrina Sch. Grayling Sl. Katrina	0:12:02 0:05:57 0:02:19
Aug. 1, 1890..	Sch. Merlin Sl. Volunteer	W. H. Forbes C. J. Paine	Brenton's Reef, Vineyard Sound and Hen and Chickens Lightship and back, 39 miles	—— 4:55:49	Sch. Mayflower Sl. Puritan	—— 0:31:13
Aug. 7, 1891..	Sch. Volunteer Cut. Gloriana	C. J. Paine E. D. Morgan	Brenton's Reef, Block Island, West Island and back, 37 miles	5:30:09 5:44:02	Sch. Iroquois Sl. Sayonara	0:00:22 0:23:53
Aug. 5, 1892..	Sch. Merlin Cut. Harpoon	W. H. Forbes Geo. C. Adams	No. 4. Same as 1891	6:15:07 5:47:15	Sch. Marguerite Cut. Wasp	0:02:24 0:03:58
Aug. 11, 1893..	Sch. Lasca Sl. Colonia	John E. Brooks Archibald Rogers et al	Same as 1890	17:29:53 13:51:19	Sch. Alcæa Vigilant	0:18:35 0:09:12
Aug. 10, 1894..	Sch. Emerald Cut. Navahoe	J. R. Maxwell R. P. Carroll	Block Island course	4:34:32 4:17:50	Marguerite Queen Mab	0:14:13 0:15:07
Aug. 2, 1895..	Sch. Emerald Cut. Vigilant	J. R. Maxwell Geo. J. Gould	Block Island course	5:33:01 5:01:52	Sch. Merlin Cut. Jubilee	0:01:37 0:09:56
Aug. 7, 1896..	Colonia Queen Mab	C. A. Postley N. L. Francis	Block Island course	5:04:49 5:28:00	Amorita Wasp	0:12:39 0:02:11
Aug. 5, 1897..	Schooner class did not fill. Navahoe	R. P. Carroll	Block Island course	4:18:05	Vigilant	0:04:21
1898	No races on account of Spanish-American War.					
Cups presented by Colonel John J. Astor—Same values as above.						
Aug. 14, 1899..	Amorita Columbia	W. G. Brokaw J. P. Morgan et al	Block Island course	5:01:53 4:58:19	Quissetta Defender	0:01:07 0:13:07
Aug. 13, 1900..	Corona Mineola	L. C. Ledyard August Belmont	Same as 1890	5:02:29 4:50:52	Quissetta Rainbow	0:11:13 0:00:45

RECORD OF RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	Yacht.	Owners.	Tonnage.	Course.	Allows.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851..	America Aurora	G. L. Schuyler T. Le Merchant	170. 47.	From Cowes around Isle of Wight (Aurora second).	— —	10:37:00 10:55:00	10:37:00 10:55:00
Aug. 8, 1870..	Magic Cambria	Franklin Osgood J. Ashbury	97.2 227.6	N. Y. Y. C. Course (Cambria finished tenth in the fleet).	— —	4:07:54 4:34:57	3:58:26.2 4:37:38.9
Oct. 16, 1871..	Columbia Livonia	Franklin Osgood J. Ashbury	220. 280.	From Owl's Head through the Narrows round Sandy Hook Lightship and back, N. Y. Y. C. Course.	— —	6:17:42 6:43:00	6:19:41 6:46:45
Oct. 18, 1871..	Columbia Livonia	Franklin Osgood J. Ashbury	220. 280.	20 miles to windw'd off Sandy Hook Lightship and back.	— —	3:01:33½ 3:06:49½	3:07:41¾ 3:18:15½

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Date.	Yacht.	Owners.	Tonnage.	Course.	Allows.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Oct. 19, 1871..	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	3:53:05	4:02:25
	Columbia	Franklin Osgood	220.		—	4:12:38	4:17:35
	Sappho	W. P. Douglas	310.	20 miles to windw'd off Sandy Hook Lightship and return.	—	5:33:24	5:36:02
Oct. 21, 1871..	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.		—	6:04:38	6:09:28
	Sappho	W. P. Douglas	310.	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	4:38:05	4:46:17
Oct. 23, 1871..	Livonia	J. Ashbury	280.		—	5:04:41	5:11:44
	Madeleine	J. S. Dickerson	151.49	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	5:24:55	5:23:54
Aug. 11, 1876..	Countess of Dufferin.	Major C. Gifford	138.20		—	5:34:53	5:34:53
	Madeleine	J. S. Dickerson	151.49	20 miles to windw'd off Sandy Hook Lightship and return.	—	7:19:47	7:18:46
Aug. 12, 1876..	Countess of Dufferin.	Major C. Gifford	138.20		—	7:46:00	7:46:00
	Mischief	J. R. Busk	79.27	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	4:17:09	4:17:09
Nov. 9, 1881..	Atalanta	Alex. Cuthbert	84.		—	4:48:24½	4:45:29¼
	Mischief	J. R. Busk	79.27	16 miles to leew'd from Buoy 5 off Sandy Hook and return.	—	4:54:53	4:54:53
Nov. 10, 1881..	Atalanta	Alex. Cuthbert	84.		—	5:36:52	5:33:47
	Puritan	J. Malcolm Forbes	140.	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	6:06:05	6:06:05
Sept. 14, 1885.	Genesta	Sir R. Sutton, Bart	*80.		0:28	6:22:52	6:22:24
	Puritan	J. Malcolm Forbes	140.	20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook Lightship and return.	—	5:03:14	5:03:14
Sept. 16, 1885.	Genesta	Sir R. Sutton, Bart	*80.		0:38	5:05:20	5:04:52
	Mayflower	General C. J. Paine	171.74	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	5:26:41	5:26:41
Sept. 9, 1886..	Galatea	Lieut. Henn, R. N.	171.14		0:38	5:39:21	5:38:43
	Mayflower	General C. J. Paine	171.74	20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook Lightship and return.	—	6:49:00	6:49:00
Sept. 11, 1886.	Galatea	Lieut. Henn, R. N.	171.14		0:39	7:18:48	7:18:09
	Volunteer	General C. J. Paine	209.08	N. Y. Y. C. Course	—	4:53:18	4:53:18
Sept. 27, 1887.	Thistle	James Bell	253.94		0:05	5:12:46¾	5:12:41¾
	Volunteer	General C. J. Paine	209.08	20 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	—	5:42:56¼	5:42:56¼
Sept. 30, 1887.	Thistle	James Bell	253.94		0:06	5:54:51	5:54:45
			Sailing length.				
	Vigilant	E. D. Morgan et al	96.78	15 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	—	4:05:47	4:05:47
Oct. 7, 1893...	Valkyrie II.	Lord Dunraven	93.11		1:48	4:13:23	4:11:35
	Vigilant	E. D. Morgan et al	96.78	N. Y. Y. C. Course—Equilateral triangle—30 miles.	—	3:25:01	3:25:01
Oct. 9, 1893...	Valkyrie II.	Lord Dunraven	93.11		1:48	3:37:24	3:35:36
	Vigilant	E. D. Morgan et al	96.78	15 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	—	3:24:39	3:24:39
Oct. 13, 1893..	Valkyrie II.	Lord Dunraven	*93.57		1:33	3:26:52	3:25:19
	Defender	W. K. Vanderbilt et al.	100.36	15 miles to windw'd off Scotland Lightship and return.	0:29	5:00:24	4:59:55
Sept. 7, 1895..	Valkyrie III.	Lord Dunraven	101.49		—	5:08:44	5:08:44
	Defender	W. K. Vanderbilt et al.	100.36	N. Y. Y. C. Course—Equilateral triangle—30 miles.	0:29	3:56:25	3:55:56
Sept. 10, 1895.	Valkyrie III.	Lord Dunraven	101.49		—	†3:55:09	3:55:09
	Defender	W. K. Vanderbilt et al.	100.36	15 m. to windw'd and return from Sandy Hook Lightship.	0:29	4:44:12	4:43:43
Sept. 12, 1895.	Valkyrie III.	Lord Dunraven	101.49		—	‡	‡
	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al	102.135	15 m. E.S.E. from Sandy H'k Lightship and return—30 m.	—	4:53:53	4:53:53
Oct. 16, 1899..	Shamrock	Sir Thomas Lipton	101.092		0:06	5:04:07	5:04:01
	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al	102.135	10 m. triangular from Sandy Hook Lightship—30 miles.	—	3:37:00	———
Oct. 17, 1899..	Shamrock	Sir Thomas Lipton	101.092		0:06	¶	¶
	Columbia	J. P. Morgan et al	102.135	15 m. S. by W. from Sandy H'k L'p and return—30 m.	0:16	3:38:25	3:38:09
Oct. 20, 1899..	Shamrock	Sir Thomas Lipton	*102.565		—	3:44:43	3:44:43

*Remeasured. †Disqualified for fouling Defender. ‡Withdrew on crossing the line. ¶Carried away topmast and withdrew.

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ROWING.

Varsity race, Cambridge–Oxford, Putney, England, March 31—Won by Cambridge. Time—18:47.

'Varsity race, Yale–Harvard, New-London, Conn., June 28—Won by Yale. Time—21:12⅘. Freshman race—Won by Harvard. Time—12:01. Four-oared shell race—Won by Harvard. Time—13:22.

'Varsity race, Pennsylvania–Wisconsin–Cornell–Columbia–Georgetown, Poughkeepsie, June 30—Won by Pennsylvania; Wisconsin, second; Cornell, third. Time—19:44⅘. Freshman race, Wisconsin–Pennsylvania–Cornell–Columbia—Won by Wisconsin; Pennsylvania, second. Time—9:45⅘.

Annual regatta, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Harlem River, New-York, July 19, 20 and 21: July 19—International four-oared shells—Wachusett B. C., Worcester, Mass. Time—7:36⅘ (best record for 1½ miles straightaway). Pair-oared shells—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia (Henry De Baecke, bow; John Exley, stroke). Time—9:23½ (best record, 8:54). Senior eight-oared shells—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—9:01¼ (best record, tidewater, 7:46⅘). July 20—Paris single sculls (1 mile 153 yards)—E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett B. C., Worcester, Mass. Time—6:13½. Senior four-oared shells—Detroit B. C., Detroit, Mich. Time—9:18 (best record, tidewater, 7:50). Intermediate eight-oared shells—Dauntless B. C., New-York. Time—10:02 (best record, tidewater, 7:39½). July 21—Paris four-oared shells—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—5:13⅘. Association single sculls—Frank B. Greer, Jeffries Point R. C., East Boston, Mass. Time—8:17. Intermediate single sculls—F. Demourelli, Jeffries Point R. C., East Boston, Mass. Time—8:53½ (best record, tidewater). Intermediate double sculls—Crescent B. C., Philadelphia (Carl F. Bunth, bow; Russell P. Smith, stroke). Time 8:22½ (best record, tidewater). Intermediate four-oared shells—Nassau B. C., New-York. Time—9:14¼ (best record, tidewater, 8:07). Championship single sculls—John Rumohr, Harlem R. C., New-York (walkover). Paris eight-oared shells—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—6:05½.

July 20—Final contest, Winfield sculls, England—C. V. Fox defeated B. H. Howell.

August 23, Halifax, N. S.—James Ten Eyck, Worcester, Mass., defeated Harry Vail, St. John, N. B. Time—22:05.

Paris Exposition race, world's championship, Paris, France, August 26 (eight-oared shells, 1 mile 153 yards)—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—6:07⅘.

SWIMMING.

Bath, straightaway, America, 25 yards, 0:12⅘, H. A. Widemann, July 15, 1898.

Bath, straightaway, with feet and knees tied, America, 25 yards, 0:15, J. H. Dailey, March 10, 1899.

Bath, one turn, England, 40 yards, 0:22⅘, W. Evans, May 2, 1893.

Bath, one turn, swimming on back, 40 yards, 0:29⅘, H. H. Reeder, March 24, 1898.

Bath, one turn, America, 45 yards, 0:26¼, J. H. Taylor, December 6, 1898.

Bath, straightaway, Australia, 45 yards, 0:29, L. C. V. Lane, March 4, 1899.

Bath, one turn, England, 50 yards, 0:26⅘, J. H. Derbyshire, August 20, 1898.

Bath, two turns, America, 50 yards, 0:28⅘, H. A. Widemann, July 9, 1898.

Straightaway, in still water, America, 50 yards, 0:31⅘, W. B. Izard, May 20, 1893.

Bath, swimming on back, one turn, America, 50 yards, 0:36⅘, E. C. Schaeffer, March 14, 1900.

Bath, one turn, England, 60 yards, 0:38⅘, W. A. Burghard, July 13, 1891.

Bath, two turns, America, 60 yards, 0:37, E. C. Schaeffer, February 26, 1900.

Bath, three turns, America, 75 yards, 0:42, H. A. Widemann, July 6, 1898.

Straightaway across tide, America, 75 yards, 0:52⅘, W. C. Johnson, August 10, 1900.

Bath, two turns, over six hurdles, America, 75 yards, 0:53⅘, E. C. Schaeffer, March 8, 1899.

Bath, one turn, England, 80 yards, 0:52, W. Knowles, October 7, 1889.

Bath, three turns, America, 80 yards, 0:51⅘, E. C. Schaeffer, February 27, 1900.

Bath, one turn, Australia, 90 yards, 1:01⅘, F. C. V. Lane, March 4, 1899.

Bath, three turns, England, 100 yards, 1:00⅘, J. H. Derbyshire, November 23, 1898.

Straightaway, still water, England, 100 yards, 1:12, J. Nutall, August 1, 1887.

Bath, swimming on back, three turns, England, 100 yards, 1:20⅘, R. M. Crawshaw, October 14, 1890.

Bath, two turns, Australia, 100 yards, 1:03⅘, W. B. Balmain, March 15, 1899.

Straightaway, still water, Australia, 100 yards, 1:07, G. R. Tyler, March 12, 1898.

Bath, four turns, Scotland, 100 yards, 1:00, J. H. Derbyshire, November 2, 1897.

Bath, swimming on back, three turns, Scotland, 100 yards, 1:13, C. M. Paisley, September 28, 1897.

Bath, four turns, America, 100 yards, 1:06, H. A. Widemann, July 6, 1898.

Straightaway, across tide, America, 100 yards, 1:05⅘, E. C. Schaeffer, September 29, 1900.

Bath, four turns, England, 110 yards, 1:07, J. H. Tyler, November 2, 1897.

Bath, six turns, America, 110 yards, 1:17, E. C. Schaeffer, November 23, 1899.

Straightaway, across tide, America, 110 yards, 1:22⅘, H. H. Reeder, October 1, 1898.

Bath, five turns, Scotland, 120 yards, 1:16⅘, J. H. Derbyshire, August 10, 1898.

Bath, five turns, England, 120 yards, 1:18, J. H. Tyers, July 2, 1894.

Bath, five turns, America, 120 yards, 1:23, E. C. Schaeffer, March 1, 1900.

Bath, two turns, Australia, 135 yards, 1:33⅘, F. C. V. Lane, March 4, 1899.

Bath, five turns, America, 135 yards, 1:40, J. T. Taylor, December 6, 1898.

Bath, five turns, America, 150 yards, 1:51⅘, E. C. Schaeifer, March 9, 1900.

Bath, five turns, England, 150 yards, 1:38⅘, J. H. Derbyshire, June 8, 1899.

Bath, seven turns, England, 160 yards, 1:47⅘, J. H. Tyers, October 10, 1894.

Bath, three turns, Australia, 180 yards, 2:07⅘, F. C. V. Lane, March 4, 1899.

Bath, nine turns, England, 200 yards, 2:20, J. H. Tyers, October 18, 1894.

Bath, nine turns, America, 200 yards, 2:30, E. C. Schaeffer, March 3, 1900.

Bath, ten turns, England, 220 yards,

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2:34⅘, F. C. V. Lane and J. H. Derbyshire, dead heat, September 17, 1900.

Bath, four turns, Australia, 220 yards, 2:38⅕, F. C. V. Lane, March 4, 1899.

Bath, thirteen turns, America, 220 yards, 2:38, E. C. Schaeffer, November 23, 1899.

Nine turns, America, 220 yards, 2:51, H. F. Brewer, July 6, 1898.

One turn, across tide, America, 220 yards, 2:53⅘, E. C. Schaeffer, September 23, 1899.

Bath, four turns, Australia, 225 yards, 2:47, F. C. V. Lane, February 4, 1899.

Bath, five turns, England, 240 yards, 3:00½, J. Nuttall, September 6, 1886.

Bath, nine turns, England, 250 yards, 3:05⅘, J. H. Tyers, October 24, 1893.

Bath, five turns, Australia, 270 yards, 3:23, F. C. V. Lane, February 4, 1899.

Bath, six turns, England, 280 yards, 3:48⅘, J. Nuttall, September 6, 1886.

Open, still water, two turns, England, 300 yards, 4:25, J. A. Jarvis, July 21, 1900.

Across tidal salt water, two turns, America, 300 yards, 5:03⅘, P. Neumann, October 1, 1898.

Bath, eight turns, England, 360 yards, 5:04½, J. Nuttall, September 6, 1886.

Bath, fifteen turns, Scotland, 400 yards, 5:13⅘, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Bath, twenty-one turns, England, 440 yards, 5:45⅘, J. A. Jarvis, September 4, 1900.

Across tidal salt water, three turns, America, 440 yards, 6:48⅘, E. C. Schaeffer, September 23, 1899.

Bath, nineteen turns, England, 500 yards, 6:34, J. A. Jarvis, August 30, 1900.

Bath, twenty-one turns, Scotland, 550 yards, 7:21, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Across tidal salt water, four turns, America, 550 yards, 8:49⅕, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Bath, twenty-three turns, Scotland, 600 yards, 8:03, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Bath, twenty-five turns, Scotland, 650 yards, 8:45, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Open, still water, five turns, England, 660 yards, 9:16, J. A. Jarvis, July 21, 1900.

Across tidal salt water, five turns, America, 660 yards, 10:47, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Bath, twenty-seven turns, Scotland, 700 yards, 9:23½, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Bath, twenty-nine turns, Scotland, 750 yards, 10:11½, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Bath, thirty-one turns, Scotland, 800 yards, 10:58⅕, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Open water, seven turns, England, 880 yards, 12:29, J. A. Jarvis, August 8, 1890.

Bath, thirty-five turns, Scotland, 880 yards, 12:17, J. A. Jarvis, October 7, 1898.

Across tidal salt water, seven turns, America, 880 yards, 14:08, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Bath, thirty-five turns, Scotland, 900 yards, 12:17⅘, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Bath, thirty-nine turns, Scotland, 1,000 yards, 13:43, J. A. Jarvis, October 2, 1899.

Open still water, seven turns, Scotland, 1,000 yards, 10:10, J. A. Jarvis, July 15, 1899.

Open still water, four turns, England, 1,100 yards, 19:22, J. H. Tyers, June 30, 1894.

Across tidal salt water, nine turns, America, 1,100 yards, 18:31⅕, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Across tidal salt water, ten turns, America, 1,210 yards, 20:27⅘, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Across tidal salt water, twelve turns, America, 1,430 yards, 24:12⅘, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Open water, fifteen turns, England, one mile, 25:13⅘, J. A. Jarvis, August 8, 1899.

Bath, seventy-five turns, America, one mile, 26:19⅘, H. F. Brewer, July 15, 1898.

Across tidal salt water, fifteen turns, America, one mile, 29:51⅘, F. A. Wenck, October 1, 1898.

Bath, 175 turns, America, two miles, 1:08:07½, P. Neumann, April 28, 1897.

Bath, 263 turns, America, three miles, 1:45:49, P. Neumann, April 28, 1897.

Bath, 351 turns, America, four miles, 2:22:29⅘, P. Neumann, April 28, 1897.

Bath, 439 turns, America, five miles, 2:58:00½, P. Neumann, April 28, 1897.

Results made at the New-York Athletic Club games, Travers Island, September 29, and other contests:

One hundred yards—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, N. Y. A. C.; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., second. Time—1:08⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yards—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, N. Y. A. C.; F. A. Wenck, K. A. C., second. Time—3:07⅕.

Four hundred and forty yards—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, N. Y. A. C.; G. W. Van Cleaf, K. A. C., second. Time—6:52⅘.

Eight hundred and eighty yards—Won by W. G. Douglas, N. Y. City; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, second. Time—14:45⅘.

One mile—Won by G. W. Van Cleaf, K. A. C.; E. C. Schaeffer, N. Y. A. C., second. Time—34:00⅘.

Miss E. A. Golden swam fifty yards in 0:42 at the Yorkville Bath, New-York, September 9.

Miss Mary Behr, seventeen years old, defeated Florence West, twelve years old, in a race across the Narrows, between Fort Wadsworth and South Beach, September 16. About two miles. Time—1:20:00.

G. E. Scott and Mr. Hatch swam from Newport, R. I., to Narragansett Pier in 5:02:00, September 5. About eight miles.

Percy F. Cavill, champion of England, defeated W. H. Smith, of Calais, August 5, one mile. Time—29:30.

ATHLETICS.

Amateur World's Records.

Athletics boomed on both sides of the Atlantic in 1900. Records went by the board. The victorious tour of the Americans to France and England astonished the world. M. W. Long, New-York, made the sensational records of the year, doing a quarter-mile on a circular track in 0:47⅘ and 0:47 straightaway.

RUNNING.

A. W. Grosvenor, Boston, March 14, 1896, 35 yards. Time—0:04.

E. B. Bloss, F. N. Bigelow, H. C. Kennington, B. J. Wefers, L. W. Redpath, F. Schuber, A. F. Duffy, 40 yards. Time—0:04⅘.

L. E. Myers, New-York, Dec. 12, 1884, 50 yards. Time—0:05½.

L. E. Myers, New-York, Dec. 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury, New-York, Jan. 13,

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1899; A. F. Duffy, New-York, Nov. 30, 1899, 60 yards. Time—0:06⅘.

L. H. Casey, Princeton, May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, Jan. 25, 1896, 75 yards. Time—0:07⅘.

J. Owen, jr., Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890; B. J. Wefers, New-York, Sept. 21, 1895; Aug. 28, 1897, and May 30, 1896; J. H. Mabury, Chicago, June 5, 1897; J. Rush, Chicago, June 18, 1898, 100 yards. Time—0:09⅘.

B. J. Wefers, New-York, May 30, 1896, 220 yards. Time—0:21⅕.

M. W. Long, Guttenburg, N. J., Oct. 4, 1900, 350 yards straightaway. Time—0:36⅘.

M. W. Long, Guttenburg, N. J., Oct. 4, 1900, 400 yards straightaway. Time—0:42⅕.

M. W. Long (S.), Guttenburg, N. J., Oct. 4, 1900; M. W. Long (C.), Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1900, 440 yards. Time—0:47 straightaway, 0:47⅘ circular.

C. H. Kilpatrick, New-York, Sept. 21, 1895, 880 yards. Time—1:53⅘.

T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1895, 1 mile. Time—4:15⅘.

S. Thomas, London, Sept. 24, 1892, 5 miles. Time—24:53⅘.

W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884, 10 miles. Time—51:20.

G. Crossman, London, Sept. 22, 1894, 20 miles. Time—1:51:00.

G. A. Dunning, London, Dec. 26, 1881, 25 miles. Time—2:23:44.

J. E. Dixon, London, April 11, 1885, 50 miles. Time—6:18:26⅘.

J. Sanders, New-York, Feb. 21-22, 1882, 100 miles. Time—17:36:14.

F. E. Bacon, England, June 19, 1897 (P.), 11 miles 1,243 yards; W. G. George, England, July 28, 1884 (A.), 11 miles 932 yards. Time—1 hour.

HURDLES.

A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18, 1898, 120 yards. Time—0:15⅕.

A. C. Kraenzlein, May 28, 1898, 220 yards. Time—0:23⅘.

WEIGHTS.

J. Flanagan, Brooklyn, May 30, 1898, 12-pound hammer. Distance—170 ft.

J. Flanagan, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept 29, 1900, 16-pound hammer. Distance—169 ft. 4 in.

G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 11, 1892, 12-pound shot. Distance—55 ft. 2 in.

Dennis Horgan, Queenstown, Oct. 9, 1897, 16-pound shot. Distance—48 ft. 2 in.

J. S. Mitchell, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1894, 56-pound weight. Distance—35 ft. 10 in.

C. H. Henneman, New-York, Aug. 28, 1897, discus. Distance—118 ft. 9 in.

JUMPING.

R. C. Ewry, Paris, France, July 16, 1900, standing high. Distance—5 ft. 5 in.

M. F. Sweeney, New-York, Sept. 21, 1895, running high. Distance—6 ft. 5⅘ in.

R. C. Ewry. Syracuse, N. Y., April 27, 1900, standing broad. Distance—11 ft. 3 in.

M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, April 28, 1900, running broad. Distance—24 ft. 7¼ in.

J. Cosgrave, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894, standing hop, step and jump. Distance—30 ft. 3 in.

R. G. Clapp, Chicago, June 18, 1898, pole vault. Distance—11 ft. 10½ in.

J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1884, standing jump, backward. Distance—9 ft.

C. C. Lee, New-Haven, March 19, 1887, running high kick. Distance—9 ft. 8 in.

WALKING.

F. J. Mott, New-York, April 18, 1878, 75 yards. Time—0:12¼.

H. L. Curtis, New-York, Sept. 26, 1891, quarter-mile. Time—1:23.

F. P. Murray, Staten Island, May 17, 1884, third-mile. Time—1:59⅘.

F. P. Murray, New-York, Oct. 22, 1883, half-mile. Time—3:02⅘.

F. P. Murray, New-York, Oct. 27, 1883, 1 mile. Time—6:29⅘.

F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, May 30, 1884, 2 miles. Time—13:48⅘.

W. H. Purdy, New-York, May 22, 1880, 5 miles. Time—38:00⅘.

E. E. Merrill, Boston, Oct. 5, 1880, 10 miles. Time—1:17:40¾.

J. B. Clark, New-York, Dec. 5, 1879, 20 miles. Time—3:08:10.

G. B. Gillie, New-York, May 10-11, 1878, 50 miles. Time—9:29:22.

G. B. Gillie, New-York, May 10-11, 1878, 100 miles. Time—21:42.

Intercollegiate Cross Country.

Morris Park, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania, won; time, 34:17. B. A. Gallagher, Cornell, 34:25, second; A. J. Sweet, Cornell, 34:33, third. Cornell won the team prize; Pennsylvania, second; Yale, third.

International Championships.

International championships, Paris, France, July, 1900. Out of twenty-one contests America won 17, England 3, Hungary 1. A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, led; Ray Ewry, New-York A. C., second; L. K. Baxter, New-York A. C., third; F. W. Jarvis, R. Sheldon, M. W. Long, J. W. B. Tewksbury, J. Orton, J. Flanagan and M. Prinstein, one each. The contests captured by the Americans were:

University of Pennsylvania—110 metre hurdle race, 400 metre hurdle, 200 metre hurdle, 60 metre flat, 2,500 metre steeplechase, long jump, high jump, pole vault.

New-York A. C.—Putting shot, standing high jump, long jump, 100 metre standing triple jump, throwing hammer, 400 metres.

Syracuse University — Hop, skip and jump.

Princeton University—100 metre race.

One hundred and ten metre hurdle—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein; J. McCain, second; F. G. Moloney, third. Time—0:15⅘.

One hundred metre run—Won by F. W. Jarvis, J. W. B. Tewksbury second, S. Rowley third. Time—0:10⅘. Duffy fell.

Sixty metre run—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein; S. Rowley second, J. W. B. Tewksbury third. Time—0:07.

Putting shot—Won by R. Sheldon, 14 m. 10 cm.; J. McCracken, 12 m. 85 cm., second; R. Garrett, 12 m. 37 cm., third.

Four hundred metre—Won by M. W. Long, J. Holland second, E. Schultz third. Time—0:49⅘.

Throwing discus—Won by R. Bauer, 36

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m. 4 cm.; F. Janda, 35 m. 14 cm., second; R. Sheldon, 34 m. 60 cm., third.

Fifteen hundred metre run—Won by C. Bennett, H. Deloge second, John Bray, third. Time—4:06.

High jump—Won by I. K. Baxter, 1 m. 90 cm.; P. J. Leahy, 1 m. 78 cm., second; L. Goenezy, 1 m. 75 cm., third.

Four hundred metre hurdle—Won by J. W. B. Tewksbury; H. Tanzin, second; George W. Orton, third—Time—0:57⅘.

Pole vault—Won by I. K. Baxter, 3 m. 30 cm.; B. Colket, second; A. Anderson, third.

Twenty-five hundred metre steeplechase—Won by G. W. Orton; S. J. Robinson, second; J. Chastanie, third. Time—7:34⅘.

Broad jump—Won by A. E. Kraenzlein, 7 m. 18½ cm.; M. Prinstein, 7 m. 17½ cm., second; P. J. Leahy, third.

Two hundred metre hurdle—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein; N. G. Pritchard, second; J. W. B. Tewksbury, third. Time—0:25⅘.

Standing high jump—Won by Ray Ewry, 1 m. 65 cm.; I. K. Baxter, 1 m. 52½ cm., second; R. Sheldon, 1 m. 50 cm., third.

Triple jump—Won by Ray Ewry, 10 m. 58 cm.; I. K. Baxter, 9 m. 95 cm., second; R. Garrett, 9 m. 50 cm., third.

Throwing hammer—Won by J. Flanagan, 167 ft. 4½ in.; T. Hare, 151 ft. 9 in., second; J. P. McCracken, 143 ft., third.

Four thousand metre steeplechase—Won by J. T. Rimmer; C. Bennett, second; S. J. Robinson, third. Time—12:58⅘.

Tug-of-war—Won by America; Norway, second; Racing Club of France, third.

Standing long jump — Won by Ray Ewry, 3 m. 31 cm.; I. K. Baxter, 3 m. 13½ cm., second; Torcheboeuf, 3 m. 3 cm., third.

Eight hundred yard run—Won by A. E. Tysoe; J. T. Cregan, second; D. H. Hall, third. Time—2:01⅘.

Hop, skip and jump—Won by M. Prinstein, 14 m. 47 cm.; J. Connolly, 13 m. 97 cm., second; L. R. Sheldon, 13 m. 64 cm., third.

England captured the 4,000 metre steeplechase, 1,500 metre flat, 800 metre flat.

English Championships.

English championships, London, July 7, 1900. Amateur Athletic Association:

One hundred yard run—Won by A. F. Duffy; F. W. James, second; J. W. B. Tewksbury, third. Time—0:10.

One mile—Won by C. Bennett; G. T. Gazely, second; A. Grant, third. Time—4:28⅘.

Putting weight—Won by R. Sheldon, 45 ft. 10½ in.; D. Horgan, 44 ft. 6 in., second; J. C. McCracken, 39 ft. 10 in., third.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein; N. G. Pritchard, second; A. Trafford, third. Time—0:15⅘ (record on grass).

High jump—Won by I. K. Baxter, 6 ft. 2 in.; W. E. E. Henderson and W. Carroll tied, 5 ft. 8¾ in.

Throwing hammer—Won by J. Flanagan, 163 ft. 1 in.; T. F. Kiely, 139 ft. 2 in., second; T. T. Hare, 138 ft. 9 in., third.

Half mile run—Won by A. E. Tysoe; J. F. Cregan, second; J. B. Densham, third. Time—1:57⅘.

Four mile walk—Won by W. J. Sturgess; J. Butler, second; E. H. Middleton, third. Time—30:20⅘.

Pole vault—Won by B. Johnson, 11 ft. 4 in.; M. B. Corbett, 11 ft. 1 in., second; D. S. Horton, 10 ft. 8 in., third.

Quarter mile—Won by M. W. Long; F. G. Moloney, second; H. H. Welsh, third. Time—0:49⅘.

Two mile steeplechase—Won by S. J. Robinson; T. W. Walker, second; H. G. Lloyd, third. Time—11:08⅘.

Long jump—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, 22 ft. 10½ in.; P. O'Connor, 22 ft. 4½ in., second; P. J. Leahy, 22 ft. 2 in., third.

Four mile run—Won by J. T. Reemer; C. Bennett, second; A. Shrubb, third. Time—20:11.

America won eight, not competing in two contests.

Metropolitan Championships.

Metropolitan Association, A. A. U. championships, Columbia Field, Sept. 8, 1900:

TRACK CONTESTS.

One hundred yard run—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., second; W. G. Edwards, Anchor A. C., third. Time—0:10⅘.

Half mile run—Won by Theodore G. McGirr, Pastime A. C.; H. J. H. Asendorf, Knickerbocker A. C., second; D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:05⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard high hurdle—Won by Irving K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C.; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., second; G. M. Reemer, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:17.

One mile run—Won by A. L. Newton, N. Y. A. C.; "Al" McKenzie, Pastime A. C., second; Walter Grady, Pastime A. C., third. Time—4:37⅘.

Quarter mile run—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; R. J. McKinery, Pastime A. C., second; O. C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., third. Time—0:52⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard run—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., second; P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—0:22⅘.

Three mile run—Won by A. L. Newton, N. Y. A. C.; T. J. Vogellus, Xavier A. A., second; G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., third. Time—15:44⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard low hurdle—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C.; Jerome Buck, New West Side A. C., second; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., third. Time—0:26⅘.

FIELD CONTESTS.

Throwing discus—Won by P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., 110 ft. 7 in.; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 107 ft., second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 105 ft. 3 in., third.

Running high jump—Won by I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. ¾ in.; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 ft. 7 in., second; J. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 ft. 7 in., third. Reuss and Mahoney tied, and Reuss won the toss.

Putting sixteen pound shot—Won by Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 40 ft. 11¾ in.; P. Dinan, Pastime A. C., 37 ft. 1½ in., second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 36 ft. 3¼ in., third.

Running broad jump—Won by H. P. McDonald, Knickerbocker A. C., 21 ft. 7¾ in.; Edward Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 21 ft.

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3 in., second; G. P. Arnold, New West Side A. C., 21 ft. 1 in., third.

Pole vault for height—Won by A. G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft.; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 10 ft. 8 in., second; Irving K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft., third. Baxter and Reuss failed at 9 ft. 6 in. on the first attempt.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight—Won by Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 31 ft. 10½ in.; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 29 ft. 2 in., second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 28 ft. 7 in., third.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer—Won by W. D. Hennan, N. Y. A. C., 122 ft. 5 in.; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 120 ft., second; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 29 ft. 6 in., third.

Amateur Athletic Union.

Junior championships, Amateur Athletic Union, Columbia Field, Sept. 15, 1900. Results:

One hundred yard run—Won by P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.; William Marshall, Hartford, second; W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:10⅘.

Half mile run—Won by David McMeekin, jr., Cornell; C. Rosburne, New-York, second; C. J. Kiley, East Boston A. A., third. Time—2:02⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., second; G. M. Reemer, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:16⅘.

One mile run—Won by A. F. Newton, N. Y. A. C.; A. McKenzie, jr., Pastime A. C., second; D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C., third. Time—4:35⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C.; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., second; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:26⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard run—Won by J. H. Kent, Pastime A. C.; P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., second; G. W. Mills, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:26⅕.

Five mile run—Won by Thomas J. Vogelius, Xavier A. A.; "Gus" Hahn, Pastime A. C., second; Edward Strupel, Pastime A. C., third. Time—28:17⅘.

Running high jump—Won by Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 ft. 8¼ in.; W. Drummond, Pastime A. C., 5 ft. 8¼ in., second; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 ft. 5 in., third. Reuss won toss.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 134 ft.; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 119 ft. 10 in., second; W. D. Hennan, New-York A. C., 119 ft. 9 in., third.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight—Won by John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 29 ft. 1¼ in.; C. J. Deges, Pastime A. C., 27 ft., second; W. B. Hennan, New-York A. C., 23 ft. 11¼ in., third.

Pole vault—Won by Bascom Johnson, New-York A. C., 11 ft.; A. G. Anderson, New-York A. C., 10 ft. 6 in., second; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., 10 ft., third.

Putting sixteen pound shot—Won by W. W. Coe, Boston, 43 ft. 8¾ in.; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., 38 ft. 11 in., second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 30 ft. 10 in., third.

Throwing the hammer—Won by P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., 107 ft. 1 in.; Robert Frolich, Union Settlement A. C., 106 ft. 6¾ in., second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 101 ft. 4½ in., third.

Running broad jump—Won by J. T. Mahoney, 20 ft.; W. J. Feldcamp, Pastime A. C., 19 ft. 9 in., second; R. J. McKinery, Pastime A. C., 19 ft. 8¾ in., third.

SENIOR CONTESTS.

One hundred yard run—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; A. F. Duffy, East Boston A. A., second; W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:10.

Half mile run—Won by Alexander Grant, N. Y. A. C.; T. G. McGirr, N. Y. A. C., second; Walter Grady, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:04⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., second; I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—0:16⅘.

One mile run—Won by G. W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Alexander Grant, N. Y. A. C., second; A. McKenzie, Pastime A. C., third. Time—4:42⅘.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C.; O. C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., second; D. W. Brennan, Pastime A. C., third. Time—0:52⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard run—Won by W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C.; P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., second; M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—0:22⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C.; R. H. Hadfield, second; P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:27⅘.

Five mile run—Won by A. L. Newton; D. Grant, Harvard, second; D. Fitzgerald, Pastime A. C., third. Time—27:41⅘.

Running high jump—Won by I. K. Baxter, New-York A. C., 6 ft. 1 in.; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 ft. 9 in., second; W. Drummond, Pastime A. C., 5 ft. 7 in., third.

Running broad jump—Won by H. D. McDonald, Knickerbocker A. C., 22 ft.; R. J. McKinery, 20 ft. 10½ in., second; E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 26 ft. 9 in., third.

Pole vault—Won by Bascom Johnson, N. Y. A. C., 11 ft. 3 in.; A. G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft. 6 in., second; I. K. Baxter, New-York A. C., 10 ft., third.

Putting sixteen pound shot—Won by Dennis Horgan, Ireland, 46 ft. 1¼ in.; W. W. Coe, Boston, 45 ft. ½ in., second; Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 44 ft. 8 in., third.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer—Won by R. Sheldon, New-York A. C., 138 ft. 2 in.; J. S. Mitchell, Harlem R. C., 136 ft. 3 in., second; W. D. Hennan, New-York A. C., 119 ft. 10 in., third.

Throwing discus—Won by Richard Sheldon, New-York A. C., 114 ft.; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 108 ft. 8 in., second; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 104 ft., third.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight—Won by J. S. Mitchell, Harlem Rowing Club, 35 ft. 5 in.; Richard Sheldon, New-York A. C., 33 ft. 8 in., second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 31 ft. 6 in., third.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Intercollegiate Athletic Association

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championships, Columbia Field, May 26, 1900. Results:

TRACK CONTESTS.

One hundred yard run—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; F. W. Jarvis, Princeton, second; J. B. McClain, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:10⅗.

One mile run—Won by J. F. Creegan, Princeton; J. Bray, Wesleyan, second; A. O. Berry, Cornell, third. Time—4:24⅘.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by D. Boardman, Yale; H. G. Lee, Syracuse, second; M. W. Long, Columbia, third. Time—0:49⅘.

Half mile run—Won by J. M. Perry, Princeton; H. E. Hastings, Cornell, second; H. P. Smith, Yale, third. Time—2:03⅘.

Two mile run—Won by A. Grant, Pennsylvania; D. C. Hall, Brown, second; O. W. Richards, Harvard, third. Time—9:51⅘. Old record, 10:03⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, second; J. G. Willis, Harvard, third. Time—0:25⅘.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; P. Porter, Syracuse, second; W. P. Remington, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:15⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard run—Won by F. W. Jarvis; D. Boardman, Yale, second; J. E. Mulligan, Georgetown, third. Time—0:22⅕.

FIELD CONTESTS.

Putting the shot—Won by F. Beck, Yale, 44 ft. 3 in.; J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, 42 ft. 7 in., second; A. Plaw, California, 42 ft. 2 in., third.

Pole vault—Won by B. Johnson, Yale, 11 ft. 3¼ in.; A. W. Coleman, Princeton, 11 ft., second; D. S. Horton, Princeton, 10 ft. 9 in., third.

Running high jump—Won by S. S. Jones, N. Y. University, 5 ft. 10½ in.; A. N. Rice, Harvard, 5 ft. 9¼ in., second; C. M. Rotch, Harvard; W. C. Carroll, Princeton, and G. P. Serviss, Princeton, tied at 5 ft. 9 in.

Throwing hammer—Won by A. Plaw, 154 ft. 4½ in.; J. C. McCracken, 143 ft. 8 in., second; T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, 141 ft. 6½ in., third.

Running broad jump—Won by M. Prinstein, Syracuse, 23 ft. 8 in.; A. C. Kraenzlein, 22 ft. 10¼ in., second; W. P. Remington, Pennsylvania, 22 ft., third.

BOXING.

PRINCIPAL BOXING BOUTS, 1900.

January 1—"Kid" McCoy knocked out Peter Maher, 5 rounds, Coney Island A. C.

January 9—"Terry" McGovern knocked out George Dixon, featherweight champion, 8 rounds, Broadway A. C., New-York.

January 12—"Kid" McCoy knocked out "Joe" Choynski, 3 rounds, Broadway A. C.

February 23—"Joe" Walcott defeated "Joe" Choynski, 7 rounds, Broadway A. C.

March 9—"Terry" McGovern defeated Oscar Gardner, 3 rounds, Broadway A. C.

March 23—Frank Erne defeated "Joe" Gans, 12 rounds, Broadway A. C.

April 17—"Matty" Matthews defeated "Mysterious Billy" Smith for welterweight championship, 19 rounds, Broadway A. C.

April 30—"Bob" Fitzsimmons knocked out "Ed" Dunkhorst, 2 rounds, Hercules A. C., Brooklyn.

May 11—"Jim" Jeffries knocked out "Jim" Corbett, 23 rounds, Seaside Sporting Club, Coney Island.

June 1—"Kid" McCoy defeated "Jack" Bonner, 13 rounds, Broadway A. C.

June 8—"Tom" Sharkey knocked out "Yank" Kenny, 1 round, Broadway A. C.

June 12—"Terry" McGovern knocked out "Tommy" White, 3 rounds, Seaside Sporting Club.

June 26—"Gus" Ruhlin knocked out "Tom" Sharkey, 15 rounds, Seaside Sporting Club.

July 16—"Terry" McGovern knocked out Frank Erne, lightweight champion, 3 rounds, Madison Square Garden.

August 10—"Bob" Fitzsimmons knocked out "Gus" Ruhlin, 6 rounds, Madison Square Garden.

August 24—"Bob" Fitzsimmons knocked out "Tom" Sharkey, 2 rounds, Madison Square Garden.

August 30—"Jim" Corbett defeated "Kid" McCoy, 5 rounds, Madison Square Garden.

WRESTLING.

Bech Olsen defeated Ernest Roeber at Madison Square Garden on March 21, 1900.

Paul Pons, France, defeated John Piening at Grand Central Palace, New-York, in two straight falls, on Nov. 30, 1900.

Metropolitan Association Amateur Athletic Union, wrestling bouts, Broadway Athletic Club, April 8, 1900. Results, different classes:

One hundred and five pounds—William Kail, Pastime A. C.

One hundred and fifteen pounds—W. L. Nelson, St. George A. C.

One hundred and twenty-five pounds—H. Hansen, Norwegian T. C.

One hundred and thirty-five pounds—John T. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C.

One hundred and forty-five pounds—F. Tubenguhl, New West Side A. C.

One hundred and fifty-eight pounds—F. Tubenguhl, New West Side A. C.

SKATING.

WORLD'S RECORDS—SPEED SKATING CONTESTS.

C. B. Davidson and S. D. See, Dec. 28, 1895; 50 yards straightaway. Time—0:06.

H. Davidson and H. F. Mosher, Jan. 27, 1895; 100 yards straightaway, with flying start and wind. Time—0:07.

S. D. See, Feb. 21, 1886; 150 yards straightaway, with wind. Time—0:14⅘.

J. C. Hemment, Jan. 24, 1890; 200 yards straightaway, with wind. Time—0:16⅘.

H. Davidson, Jan. 28, 1895; 300 yards straightaway, with wind. Time—0:23⅘.

J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1892; ¼ mile straightaway, with flying start and wind. Time—0:30⅘.

J. S. Johnson, Jan. 24, 1895; 500 metres straightaway, with wind. Time—0:41⅘.

P. Oestlund, Feb. 10, 1900; 1,000 metres. Time—1:34.

O. Rudd, Jan. 25, 1895; ½ mile. Time—1:54⅘.

J. S. Johnson, Feb. 26, 1894; ¾ mile. Time—2:13.

O. Rudd, Feb. 14, 1896; 1 mile. Time—2:41⅘.

J. S. Johnson, Feb. 26, 1894, made the

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following records: ¾ mile, 2:13; 1½ miles, 4:28; 2½ miles, 7:32; 3½ miles, 10:39; 4½ miles, 13:51; 5½ miles, 16:16; 10 miles, 31:11½.

O. Rudd, Feb. 14, 1896: 1 mile, 2:41½.

T. S. Donohue, Feb. 1, 1897: 1 mile straightaway with wind, 2:12⅘.

O. Rudd, Jan. 25, 1895: 2 miles, 5:42⅘.

J. Nilssen (Pro.), Feb. 3, 1900: 3 miles, 8:41½.

J. S. Johnson and A. Schiebe, Feb. 13, 1894: 4 miles, 12:00½.

O. Rudd, Feb. 20, 1896: 5 miles, 14:24.

A. D. Smith, Jan. 26, 1894: 15 miles, 49:17⅘; 20 miles, 1:06:36⅘.

J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893, made the following records: 25 miles, 1:31:29; 30 miles, 1:53:20; 35 miles, 2:13:35; 40 miles, 2:34:46; 45 miles, 2:56:20; 50 miles, 3:15:00; 55 miles, 3:41:35⅘; 60 miles, 4:07:00⅘; 65 miles, 4:29:41⅘; 70 miles, 4:55:15⅘; 75 miles, 5:19:16⅘; 80 miles, 5:41:55; 85 miles, 6:05:08⅘; 90 miles, 6:25:57⅘; 95 miles, 6:51:07⅕; 100 miles, 7:11:38⅕.

J. S. Johnson holds all records from 5½ to 10 miles.

A. D. Smith holds all records from 11 to 20 miles.

J. F. Donoghue holds all records from 21 to 100 miles, made on the Cove Pond, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893.

John Nilssen, Minneapolis, broke the world's professional record in the two and three mile races at Montreal, Feb. 3, 1900. The races were held under the auspices of the Canadian Skating Association. Nilssen's new marks are two miles in 5:33⅘ and three miles in 8:41½.

Frank Robson, Toronto; 220 yards amateur. Time—0:21.

Robert Soune, Montreal; 880 yards amateur. Time—1:25.

James Drury, Montreal; 1 mile amateur. Time—3:00.

E. A. Thomas, Newburg, N. Y.; 3 mile amateur. Time—9:22.

F. D. Gibb, Newburg, N. Y.; 5 mile amateur. Time—16:17.

R. T. Holcomb, Montreal; 200 yard hurdle race. Time—0:27.

John Nilssen, Minneapolis; 1 mile professional. Time—2:43⅘.

John Nilssen, Minneapolis; 2 mile professional. Time—5:33⅘.

John Nilssen, Minneapolis; 3 mile professional. Time—8:41½.

The Eastern championships, January 27, 1900, at Downing Park Lake, Newburg, N. Y.—F. R. Sager won the 10,000 metres, and E. A. Thomas the 5,000 metres, Eastern championship contests.

New-York Interscholastic championships, St. Nicholas Rink, March 22—One mile, Le Roy See, Berkeley School. Time—2:47⅘. Half mile, Le Roy See. Time—1:24.

Figure skating championships, St. Nicholas Rink, New-York, March 15. Under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association. There were six contestants, and nineteen figures were used, the scoring being by points awarded for each figure. Arthur G. Keane, New-York, won the championship, with a total of 108 points out of a possible 114; W. F. Duffy, Maple Leaf Skating Club, second, with 89 points.

Previous National figure skating championships: F. P. Good, Brooklyn, 1888; 1889, L. Rubenstein, Montreal; 1890, no contest; 1891, tie between L. Rubenstein, Montreal, and G. D. Phillips, New-York; 1892, G. D. Phillips, New-York; 1893, J. F. Bacon, Arlington, Mass.; 1894, no contest; 1895, G. D. Phillips, New-York; 1896, H. S. Evans, Boston; 1897, G. D. Phillips, New-York; 1898, 1899 and 1900, A. G. Keane, New-York.

BOWLING.

The United States Bowling Club tournament, Schuetzen Park, New-Jersey, July 16 to 22. All the bowlers of the country assembled. The most important tournament of the week was the intercity match. Chicago defeated New-York. Championship of Ohio, Cincinnati team won by 4 pins. The Pittsburg bowlers defeated Athenæums of Toronto in a match series. Other championships decided were: Candlepin tournament, Monsey's Worcester Club; cocked hat tournament, Kama, New-York team; duck pin tournament, Atlantic Garden, of Baltimore; head pin tournament, Rosedale No. 1, of New-York; individual tournament, F. Brinkama; individual woman's tournament, Mrs. A. Wilkins, of Rutherford, N. J.; Royal Arcanum tournament, Our Council No. 1; strike and spare tournament, Fidelia Club; woman's ten pin tournament, Lustern Fruens, of Staten Island. Local tournaments: Arlington League, won by Fidelia Bowling Club; American National, Corinthian Bowling Club; Arlington National, Brooklyn, Kings County Bowling Club; Arlington National, New-York. Bleecker Bowling Club; Associated Cycling Clubs of New-York, Riverside Wheelmen; Associated Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn, Class A, Orient Wheelmen; Associated Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn, Class B, Greater New-York Wheelmen; Athletic Bowling League, New-York Athletic Club; Arlington woman's tournament, Monarch No. 1; Bank Clerk's League, Republic; Columbia three men tournament, Corinthian Bowling Club; Columbia five men tournament, Oriental Bowling Club; Carruther National tournament of Brooklyn, Manhattan Bowling Club; Fire Insurance League, Palatine; Harlem Navy tournament, Friendship Bowling Club; individual tournament, Philip Lehrbach; interclub, Brooklyn, Carleton Club; Kings County tournament, Templeton Bowling Club; Life Insurance League, Fidelity and Casualty Co.; Newspaper League, New-York World; North Side League tournament, Colonial Bowling Club; National League, Metropolitan Bowling Club; Putnam Brooklyn tournament, Arlington Bowling Club; Royal Arcanum, Brooklyn, Philadelphos Council; Royal Arcanum, Brooklyn, "sub" East New-York Council; United Bowling Club—First section, Fidelia Bowling Club; second section Cyclone Bowling Club; third section, Freedom Bowling Club; Wholesale Drug Trade League, Colgate & Co.; 13th Regiment tournament, Company G; 23d Regiment tournament, Company K.

FENCING.

In the Amateur Fencing League championships, held at the Fencers' Club on

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April 27 and 28, 1900, F. Townsend, Fencers' Club, won the individual honors with the foils. W. D. Lyons, New-York Athletic Club, won the individual honors with the duelling swords.

Junior championship, Amateur Fencers' League, Fencers' Club, April 14—Columbia University won the championship from the New-York A. C., Yale University and New-York Turn Verein. The teams: Columbia University—G. A. Lawrence, S. L. Ware and J. B. Mitchell. Yale University—S. N. Arnold, H. W. King and S. D. Stowe. New-York A. C.—C. Lyon, E. Pitou and I. Miller. New-York Turn Verein—P. Benzenburg, W. Winter and A. Eckhart.

The Fencers' Club won the New-York Athletic Club Trophy at the Fencers' Club, April 21. Teams represented:. New-York A. C.—W. D. Lyon, C. Lyon and Charles Bothner. Fencers' Club—A. V. Z. Post, Charles Tatham and F. Townsend.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

SEASON OF 1900.

February 11—New pistol record, J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., 471 out of a possible 500; previous record 465, with 50 shots offhand (in strings of five) at standard American target; distance 50 yards.

February 25—New pistol record made by J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., 939 out of a possible 1,000 (breaking previous record of 929), with 100 shots offhand (in strings of five) at standard American target; distance, 50 yards.

March 5—Formation of the United States Revolver Association, New-York. Officers elected: President, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, New-York; Vice-President, General Bird W. Spencer, New-Jersey; Secretary, B. F. Wilder, New-York.

March 25—New pistol record made by J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., 473 out of a possible 500 (breaking previous record of 471), with 50 shots offhand (in strings of five) at standard American target; distance, 50 yards.

June 16—International cable match between American and French revolver experts, ten men on each side, firing 30 shots each at standard American target, distance, 50 yards, and 30 shots each at target selected by the Frenchmen, distance 6 meters (52½ feet). Americans shot at Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J.; Frenchmen at Gastine-Renett's pistol range in Paris, the scores being cabled to the opposite side as soon as made. Won by the American team, with a margin of 61 points, by the following scores:

AMERICAN TEAM.

J. A. Dietz, jr.	523
Sergeant W. E. Petty	511
Lieutenant R. H. Sayre	504
B. F. Wilder	502
G. W. Waterhouse	499
L. R. Piercy	485
Dr. W. G. Hudson	472
J. B. Crabtree	469
J. A. Smith	464
A. L. A. Himmelwright	460
Total	4,889

FRENCH TEAM.

M. Dutfoy	497
Count de Chabannes	490
M. M. Faure	489
Paul Gastinne	489
Count Clary	488
Captain Chauchat	484
Count Dilschneider	478
P. Moreau	475
M. Trinite	472
M. Labbe	466
Total	4,828

June 30—New pistol record made by Thomas Anderton, Boston, Mass., 903 out of a possible 1,000 (breaking previous amateur record), with 100 consecutive shots (offhand) at standard American target; distance, 50 yards. (Professional record is 914, made by F. E. Bennett.)

July 19—International Team Revolver Match, Paris, France—Teams of five marksmen, each entered from France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Each man to fire 50 shots at a distance of 55 yards, the possible score being 600 each, or 3,000 for a team. Won by the Swiss team, 2,271; French, second, 2,204; Dutch, third, 1,876; Belgian, 1,825.

August 31 to September 8—American championship matches, Sea Girt, N. J., under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association. Results:

Revolver Championship—Won by A. L. A. Himmelwright, 422; J. A. Dietz, second, 420; Thomas Anderton, third, 417; C. H. Taylor, 406; L. R. Piercy, 401; W. P. Uhler, 394. Conditions: Fifty shots each at standard American target; distance, 50 yards; possible 500.

Military Revolver Championship—Won by Lieutenant R. H. Sayre, 115, 99, 86. Total, 300. J. A. Dietz, jr., second, 110, 91, 85. Total, 287. Thomas Anderton, third, 112, 96, 74. Total, 282. Conditions: Twenty-five shots each at 25, 50 and 75 yards, at United States standard target, reduced; possible 125 at each distance, or 375 for the total.

Pistol Championship—Won by J. B. Crabtree, 427; J. A. Dietz, jr., second, 423; A. L. A. Himmelwright, third, 416. Conditions: Fifty shots each at standard American target; distance, 50 yards; possible 500.

Military Revolver Team Championship—Won by Battery A, 1st Regiment, N. V. M., 205, 185, 138. Total, 528. Troop A, Maryland N. G., second, 205, 162, 113. Total, 489. Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., 203, 162, 105. Total, 470. Conditions: Five men to each team, with 10 shots each at 25, 50 and 75 yards, at United States standard target, reduced; possible 150 each, or 750 for a team.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SEASON OF 1900.

July 19—International Team Rifle Match, Paris, France—Teams of five men each, entered from France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway. Each man to fire 40 shots, standing, kneeling and lying down, with a possible 1,200 each, or 6,000 for a team. Won by the Swiss team, 4,399; Norway, second, 4,293; France, third, 4,278; Denmark, 4,255; Holland, 4,221; Belgium, 4,166.

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August 31 to September 8—Annual championship shooting tournament, New-Jersey Rifle Association, Sea Girt, N. J. Results:

President's match for military championship of United States (10 shots each at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; possible 300)—Won by Captain W. F. Whittemore, 4th New-Jersey, 262; Lieutenant W. W. Cookson, 6th Battery, District of Columbia, second, 255; Sergeant Henry Daub, 71st New-York, third, 253.

All-comers' match at 200 and 300 yards (seven shots at each distance, possible 70)—Won by Thomas Anderton, 65; A. Hubschmidt, George H. Doyle, Major G. B. Young and Lieutenant W. M. Farrow all tied for second with 64 each.

All-comers' match at 500 and 600 yards (seven shots at each distance; possible 70)—Won by Maurice Appleby, 65; Lieutenant W. M. Farrow and Lieutenant W. W. Cookson tied for second, with 64 each.

Wimbledon Cup Match at 1,000 yards (30 shots; possible 150)—Won by William DeV. Foulke, 140; Dr. Walter G. Hudson, second, 129; Captain Hobart Tuttle, third, 92.

Regimental Interstate Match (for teams of six men, to fire 10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, and 40 shots while skirmishing; possible 300 each, or 1,800 for a team)—Won by 2d Regiment, D. C., 830; 1st Regiment, D. C., second, 811; Sixth Battalion, D. C., third, 779.

Centennial Trophy Match for the Championship of the World (for teams of eight men, to fire 30 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; possible 450 each man, or 3,600 for a team)—Walkover for American team, composed of Dr. W. H. Hudson, 358; Captain W. F. Whittemore, 307; Sergeant Henry Daub, 278; Sergeant B. B. McAlpin, 374; Lieutenant William Martin, 377; Private C. McTaylor, 347; Private J. M. Stewart, 333; Captain C. H. Springstead, 321. Total, 2,755.

Interstate Military Team Match (for teams of 12 men, to fire 10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards; possible for each man 100, or 1,200 for a team)—Won by District of Columbia, 1,049; New-Jersey, second, 1,027; New-York, third, 1,005.

Hilton Trophy Interstate Military Team Match (for teams of 12 men each, to shoot seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; possible 105 points for each man, or 1,260 for a team)—Won by New-Jersey, 1,082; District of Columbia, second, 1,066; New-York, third, 1,057.

September 5—Formation of the National Rifle Association of America, Sea Girt, N. J. Officers elected: President, General Bird W. Spencer, New-Jersey; vice-presidents, General George H. Harris, District of Columbia; General John S. Saunders, Maryland; Colonel James M. Rice, Illinois; treasurer, Nathan Spering, Pennsylvania; secretary, Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, New-Jersey.

October 27—New rifle record made by Robert Wentworth, Dover, N. H., who scored 98 out of a possible 100 (breaking the old record of 97), with 10 consecutive shots off-hand at standard American target; distance, 200 yards.

November 6—Individual championship of the Metropolitan District, Greenville, N. J. The conditions required each contestant to fire 100 shots off-hand at a 25-ring German target, distance, 200 yards; possible 2,500—Won by Michael Dorrier, 2,257; Fred C. Ross, second, 2,243; Dr. W. G. Hudson, third, 2,221.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW RECORDS.

Results of shooting and swimming contests at Madison Square Garden, March 1 to 17, 1900:

SHOOTING.

Association championship trap shooting—Won by W. R. Crosby, 95.

Continuous match—Won by J. Falling, with the world's record score of 195 straight kills.

Police revolver—Won by A. Stein, 48, 44, 43.

Revolver championship—Won by G. W. Waterhouse, 455.

Military revolver—Won by J. A. Deitz, 58, 58, 56.

Any revolver—Won by A. Stein, 50, 49, 48.

Pistol championship—Won by J. A. Smith, 448.

Rifle shooting—Won by L. P. Hansen, 2,385.

SWIMMING.

Metropolitan championship results:

Twenty-five yards—Won by W. C. Miller, K. A. C. Time—0:13⅘.

Seventy-five yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:19⅕.

One hundred yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—1:07⅕. Beating the Garden record by 5 seconds.

One hundred and fifty yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer. Time—1:51⅘.

Two hundred yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer. Time—2:36⅘.

Four hundred yards—Won by Fred Wenck, N. Y. A. C. Time—7:16.

Diving—Won by E. C. Schaefer.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Fifty yards—Won by W. C. Miller, K. A. C. Time—0:31.

Half mile—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—13:39. (American record.)

One hundred and twenty-five yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—1:30⅕.

Two hundred and twenty yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer. Time—3:15.

Two hundred and seventy yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer. Time—3:00⅘.

Four hundred and forty yards—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—6:36⅘.

Plunging—Won by W. E. Dickey, N. Y. A. C., 58 feet.

OTHER CONTESTS.

Fifty yard candle race—won by W. W. Swan, Woodbridge School. Time—0:35.

Fifty yard tub race—Won by P. B. G. Keown, K. A. C. Time—0:55⅘. Record.

Fifty yards (pupils of public schools)—Won by Emil Wenck, jr., School No. 10. Time—0:41.

Twenty-five yard race (knees and feet tied)—Won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University. Time—0:18⅘.

Twenty-five yards on back—Won by D. M. Reeder, K. A. C. Time—0:17⅕.

Relay race (200 yards)—Won by K. A. C.; first team, D. M. Reeder, J. A. Ruddy, H. H. Reeder and W. C. Miller. Time—2:06⅘.

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One hundred yard race (handicap)—Won by L. J. Goodwin; K. A. C. (8 seconds). Time—1:30⅘.

Fifty yard cigar race—Won by R. C. Beacroft, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:46⅘.

Fifty yard race on back—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:16⅕.

Quarter mile—Won by E. C. Schaefer, N. Y. A. C. Time—6:36⅘.

Fifty yards, in street clothes—Won by J. P. Taylor, Duquesne C. and A. C. Time—0:44⅘.

Fifty yard egg and spoon race—Won by R. C. Beacroft, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:39.

Seventy-five yard hurdle race—Won by W. C. Miller. Time—0:51⅘.

One hundred and fifty yard apple race—Won by H. D. Holm, B. A. C. Time—2:11⅘.

One hundred yard consolation race—Won by J. F. McMillan, N. Y. A. C. Time—1:16⅘.

CHECKERS.

The chief contest in checkers in 1900 was the match of forty games between Richard Jordan, of Scotland, and Charles F. Barker, of Boston, for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world. Play began in Boston at 1 p. m. on October 15 and ended on the evening of November 6 with the following score: Jordan, 2; Barker, 2; drawn, 36. The contest having ended in a tie, Jordan retained the title of world's champion, while Barker remains champion of American.

An international match without a stake was concluded in Philadelphia on June 6 between Harry Freedman, the former champion of Scotland, and M. E. Pomeroy, the Philadelphia champion, Freedman winning with the following score: Freedman, 2; Pomeroy, 1; drawn, 37.

The chief annual tournament of the game is played in Scotland near the beginning of each year. The winner in 1900 was Robert Stewart. Following is a list of the winners of the first and second prizes in the Scottish tournaments for eight years:

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1893—	W. Bryden.....	A. Jackson.
1894—	R. Stewart.....	James Ferrie.
1895—	R. Stewart.....	G. Buchanan.
1896—	R. Jordan.....	James Ferrie.
1897—	James Ferrie.....	T. Ballantyne.
1898—	H. Freedman.....	James Ferrie.
1899—	H. Freedman.....	W. K. Campbell.
1900—	R. Stewart.....	W. Bryden.

A tournament to decide the championship in New-York City in 1900 was participated in by the strongest players of the city, with the exception of Dr. A. Schaefer, the State champion. The first prize and local championship was won by S. J. Simpson, while James McEntee took second prize, and the fourth and fifth prizes were divided between Isidor Cohen and A. J. De Freest.

WHIST.

January 4.—New-Jersey Whist Club, Newark, wins New-Jersey State trophy, defeating Parkfield Club by 23 tricks to 6.

January 6.—First half intercity tourney concluded at Brooklyn Club, New-Jersey Whist Club team A taking the lead.

January 8.—The Knickerbocker Club beats the New-York Club, Albany trophy, by 237 to 228.

January 15.—The Rochester Whist Club wins match for pair championship of the New-York State Whist Association, Syracuse.

January 20.—Park Club, Plainfield, N. J., takes the lead after the fourth round in the intercity tournament.

January 27.—Brooklyn Whist Club wins Albany trophy from Knickerbocker Whist Club, 254 to 251.

January 29.—Mrs. A. M. Knickerbocker and Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Compass Whist Club, Syracuse, win the Utica trophy, Rochester.

February 3.—After fifth round of intercity tourney at Knickerbocker Whist Club, Park Club, Plainfield, N. J., remain in the lead.

February 10.—Fifth match for Albany trophy, Brooklyn Whist Club defeats New-York Whist Club, 19 to 15.

February 11.—Morey and Tremer, holders of the American Whist League trophy, defeat American Whist Club, Boston, for trophy, 33 to 25.

February 17.—The Knickerbocker Whist Club wins the intercity tourney, Brooklyn, 17 matches out of a possible 22; Team A, of the New-York Whist Club, second; Park Club, Plainfield, N. J., third. Twenty-three clubs competed.

February 21.—Kate Wheelock Whist Club, Staten Island, wins the Faber trophy in the annual tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Whist Association; Women's, of Brooklyn, second; New-York Ladies' Whist Club, third. Nine competitors.

March 6.—The Park Club, Plainfield, defeats New-Jersey Whist Club, Newark, the winner of the American Whist League trophy, for the New-Jersey State trophy by 20 to 9.

March 15.—The Park Club wins the eleventh match for possession of the New-Jersey State trophy against the Jersey City club, 23 to 19.

March 17.—The Harvard University Whist Club beats the Whist Club of the University of Pennsylvania, 42 to 11.

March 21.—The Elizabeth Whist Club beats the Park Club for New-Jersey State trophy, 23 to 16.

March 24.—Albany Whist Club wins the American League trophy from the Park Club, 16 to 4.

March 26.—The Albany Whist Club wins the Empire State championship for pairs from the Knickerbocker Club, 18 to 10, on thirty-six deals.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The first game of the international duplicate whist tournament between prominent players of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario, won by America by 1,275 to 1,273.

March 31.—One hundred players contested in the annual tournament of the New-Jersey Whist Association at Jersey City.

March 31.—The Whist Club, of New-York, defeats the Albany Whist Club for the American League trophy by 33 to 19, Albany.

April 14.—The American Whist Club, Boston, defeats the Whist Club of New-York for possession of the American League trophy at New-York by 25 to 15.

April 17.—The New-York Whist Club de-

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feats the Park Club, of Plainfield, at New-York for possession of the American League trophy by 29 to 19.

May 1.—The third annual congress of the Women's League opened in New-York. There were 400 players on hand.

May 2.—The first place in the Washington trophy contest was taken by the Cincinnati team—Mrs. Greave and Mrs. Ernst. Miss Queen and Mrs. Miles Water won the Philadelphia Cup contest. Later in the evening Mrs. Leroy and Mrs. Hannum, of the Cavendish Club, of New-York, held first place in the Philadelphia Cup contest. In the Washington trophy contest the Cavendish Club, of Boston, still holds first place. The Cincinnati Woman's Whist Club wins the Toledo trophy contest.

May 4.—The winners at the third annual congress of the Women's League, at Detroit, were: The Cavendish Club, of Boston, won the Washington trophy, with the Ladies' Club, of New-York, and the Washington Club, tieing for second and third place; the Cincinnati Whist Club won the Toledo trophy, with the Syracuse Club in second and the New-Amsterdam Club, of New-York, in third place; Mrs. Lewis Gillete and Mrs. Samuel Rankin, of the Minneapolis Whist Club, won the Philadelphia Cup, and the New-Amsterdam trophy was won by Miss L. V. Day, of New-York, and Mrs. M. Crea, of Washington. High scores in the finals, open and mixed pairs, were made by Mrs. Oldham and Mrs. William O'Neill, of Dallas.

May 26.—The last match for possession of the American League trophy won by Knickerbocker Whist Club, of New-York, against the Albany Whist and Chess Club, 21 to 12.

July 10.—The tenth congress of the American Whist League opened at Niagara Falls. The Chicago Whist Club beat the New-York Club for the Brooklyn trophy by the odd trick, 20 to 19. In the open contests Mrs. Clarence Brown and F. W. Mathias, Toledo; Mrs. Joseph Baker and Mrs. Henry Squires, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horton, Syracuse, W. E. Talcott and L. G. Parker, Cleveland, came out winners, as did F. Gaustin and F. Seaton, Detroit.

July 15.—The tenth American Whist League Congress closed at Niagara Falls. The American Whist Club, Boston, won the American League trophy from the Detroit Whist Club by nine tricks; the Chicago Whist Club and the Hamilton Whist Club, Chicago, tied for possession of the Hamilton trophy; Thomas N. McLean and H. M. Wheelock, Fergus Falls, Minn., won the Minneapolis Cup for pairs; C. J. McDiarmid and C. P. Jones, Cincinnati, won the championship for men's pairs, and Miss M. H. Campbell and Dr. Carter S. Cole, New-York, won the mixed pair contest.

October 18.—The Park Club Whist Club, Plainfield, defeated New-Jersey Whist Club, Jersey City, in match for possession of the State trophy by 7 to 5.

October 24.—The Park Club Whist Club beat the Forest Hill team for possession of the State trophy by 10 to 5.

November 4.—The American Whist Club, Boston, defeats the Philadelphia Whist Club at Boston for possession of the American League trophy by 41 to 12.

CHESS.

December 31, 1899.—Harvard won the eighth annual intercollegiate tourney between that college, Columbia, Yale and Princeton. Final scores: Harvard, 9; Columbia, 8½; Yale, 5; Princeton, 1½.

December 31, 1899.—The University of Pennsylvania beat Cornell and Brown in the first annual triangular match. Final score: Pennsylvania, 6; Cornell, 5½; Brown, ½.

January 4, 1900.—Maroczy won the National masters' tourney at Vienna, Brody and Schlechter divided second and third, Alapin got the fourth, Marco, Wolf and Zinkl divided the fifth, six and seventh, Kortc was placed eighth, Popiel ninth and Albin last. Final scores: Maroczy, 9; Brody and Schlechter, 7½ each; Alapin, 6½; Marco, Wolf and Zinkl, 6 each; Kortc, 5½; Popiel, 4½; Albin, 4; Schwarz, 3½; Prock, 0.

January 14.—Marshall beat Johnston at Chicago in match by seven to six games.

January 19.—Thomas Frère, one of the best known Metropolitan chess patrons, died at the age of 79 years at Bay Ridge.

February 12.—W. Steinitz went insane and had to be taken to an asylum.

February 22.—Marshall won the championship of the Empire State.

March 7.—Lipschuetz and Richardson drew a little match at the Manhattan Chess Club. Final score, 3 each.

March 18.—Marshall beat Delmar in a little contest at the Manhattan Chess Club. Final score: Marshall, 4; Delmar, 1.

March 24.—After two days of play America beat Great Britain in the fifth annual cable match by six games to four. Scores: America—Pillsbury, ½; Showalter, ½; Barry, 1; Hodges, 1; Hymes, ½; Voigt, 1; Marshall, 0; Hampton, 0; Newman, ½; Delmar, 1; total, 6. Great Britain—Blackburne, ½; Lee, ½; Atkins, 0; Bellingham, 0; Mills, ½; Lawrence, 0; Jackson, 1; Jacobs, 1; Ward, ½; Trenchard, 0; total, 4.

March 24.—First national Russian tourney concluded at St. Petersburg. Scores: Tschigorin and Lewin, 14½ each, first and second prizes divided; Lebedew, 12, third prize; Sylbin, 10½, fourth prize; Seyboth, 9, fifth and last prize; "H," 8½; Schabelski, 8; Schabski, 6½; Bartolitsch, 3½; Tabuntschikoff, 3.

April 15.—Roething beat Halpern in a little match by four games to none, one being drawn.

April 21.—Oxford and Cambridge beat Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton in the second annual cable match by 4½ to 1½. Scores: Rice, Harvard, ½; Hunt, Princeton, 0; Sewall, Columbia, 0; Cook, Yale, 0; Hopkins, Harvard, 1; Anstell, Yale, 0; total, 1½. Tattersall, Cambridge, ½; Sofiaw, Cambridge, 1; Ellis, Oxford, 1; George, Oxford, 1; Softlaw, Cambridge, 0; Soddy, Oxford, 0; Wiles, Cambridge, 1; total, 4½.

May 3.—Teichmann with a score of 9½ won the national masters' tourney at London; Gunsberg and Mason, 9 each, divided second and third, and Ward, 8½, took fourth prize. Other scores: Van Vliet, 8; Blackburne, 7½; Lawrence, 6; Lee, 5; Loman, 4½; Tietjen, 4; Jones, 3; Physick, 2; Passmore, 1½.

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May 27.—Koehler won the masters' tourney at the Manhattan Chess Club with a score of 6½; Roething and Halpern with 5 each divided second and last prize. Other scores: Simonson, Schmidt, 4½ each; Delmar, 3; Hanham, 2½; Etlinger, 2.

May 30.—The Manhattan and Franklin chess clubs played a team match on fourteen boards and drew, each side winning 7 points, while the Brooklyn Chess Club beat the Chicago Chess Club in a telegraphic chess match by 7 to 5 points.

June 20.—Lasker, with a score of 14½, won the first prize international Paris tourney; Pillsbury, 12½, was second; Maroczy and Marshall, 12 each, divided third and fourth prizes; Burn, 11, fifth; Tschigorin, 10½, sixth; Marco and Mieses divided seventh and eighth, score 10 each. Other scores: Schlechter, 10; Janowski, Showalter, 9 each; Mason, 4½; Brody, 4; Rosen, 3; Mortimer, 2; Didier and Sterling, 1 each.

August 11.—The international chess masters' tourney at Munich resulted in a tie for first, second and third prizes between Pillsbury, Maroczy and Schlechter, 12 points each; Burn took fourth, 10½; Marco, 10, the fifth; Cohn, 8, the sixth prize, while Berger, Janowski, Showalter and Wolf, with 7½ each, divided the two remaining prizes. Other scores: Gottschall and Popiel, 6½ each; Halprin, 5; Bardeleben and Billecard, 3 each; Jakob, 1½.

August 13.—W. Steinitz, the celebrated chess player, died at the age of sixty-three.

August 18.—Maroczy fell ill and could not play tie match for first, second and third prizes Munich tourney, so Pillsbury and Schlechter, after drawing the match, agreed to divide first and second prizes.

November 13.—Lipschuetz, with 8 points, wins the first prize of sexangular tourney at Manhattan Chess Club; Showalter second, with 7 points; Hodges third, with 5 points. Other scores: Hymes, 4; Baird, 3½, and Marshall, 2½.

MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Military athletic tournament results, Madison Square Garden, March 26-31, 1900:

One hundred yard run—Won by W. Gowdy, 23d Regiment. Time—0:11⅘.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—Won by G. M. Reimer, 23d Regiment. Time—0:28.

Two hundred and twenty yard run—Won by J. R. Higgins, 22d Regiment. Time—0:25⅘.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by W. S. Edwards, 22d Regiment. Time—0:58.

Eight hundred and eighty yard run—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, 22d Regiment. Time—2:11⅘.

Eight hundred and eighty yard run (novice)—Won by E. J. Robbins, 23d Regiment. Time—2:24⅕.

Half mile bicycle race—Won by J. Thompson, 12th Regiment. Time—1:29⅕.

Mile relay race (teams of five men, each man to run two laps)—Won by 22d Regiment. Time—3:35.

Mile run—Won by W. F. McLaughlin. Time—5:27.

Mile bicycle race—Won by J. Thompson, 22d Regiment. Time—3:18.

Two mile bicycle race—Won by G. W. Crook, 13th Regiment. Time—6:46⅘.

Obstacle race (two laps)—Won by C. Graham, 13th Artillery. Time—0:58⅘. Graham was disqualified in this contest and first place given to E. R. Rodd.

Three legged race—Won by A. W. Weston, 22d Regiment, and P. A. Sayles, 22d Regiment.

HOMING PIGEONS.

NATIONAL FEDERATION RECORDS FOR SPEED—OLD BIRDS.

Distance.	Owner of bird.	Date.	Speed, yds., per minute.
100 miles.....	W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1900	2,511.87
200 miles.....	G. H. Watchman, Baltimore, Md.....	1897	1,893.59
300 miles.....	F. Rouff, Detroit, Mich.....	1896	1,848.00
400 miles.....	Charles Cupitt, Rosebank, N. Y.....	1898	1,532.86
500 miles.....	W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1898	1,608.04
600 miles.....	James McGauhey, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1896	1,308.99
700 miles.....	W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1898	1,546.97

Best general average for speed (100 to 600 miles), by F. 1,130, owned by Charles Hub, Philadelphia, Penn. Record, 1,223.79 yards per minute.

Long distance record, 1,253.17 miles in 13 days 5½ hours, by bird owned by Fred Bowers, Fall River, Mass, 1898.

YOUNG BIRDS.

Distance.	Owner of bird.	Date.	Speed, yds., per minute.
100 miles.....	J. G. Gunning, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1897	1,488.74
200 miles.....	P. C. Clark, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1894	1,675.45
300 miles.....	H. J. Koenig, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1898	1,355.73
400 miles.....	Jacob Eberle, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1896	1,060.99
500 miles.....	H. H. Hunsberger, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1897	586.70
600 miles.....	G. W. Shaffer, Cream Ridge, N. J.....	1897	557.78

Long distance record, 620 miles, by bird owned by H. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Penn.

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FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

(Titles and terms in parentheses.)

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelek II (Emperor)	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir)	July 22, 1880
Argentine Republic	Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years)	October 12, 1898
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph I (Emperor)	December 2, 1848
Bavaria	Otho I (King)	June 13, 1886
Belgium	Leopold II (King)	December 10, 1865
Bolivia	José Manuel Pando (President)	October, 1899
Brazil	Senhor Campos Salles (President)	November 15, 1898
Bulgaria	Ferdinand I (Prince)	July 7, 1887
Chili	Federico Errazuriz (President)	September 18, 1896
China	Kuang Hsü (Emperor)	January 12, 1875
Colombia	J. M. Marroquin (Vice-President, acting)	——
Corea	Li Hui (Emperor)	January, 1864
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias (President)	May 8, 1894
Denmark	Christian IX (King)	November 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	Juan Isidro Jiminez	November 11, 1899
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro (President)	February 6, 1897
Egypt	Abbas II (Khedive)	January 7, 1892
France	Emile Loubet (President, 7 years)	February 18, 1899
Germany	William II (Emperor and King of Prussia)	June 15, 1888
Great Britain	Victoria (Queen)	June 20, 1837
Greece	George I (King of the Hellenes)	June 5, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	February 8, 1898
Hayti	T. Simon Sam (President)	March 24, 1896
Honduras	Terencio Sierra (President)	January 1, 1895
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III (King)	July 31, 1900
Japan	Mutsu Hito (Emperor)	February 13, 1867
Liberia	W. D. Coleman (President)	November 13, 1896
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1884*
Montenegro	Nicholas I (Prince)	August 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz (Sultan)	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (Queen)	November 23, 1890
Nicaragua	*José Santos Zelaya (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1896
Norway	Oscar II (King)	September 18, 1872
Paraguay	Emilio Aceval (President)	November 25, 1898
Persia	Muzaffer-ed-Din (Emperor)	May 1, 1896
Peru	Eduardo Romana (President)	June, 1899
Portugal	Carlos I (King)	October 19, 1889
Prussia	(See Germany)	
Rumania	Charles I (King)	May 10, 1866
Russia	Nicholas II (Czar)	November 1, 1894
Salvador	Don Tomas Regalado (President)	——
Saxony	Albert (King)	October 29, 1873
Servia	Alexander I (King)	March 6, 1889
Siam	Choulalonkorn (King)	October 1, 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII (King)	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Same as Norway	
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pacha (Governor-General)	November, 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pacha (Bey)	October 28, 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II (Sultan)	August 31, 1876
Uruguay	Juan Lindolfo Cuestas (President)	August 25, 1897
Venezuela	Don Cipriano Castro (President)	December 1, 1899

*Re-elected fourth quadrennial term.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA, POPULATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.

	Area square miles.	Population.	Debt.
Abyssinia	150,000	3,500,000	——
Afghanistan	216,000	4,000,000	——
Africa	——	——	——
Arabia	1,000,000	12,000,000	——
Argentina	1,778,195	4,200,000	525,000,000
Australia	3,031,169	3,445,000	900,000,000
Austria	115,903	25,249,701	621,000,000
Beloochistan	130,000	500,000	——
Belgium	11,373	6,669,732	520,757,435
Bolivia	567,360	2,500,000	475,000
Brazil	3,218,082	17,500,000	256,226,500
Bulgaria	38,390	3,376,467	41,409,800
Chili	293,970	3,317,264	121,674,850
China and Dependencies	3,278,401	402,680,000	250,000,000

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA, POPULATION AND INDEBTEDNESS—(Continued).

	Area square miles.	Population.	Debt.
Colombia	513,845	6,000,000	13,500,000
Costa Rica	23,000	309,683	13,125,000
Denmark	14,775	2,299,564	57,896,675
San Domingo	18,045	500,000	17,000,000
Ecuador	120,000	1,270,000	3,750,000
Egypt	394,240	9,750,000	509,256,000
France	204,092	38,518,075	6,001,666,250
Germany	208,830	52,279,915	524,258,220
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	40,599,954	3,137,812,925
Great Britain—Dependencies:			
Bahama Islands	4,466	52,316	230,500
Barbadoes	166	190,000	2,045,750
British Guiana	109,000	286,484	4,746,935
British Honduras	7,562	34,277	175,850
Bermuda	18	17,500	230,500
Cape Colony	292,000	2,044,000	141,889,605
Canada	3,653,946	5,350,000	266,000,000
Ceylon	25,365	3,448,752	18,582,980
Channel Islands	76	92,272	
Fiji Islands	7,435	121,738	1,045,000
Windward Islands	528	146,800	1,746,050
Gibraltar	1½	26,050	75,000
Hong-Kong	32	261,258	1,709,000
India	1,560,160	287,223,431	537,020,715
Jamaica	4,431	718,367	10,063,095
Leeward Islands	704	139,519	1,500,605
Malta	117	177,475	75,000
Mauritius	705	378,041	6,196,505
Natal	35,089	843,500	40,095,715
Newfoundland and Labrador	202,200	215,000	17,979,455
New South Wales	310 700	1,346,240	335,000,000
New-Zealand	104,471	787,784	230,408,635
Orange Free State	48,326	207,503	225,000
Queensland	668,224	499,000	167,992,070
Sierra Leone	34,000	350,000	250,000
South Australia	903,425	362,897	122,042,500
Straits Settlements	1,542	580,563	
Tasmania	26,375	177,340	42,064,520
Transvaal (South Africa)	119,139	1,094,156	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	274,112	5,556,055
Victoria	87,884	1,179,029	250,896,380
Western Australia	975,920	170,069	50,312,255
Windward Islands	528	146,800	1,746,050
Greece	25,014	2,433,806	150,110,530
Guatemala	63,400	2,000,000	9,014,000
Hayti	10,204	1,700,000	18,000,000
Honduras	43,000	450,000	27,000,000
Hungary	125,039	18,550,512	1,907,375,000
Italy	110,646	31,667,946	2,579,886,350
Japan	147,655	42,708,264	508,000,000
Corea	82,000	10,500,000	
Liberia	14,500	1,500,000	1,000,000
Luxemburg	998	217,583	
Mexico	767,005	13,000,000	132,463,350
Montenegro	3,630	230,000	1,000,000
Morocco	220,000	8,000,000	
Netherlands (Kingdom of Holland)	12,648	5,004,204	452,111,000
Nicaragua	49,500	450,000	3,037,535
Norway	121,495	2,098,400	50,371,855
Paraguay	98,000	600,000	4,963,000
Persia	628 000	9,000,000	2,500,000
Peru	464,000	3,000,000	20,000,000
Portugal	36,038	5,082,257	635,000,000
Rumania	48,307	5,500,000	252,100,000
Russia	8,660,395	130,000,000	3,575,000,000
San Salvador	7.225	803,534	1,270,000
Samoa	1,701	36,000	
Servia	19,050	2,314,153	80,682,400
Siam	200,000	12,000,000	
Spain	197,670	17,650,234	1,848,393,500
Sweden	172,876	5,009,632	99,498,740
Switzerland	15,976	2,986,848	16,174,150
Tunis	51,000	1,902,000	28,510,000
Turkey (Europe, Asia and Africa)	1,111,741	23,834,500	460,038,080
Uruguay	72,110	900,000	106,904,800
Venezuela	594,165	2,507,345	35,845,375

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THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The British Parliament was dissolved September 25, 1900, and writs were issued for the election of a new House of Commons during the following thirty days. The Ministerial majority, which had been 152 in the election of 1895, had fallen to 130 when Parliament was dissolved. At the close of the elections in October the Ministerial majority was 132—a net gain of a single seat counting as two in a division. The following is a comparative exhibit, the member for Stockton, who had changed sides during the session of the last Parliament, being accounted a Unionist and the seat as a Liberal gain:

PARLIAMENT, SEPTEMBER 25.

GOVERNMENT.		OPPOSITION.	
Conservatives	330	Liberals	188
Liberal Unionists	70	Nationalists	82
Total	400	Total	270
Government majority	130		

PARLIAMENT, NOVEMBER 1.

Conservatives	333	Liberals	186
Liberal Unionists	69	Nationalists	82
Total	402	Total	268
Government majority	134		

The Government gained 38 seats and the Opposition 36 seats. The Government lost four seats in Wales and one in England, but gained seven seats in Scotland. The Nationalists held their ground, losing two seats and winning two. The Liberals won six seats in the English counties, but lost five in London and the boroughs, and with a gain of four in Wales and a loss of seven in Scotland were two behind their former voting strength. The following is a comparative exhibit of the strength of parties in the old and new Parliaments:

THE GOVERNMENT.				THE OPPOSITION.			
England:	Whole. No.	Septem- ber, 1900.	Novem- ber, 1900.	England:	Whole. No.	Septem- ber, 1900.	Novem- ber, 1900.
London	62	53	54	London	62	9	8
Boroughs	164	120	124	Boroughs	164	44	40
Counties	234	162	156	Counties	234	72	78
Totals	460	335	334	Totals	460	125	126
Wales	30	8	4	Wales	30	22	26
Scotland	70	29	36	Scotland	70	41	34
Ireland	101	19	19	Ireland	101	82	82
Universities	9	9	9	Universities	9	—	—
Grand totals	670	400	402	Grand totals	670	270	268

The Nationalists had one English seat and eighty-one Irish seats in the last Parliament, and the figures are the same for the new Parliament. The Liberals had one seat in Ireland in the last Parliament and they have retained it.

The Government appealed to the country at the close of the campaign in South Africa, taking advantage of the patriotic feeling excited by the war. The elections were based on a registry two years old, with a maximum of about 6,600,000 enrolled names. Considerably more than one-third of the electorate did not vote. Of the 670 members, 244, representing a registry of 2,368,475, were returned unopposed. Of these 163 were Government candidates, 59 were Nationalists and 22 were Liberals. The vote cast in the contested boroughs and districts is shown below:

ELECTION 1890.

	Votes received.	Members returned.		Votes received.	Members returned.
Conservatives	1,460,236	197	Liberals	1,634,946	165
Liberal Unionists	293,569	41	Nationalists	97,424	23
Total Government	1,753,805	238	Total all parties	3,486,175	426

The highest majorities in the Queen's Parliaments have been the Liberal majority of 128 in 1868, the Liberal majority of 186 in 1880, the Conservative majority of 123 in 1886, and the majorities of 152 and 134 which Lord Salisbury has commanded in 1895 and 1900. The following is an analysis of the professions and occupations of the new Parliament:

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Bankers and financiers	22	Labor representatives	13
Barristers, in or out of practice	116	Manufacturers and spinners	52
Brewers, distillers and wine merchants.	23	Medical profession	9
Civil and mining engineers	4	Ministers and ex-Ministers of Government	40
Colliery proprietors and coal merchants.	17	Merchants	44
Diplomatists and Government officials..	17	Newspaper proprietors and journalists..	33
Estate agents	2	Peers' sons and brothers	31
Farmers and agriculturists	15	Printers and booksellers	4
Gentry and landowners	66	Railway contractors and engineers	6
Ironmasters and metal merchants	18		

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PERSONNEL OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT—(Continued).

Steamship and ship owners and builders	18	Army officers	59
Solicitors, in or out of practice	24	Naval officers	4
Stock and share brokers	7		
Shopkeepers and traders	13	Total	670
University professors and schoolmasters	13		

The oldest member of Parliament is eighty-two and the youngest twenty-three. The number of military men of all services is 135.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The general elections constituting the House of Commons of the IXth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada were held on November 7. The House is made up of 213 members. Of these, three were elected by acclamation on nomination day, a week before the general polling. A fourth got his seat between nomination day and election day through the retirement of his opponent. Of the 209 remaining seats 204 were contested on the day of the general elections, leaving five seats to be filled on later dates in the year. The complete returns are as follows:

Provinces.	Members Elected.			
	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Indepe'dent.	Total.
Nova Scotia	15	5	—	20
New-Brunswick	9	5	—	14
Prince Edward Island	3	2	—	5
Quebec	57	8	—	65
Ontario	33	54	5	92
Manitoba	2	3	2	7
Northwest Territories	2	—	2	4
British Columbia	3	2	1	6
Totals	124	79	10	213

Thus the Liberal Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns to power with a majority somewhat diminished. In the last Parliament it had a solid column of 130 behind it. Its great gains in Quebec did not quite make up for its heavy losses elsewhere, chiefly in Ontario. On the other hand, the front ranks of the Conservative Opposition suffered severely in the elections, the following being defeated at the polls: Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. George E. Foster, Hon. W. H. Montague, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald (son of the late Sir John)—all of whom were members of the Government that was defeated in the elections of 1896.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Australian Commonwealth bill was the handiwork of the ablest men in the colonies and was perfected in detail after many conferences. The question of federation was first proposed in 1852, and a Federal Council was formed in 1886, but as it was purely a deliberative body, without authority to legislate, it failed to satisfy the requirements of colonial unity. In 1890 there was a conference of representatives of the seven colonies of Australasia, and in the following year a convention adopted a draft bill for submission to the various parliaments of the group. In 1895 a conference of the Premiers of five Australian colonies proposed a second convention of representatives elected by popular vote and empowered to frame a Commonwealth act. The constitution which was drawn up by this convention was submitted to a popular referendum and amended in several details. After another series of conferences it was resubmitted to the people of the colonies and approved by substantial majorities in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania. Western Australia suspended judgment, but subsequently joined the confederation. New-Zealand is not included in the scheme of federation. The Commonwealth bill, while following the general lines of the British North American act, was essentially an Australian constitution, adapted to the characteristic conditions and progressive tendencies of the colonies. It was submitted to the British Parliament for the sanction of the home government, and delegates were sent to England in 1900 to urge its adoption. A controversy arose over the limitations imposed upon the right of appeal to the Privy Council. There were conferences with the delegates and with the Australian Premiers, and the Commonwealth act was finally approved by the British Parliament with a few changes of phrasing. These alterations have not affected the principle that the constitution will be interpreted by Australian judges and that the jurisdiction of the Privy Council will be restricted to imperial interests. The Commonwealth act establishes a Federal Parliament, government and judicature, but reserves for each colony the privileges of home rule. The Governors of the federated colonies will be appointed by the Crown. Lord Hopetoun has been commissioned as the first Governor-General, and the new constitution will go into operation in 1901, when the Duke and Duchess of York will visit Australia.

ASSASSINATION OF KING HUMBERT.

King Humbert of Italy was shot through the heart at Monza, Italy, on the evening of July 29, and died in a few minutes. He had been attending a distribution of prizes at a gymnastic competition and had just entered his carriage with his aid to return to his summer palace when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired in rapid

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succession, one of which pierced his heart. The assassin was immediately arrested and was with difficulty saved from the fury of the people. He said his name was Gaetano Bresci, and that he belonged in Prato, Tuscany. Investigations by the police led to the belief that the crime was the work of Anarchists, and a number of men suspected of complicity in the murder were arrested. Bresci, when transferred from the local police station to the jail, maintained an air of the utmost cynicism. In the course of his examination he declared himself to be a revolutionary Anarchist, and said he was ready to resume operations if he were released.

The assassination caused great excitement among Anarchists in this country, especially in Paterson, N. J., where Bresci had worked. His home was in West Hoboken, N. J., and there his wife, who is a skilled factory hand, lived with their little daughter when Bresci sailed for Europe, ostensibly to perfect himself as a designer by study in Paris. She said she did not know that her husband was an Anarchist. King Humbert was succeeded by his son, Victor Emmanuel, who assumed the title of Victor Emmanuel III, the troops taking the oath of allegiance on July 31, and the Ministers on August 2.

The body of King Humbert was placed in the Pantheon, at Rome, Thursday, August 9. An enormous crowd filled the streets through which the procession passed, and several panics occurred, in one of which twenty persons received slight wounds and thirty others were bruised. Italian societies in various parts of the United States held funeral services in honor of the dead King, and in some places bands of Anarchists expressed joy over the crime. Bresci's trial resulted in a sentence of life imprisonment, a number of years being in solitary confinement.

RULERS ATTACKED BY ASSASSINS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Paul I, Czar of Russia, was assassinated on the night of March 23, 1801, at the instigation of certain members of the royal family.

George III of England, attacked twice, May, 1800.

Napoleon I, attacked while First Consul, December, 1800; twenty killed and fifty-two wounded.

Louis Philippe, King of France, shot at while driving along the Boulevard du Temple; forty killed.

Queen Isabella of Spain, stabbed, February 2, 1852.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, shot at, 1853.

Ferdinand Charles II, Duke of Parma, shot at, March 27, 1854.

King Ferdinand of Naples, stabbed by a soldier, December 8, 1856.

Napoleon III, attacked by Orsini and others, many killed, January 14, 1858.

Prince Daniel of Montenegro, killed, August 13, 1860.

King Otho of Greece, shot at by a student, 1862.

President Lincoln, mortally shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865.

Prince Michael of Servia, shot and killed, June 10, 1868.

Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, killed with scissors, June 4, 1876.

King Alfonso of Spain, shot at, October 25, 1878, and December 30, 1879.

Emperor William I of Germany, shot at by Hoedel, May 11, and by Dr. Nobeling, June 2, 1878.

Alexander II, Czar of Russia, blown to pieces with nitro-glycerine while driving through St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881.

President Garfield, shot and killed by Guiteau in Washington, July 2, 1881.

President Carnot of France, stabbed to death by Cæsario, or Pietro, Santo, June 24, 1894.

Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, killed, May 1, 1896.

King Humbert of Italy, attacked by Pietro Acciarito, April 22, 1897.

President Faure of France, attacked with dynamite bomb, June 13, 1897.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo of Spain, stabbed and killed by Rinaldi, August 8, 1897.

General Borda, President of Uruguay, killed, August 26, 1897.

President Barrios of Guatemala, killed, February 9, 1898.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, fatally stabbed while walking from her hotel in Geneva to the lake boat, September 10, 1898.

King Humbert of Italy, shot three times and killed at Monza, by Gaetano Bresci, July 29, 1900.

Muzaffer-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, was attacked in Paris on August 2, 1900, by a man named Saison, who tried to shoot him, but failed.

Emperor William II of Germany was attacked while driving on November 16, 1900, by a woman who threw an ax at the carriage. No one was injured.

Three attempts were made to kill Queen Victoria and two to kill the Prince of Wales, but in no instance was any one injured.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

State affairs in Colombia at the beginning of the century were as seriously mixed as they were at the end of 1899. The Liberals started a revolution October 18, 1899, and the fighting is still going on. There were a number of important battles, and the losses all told up to date aggregate 30,000 killed and wounded. On the Isthmus of Panama, where some of the most desperate fighting ensued, the rebels were compelled to surrender July 26. Dr. Mendoza, representing the Liberals, and Dr. Alban, the Government, arranged at a conference for a cessation of hostilities, the Liberals being pledged to surrender their arms, and being guaranteed their freedom from prosecution and the retention of all political rights. Fully 600 lives were sacrificed in the fighting that took place before the surrender and the streets of Panama were strewn with dead.

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Many non-combatants were killed. In addition to the Liberal revolution another crisis in Colombian affairs occurred July 31, when Vice-President Marroquin seized the reins of government and placed President Sanclemente and General Palacio, Secretary of State, in prison in Villeta, a small Andean village forty miles from Bogota. On September 15 the Marroquin government was recognized by all the foreign governments. The uprising in the republic so depleted the national treasury that the most rigid economy became necessary. One of the first efforts to reduce the Government's expenses was made in July, when President Sanclemente issued a decree abolishing all the legations abroad, except those at Paris and Quito, Ecuador. The decree went into effect August 15.

SANTO DOMINGO.

After the assassination of President Ulysses Heureaux of the Republic of Santo Domingo, July 26, 1899, a provisional government was organized with General Horatio Vasquez at its head, and an election was ordered to fill the unexpired term and to choose a chief magistrate for the full term of four years ensuing. Juan Isador Jimenez, who was chosen for both terms, without opposition, in March, began his term of four years and was inaugurated with much ceremony. Marked reforms followed his accession. Political executions without trial were abolished; liberty of speech was granted; American gold was adopted as the basis of the currency; the silver and copper coin of the republic was made receivable at a ratio of five for one American gold, and the paper money, four millions of which was in existence at no circulating value, was purchased at auction at the rate of $10,000 gold per month, no bid to exceed 20 cents on the dollar. A new contract was entered into with the San Domingo Improvement Company of New-York, an American corporation holding the foreign bonds and collecting the revenues under a previous contract. By this agreement 54 per cent of the revenues go to the government for its budget and the remainder for three years is to be applied to the cancellation of all interior and floating debt, the company agreeing to take interest bearing coupons in lieu of interest for three years, the debt, between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, to be determined by agreement or arbitration within a prescribed time, which has not yet elapsed. This contract was considered quite a victory for the President in view of a strong repudiation party. Two revolutions have marked the year, but they have been insignificant and bloodless. The leaders were quickly arrested and punished. The disturbances would hardly deserve mention but for the fact that they disclose political methods in the republic. During the year President Jimenez made a seven weeks' tour of the republic, visiting every city and town, and received a great ovation.

THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

The award of the Swiss arbitral tribunal in the matter of the claim of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company was announced at Berne March 29, 1900. On March 10 it was known that judgment had been propounded, but the indemnity to be paid by Portugal was not announced until nineteen days later. The following is the text of the decision:

First—The Portuguese Government, as the defending party, is condemned to pay to the Government of the United States and to Great Britain, the claimants, altogether, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,314,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, from June 25, 1889, up to the date of payment of said sum.

Second—This sum, after deducting what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitration falling on the claimants and in addition to the balance of £28,000 paid on account in 1890, shall be employed in the payment of bondholders and other creditors, if there is need, of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company, according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese Government will have to pay into the hands of the Government of the United States the sum which, according to said scale, shall accrue to McMurdo, represented by said Government in her quality of bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay the surplus to the Government of Great Britain for the benefit of all others having rights.

Third—The delay of six months fixed by the last line of Clause IV, of the Arbitration Compromise, shall run from this day forth.

Fourth—The costs of the arbitration, according to a scale to be drawn up in accordance with Clause V, of the Arbitration Compromise, will be borne in equal parts by the three parties to the suit, that is to say, a third part by each of them.

Fifth—The conclusions of the parties in so far as they differ from the above award are set aside.

Sixth—An authentic copy of the present award will be delivered through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council to each of the three parties to the case.

The award was paid November 21, 1900. The Americans received their share through the Seligmans. The small amount awarded was surprising to those familiar with the case. The amount claimed by the widow of Colonel McMurdo, the American claimant, alone, was £760,000, with interest from the date of the seizure of the road. The amount of the British claim was about £1,000,000.

The claim had its origin in the following state of facts: In 1883 Edward McMurdo, a citizen of the United States, obtained from the Portuguese Government an exclusive concession to construct and operate for a term of ninety-nine years a railway from Lourenço Marques to the frontier between the territory of Portugal and the Transvaal. The line to be followed by the road and its extent were defined by plans approved by the Government. McMurdo proceedd to form a company to construct the railway. The company was organized in Portugal, and was called the Lourenço Marques and Transvaal Railway Company. This company, however, being unable, notwithstanding

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several extensions of time, to procure funds with which to construct the railway, Colonel McMurdo sought to obtain the necessary capital in London. His efforts resulted in the formation of the Delagoa Bay and East Africa Railway Company and the securing of the funds required for the completion of the undertaking. The construction of the road proceeded in accordance with the plans which had been approved by the Portuguese Government in 1884. In July, 1887, the Government informed the company that it required the extension of the railway to a point some nine kilometres beyond the limit fixed in the original and approved plans. The company protested, and an extension of time for an examination of the subject was granted until January, 1888. In the mean time the railway was completed in accordance with the original plans and accepted by the Government, with a reservation of the question of the extension of the line. In October, 1888, the Portuguese Government issued a decree fixing the terminal point of the railroad eight kilometres beyond the terminus set in the original plans, and fixing a period of eight months for the completion of the extension. The company protested against this decree on the ground that it was physically impossible to complete the extension within the time prescribed.

When the period fixed for the completion of the extension drew near the United States Government, having been informed of the intention of the Portuguese Government to seize the road, sent a cable dispatch to its diplomatic representative at Lisbon, on June 19, 1889, directing him to state to the Portuguese Government that it was earnestly hoped no decisive action would be taken until this Government had investigated the case and stated its objection. This was communicated to the Portuguese Government on the 19th. On the 22d the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, expressing regret that the decree of seizure must be carried into effect. On June 24 the Portuguese Government annulled the concession and seized the road and its appurtenances. Secretary Blaine instructed the United States Minister at Lisbon to enter a formal protest against the seizure, reserving all rights which Colonel McMurdo's heirs (Colonel McMurdo having died in London) or other American citizens might have in the concession. In November, 1889, Mrs. McMurdo having, through her counsel, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, made a formal claim against the Portuguese Government, Secretary Blaine transmitted the same to Lisbon, with instructions to the American Minister that this Government was forced to the conclusion that the violent seizure of the railway was an act of confiscation which rendered it the duty of the United States to ask that compensation should be made to the American citizens interested. The Portuguese Government finally agreed to submit the claim to arbitration, and a protocol was accordingly signed by the representatives of the three Governments at Berne, Switzerland, on June 13, 1891. The arbitrators were Joseph Blaesi, Vice-President of the Swiss Federal Court at Lausanne; Andres Heussler, professor of law in the University of Basle, and Charles Soldan, president of the Council of State of the Canton of Vaud. The arbitration had been pending for nearly nine years, and had attracted widespread attention. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll represented the American claimant up to the date of his death. He was succeeded by John Trehane, an English lawyer, who has represented the British shareholders before the tribunal at Berne.

THE COLOMBIAN-COSTA RICAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED.

On September 16 Señor Calvo, the Minister of Costa Rica at Washington, received a cable dispatch from the Costa Rican Minister to France conveying the information that President Loubet, the arbitrator appointed to decide the boundary question between Costa Rica and Colombia, had made his award, fixing the limit in the Atlantic side at Mona Point (or Point Carreta), and in the Pacific side at Punta Burica. In this long pending question the Republic of Colombia claimed that the limit should be fixed at Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Atlantic, including the whole of Costa Rica and Nicaragua Atlantic coast, and that the limit on the Pacific side should be placed at Boruca River, to the northwest of Golfo Dulce, thus pretending a right to half the territory of Costa Rica and about two-thirds of that of Nicaragua. Costa Rica claimed the old limits between Central America and Colombia, placed at the island Escudo de Veragua, in the Atlantic, and the River Chiriquí Viejo (at the base of Punta Burica, to the southeast), in the Pacific. The award fixes the boundary line on the Pacific side at Punta Burica, as claimed by Costa Rica, and on the Atlantic dispels forever the claims of Colombia to any part of the territory of Nicaragua or of that of Costa Rica beyond Mona Point.

THE GUIANA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The award of the Swiss Government in the matter of the Guiana boundary dispute between France and Brazil was made December 2, 1900. It is decreed that the boundaries are to be the Oyapok River from its mouth to its source, and the watershed line in the Tumuc-Humac Mountains from the source of the Oyapok to the Dutch frontier. France had claimed the Araguary River as a parallel line to the Amazon and the left bank of the Rio Banco. The award allots to Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory, and about 3,000 square miles on the north side of the Tumuc-Humac range to the French. The southern boundary of French Guiana has been in dispute for three centuries. Three years ago it was decided to submit the dispute to the Swiss Government for arbitration. The territory so long claimed by France originally comprised about 260,000 square kilometres, consisting of the district bounded on the south by the Amazon, on the west by the River Banco and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This claim was, however, reduced to about 90,000 square kilometres. Negotiations between France and Brazil for the settlement of the question began in earnest in 1713, but though various treaties were drawn up the legislative bodies of one or the other of the respective countries could not be induced to ratify them.

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U. S. WARS AND TROUBLES SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

1775–1783	War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.
1782–1787	Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.
1786–1787	Shay's rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790–1795	War with Northwest Indians, Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Pottawatiamies, Shawnees, Chippewas and Ottawas, September, 1790, to August, 1795.
1791–1794	Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798–1800	War with France, July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800.
1799	Fries Insurrection in Pennsylvania, spring of 1799.
1801–1805	War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805.
1806	Burr Conspiracy.
1806	Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1807	Naval affair in Chesapeake Bay, July 9 to August 5, 1807.
1808	Embargo troubles, Lake Champlain, 1808.
1811–1813	War with Northwest Indians, November, 1811, to October, 1813.
1812–1815	War with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815.
1812	Florida or Seminole War, August 15 to October, 1812.
1813	Peoria Indian War, Illinois, September 19 to October 21, 1813.
1813–1814	Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1817–1818	Seminole or Florida War, November 20, 1817, to October 31, 1818.
1819	Yellowstone Expedition, July 4 to September, 1819.
1823	Campaign against the Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians, on the Upper Missouri River.
1827	Winnebago Expedition, Wisconsin (no fighting), June to September, 1827, also called La Fevre Indian War.
1831	Sac and Fox Indian troubles in Illinois.
1832	Black Hawk War, April 26 to September 21, 1832.
1832–1833	Nullification troubles in South Carolina, November, 1832, to February, 1833.
1833–1839	Cherokee disturbances and removal.
1834	Pawnee Expedition, Indian Territory, June to September, 1834.
1835–1836	Toledo War, Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.
1835–1842	Seminole or Florida War, November 1, 1835, to August 14, 1842.
1836–1837	Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.
1836–1837	Southwestern Frontier, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas (Sabine disturbances), no fighting, April, 1836, to June, 1837.
1837	Osage Indian troubles in Missouri.
1838	Heatherly Indian disturbances on Missouri and Iowa line.
1838	Mormon disturbances in Missouri.
1838–1839	New-York, Aroostook and Canada (Patriot War) frontier disturbances (no fighting).
1846–1847	Doniphan's expedition from Santa Fé, N. M., to Chihuahua, Mexico, November, 1846, to February, 1847.
1846–1848	Mexican War, April 24, 1846, to May 30, 1848.
1846–1848	New-Mexico Expedition, June 30, 1846, to February 13, 1848.
1848	Cayuse War, Oregon, Oregon Volunteers.
1849–1861	Navajo troubles, New-Mexico.
1849–1861	Continuous disturbances with Comanche, Cheyenne, Lipan and Kickapoo Indians in Texas.
1850	Pitt River Expedition, California, April 28 to September 13, 1850.
1851–1852	Yuma Expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852.
1851–1853	Utah Indian disturbance.
1851–1856	Rogue River, Yakima, Klikitat, Klamath and Salmon River Indian wars in Oregon and Washington.
1855	Winnas Expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to September 8, 1855.
1855–1856	Sioux Expedition, Nebraska Territory, April 3, 1855, to July 27, 1856.
1855	Yakima Indian Expedition, Washington Territory, October 11 to November 24, 1855.
1855–1856	Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles.
1855–1858	Seminole or Florida War, December 20, 1855, to May 8, 1858.
1856–1858	Kansas Border troubles.
1857	Gila Expedition, New-Mexico, April 16 to September 16, 1857.
1857	Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.
1857	Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah, September 11, 1857.
1857–1858	Utah Expedition.
1858	Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to October 17, 1858.
1858	Puget Sound Expedition, Washington Territory, August 10 to September 23, 1858.
1858	Spokane, Cœur D'Alene, Paloos and other Indian troubles in Washington Territory.
1858	Navajo Expedition, New-Mexico, September 9 to December 25, 1858.
1858–1859	Wichita Expedition, Indian Territory, September 11, 1858, to December, 1859.
1859	Colorado River Expedition, California, February 11 to April 28, 1859.

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1859	Pecos Expedition, Texas, April 16 to August 17, 1859.
1859	Antelope Hills Expedition, Texas, June 10 to September 23, 1859.
1859	Bear River Expedition, Utah, June 12 to October 18, 1859.
1859	San Juan Imbroglio, Washington Territory, 1859.
1859	John Brown Raid, Virginia, November and December, 1859.
1859–1860	Cortina troubles on Texas and Mexican border.
1860	Pah-Ute Expedition, California, April 12 to July 9, 1860.
1860	Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to October 11, 1860.
1860	Carson Valley Expedition, Utah, May 14 to July 15, 1860.
1860	Attack on and murder of emigrants by Bannock Indians at Salmon Fork, Snake River, Idaho, September 13, 1860.
1860–1861	Navajo Indian Expedition, New-Mexico, September 12, 1860, to February 24, 1861.
1861–1890	Apache Indian War and troubles in Arizona and New-Mexico.
1861–1866	War of the Rebellion, April 19, 1861, to August 20, 1866. Actual hostilities, however, began upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865.
1862	Indian massacres at New Ulm and vicinity, Minnesota, August 17 to 23, 1862.
1862–1867	Sioux Indian War in Minnesota and Dakota.
1863–1869	War against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory.
1865–1868	Indian War in Southern Oregon and Idaho, and Northern California and Nevada.
1865–1866	Fenian raid, New-York and Canada border disturbances.
1867–1881	Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances.
1868–1869	Canadian River Expedition, New-Mexico, November 5, 1868, to February 13, 1869.
1871	Yellowstone Expedition, August 28 to October 25, 1871.
1871	Fenian troubles on the Dakota and Manitoba frontier, September and October, 1871.
1872	Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota, July 26 to October 15, 1872.
1872–1873	Modoc Campaign, November 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873.
1873	Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota, June 4 to October 4, 1873.
1874–1875	Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory, August 1, 1874, to February 16, 1875.
1874	Sioux Indian Expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, February 13 to August 19, 1874.
1874	Black Hills Expedition, Dakota, June 20 to August 30, 1874.
1874	Big Horn Expedition, Wyoming, August 13 to October 10, 1874.
1875	Expedition against Indians in Eastern Nevada, September 7 to 27, 1875.
1876	Sioux Expedition, Dakota, May 17 to September 26, 1876.
1876	Powder River Indian Expedition, Wyoming, November 1 to December 31, 1876.
1876–1877	Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, February 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877.
1876–1879	War with Northern Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana.
1877	Labor strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, July to October, 1877.
1877	Nez Percé Campaign, June 14 to October 5, 1877.
1878	Bannock and Piute Campaign, May 30 to September 4, 1878.
1878	Ute Expedition, Colorado, April 3 to September 9, 1878.
1879	Snake or Sheepeater Indian troubles, Idaho, August to October, 1879.
1879–1894	Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, "Oklahoma Boomers," and the Cherokee Strip disturbances.
1879–1880	Ute Indian Campaign in Colorado and Utah, September 21, 1879, to November 8, 1880.
1885	Chinese miner and labor troubles in Wyoming, September and October, 1885.
1890–1891	Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.
1891–1893	Garza troubles, Texas and Mexican border disturbances, the "Tin Horn War."
1892	Miner disturbances in Idaho, July to November, 1892.
1892–1896	Troubles with renegade Apache Indians under Kid and Massai, on Arizona and Mexican Border.
1894	"Industrial Army," "Commonwealers," "Coxeyites," and labor disturbances.
1894	Railroad, Pullman and labor strikes extending from Illinois to Pacific Coast, June to August, 1894.
1895	Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895.
1898–1899	War with Spain, April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899. Actual hostilities ceased August 13, 1898.
1898	Chippewa Indian disturbances at Leech Lake, Minn., October, 1898.
1899	Insurrection in Philippine Islands, February 4, 1899, to ——.
1899	Miner disturbances in Idaho, April 29 to October 20, 1899.

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THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION RECORD.

The annual record of events in the Philippines closed about December 1, 1899. The increase of the American forces from 26,820 men, in August, 1899, to 71,538 men of all arms, on October 1, 1900, with a maximum of about 55,000 effectives in the late fall and winter of 1899–1900, fostered public hope that the Filipino rebellion would be subdued by spring at furthest, a hope which has not been fulfilled. It has ceased to be a war of battles, and on the part of the enemy has become a mere system of bush-whacking, treacherous murder and ruthless pillaging. Aguinaldo's government has no abiding place; the insurgent chief, if alive, is in constant motion for self-protection, or in careful hiding. Bloody defeats early convinced insurgent leaders of the futility of further resistance in the field, and about November 11, 1899, in a conference at Bayambang Aguinaldo and his subordinates formally agreed to scatter and maintain guerilla operations. There has since been no noteworthy departure from that method of warfare. But it is now clear that his numerous defeats, heavy losses and the full comprehension of the immense power employed against him have discouraged the enemy, destroyed Aguinaldo's military prestige and greatly weakened his moral hold upon the islanders. For some time there has been a rapidly growing peace party among the revolutionists themselves. The American military policy has been mild and humane, in strong contrast with the Spanish administration, which was proscriptive and cruel. The military reports show that there are two kinds of people in the Philippines—the peaceful, industrious citizens of the towns and country, the vast majority; and the terrorists, or so-called revolutionists, by far the fewer, yet the dominant race. When protected from these the former return to their homes and daily avocations with alacrity and are friendly to American supremacy.

Absolute proof has been obtained from Aguinaldo's captured papers that the war was deliberately begun by the Filipinos while treacherously pretending loyalty and friendship to the Americans. This is important, because it has been denied both in the United States and Europe, and the responsibility for the outbreak charged upon the Americans.

Military Operations in Detail.

Although Aguinaldo escaped from the military cordon which surrounded him in Central Luzon in the last days of November, 1899, the operations of Generals Lawton, MacArthur, Young and Wheaton secured the entire railway from Manila northward to the coast of Dagupan, about 122 miles. The small rebel force which retained cohesion retreated to the west of the railway into the mountain fastnesses of Zambales, where they had previously provided storehouses and arsenals. Some of the commands broke up into small guerilla bands and began plundering. Many deserted to their homes, presenting themselves to the Americans as friends. Thus Aguinaldo's army of the north was dissolved, losing all its artillery, ammunition and supplies. In Southern Luzon there was still a formidable force of insurgents, threatening points in the immediate vicinity of Manila. General Otis was now urged by his subordinates to declare all insurgents out of the pale of the laws of war, and to summarily execute all guerillas captured with arms in their hands. As he had no positive evidence that Aguinaldo had formally decreed guerilla warfare, and as yet only a small area of the islands was reduced to actual possession, the commanding general declined to go to this hazardous extreme.

As late as February many Filipino leaders in remote quarters were still unaware that the rebel capital at Tarlac had been captured and Aguinaldo was a fugitive. General Lawton ordered Captain Batchelor, with a battalion of the 24th Infantry, to march against Bayonbong, the recently designated insurgent capital. The town was occupied without resistance, and some American and Spanish prisoners released. Without orders, from Bayonbong Batchelor then made a remarkable and successful campaign right through the interior to the north end of the island, fighting and routing a small force at Naguilan and receiving submission everywhere. A naval expedition was sent to Aparri to succor Batchelor in case of need. The entire northern province of Cagayan, on December 12, was surrendered to Captain McCalla, its commander, by the rebel General Tirona, with all his artillery and small arms. On the 21st Colonel Charles C. Hood, 16th United States Infantry, was appointed Military Governor of the northeastern provinces of Luzon, viz., Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, with headquarters at Aparri. Affairs in this quarter progressed favorably until about March 1, when the Tagalos, previously surrendered by General Tirona, again commenced guerilla operations, joined by scattering bands of marauders from Western and Central Luzon. Our troops were easily successful everywhere, but met with numerous losses. Early in March Colonel Hood was reinforced with two battalions of the 44th Infantry, and soon reduced his department to measurable order. On the west coast General S. M. B. Young had hotly pursued the various bands of the enemy in every direction, capturing many important personages, considerable property, and releasing American and Spanish prisoners. On December 22 he was formally appointed to the independent command of a district composed of the northern provinces west of Colonel Hood's district, to wit, Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Lepanto, Ilocos (North and South) and Union, with headquarters at Vigan. Aguinaldo retired to the northeastward into the province of Bontoc, while his troops fled into the mountains to the eastward of Vigan. In his hasty movements many of his prisoners escaped to the American lines. On January 17 a house to house search in Quiangan, where Aguinaldo was reported to be hidden, failed to reveal his presence. Operations were energetically pushed, but owing to Young's small force and the great extent of territory to be covered, it was impossible to prevent Tagalo depredations or wholly quell their guerilla bands. Many small

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affairs occurred; and the rebels were easily overcome in open fight and driven off, only to repeat their forays and murders elsewhere. These skirmishes were mainly along or near the western coast, and the American losses were in the aggregate quite severe. The rebels in this district were under direction of a rebel chief named Tinio, who was severely defeated by Major Steever at Mount Binmaya, on January 14, with a loss of twenty-eight killed. On January 20 General Young asked for reinforcements, and increased efforts of the enemy compelled a gradual increase of General Young's force by fifteen companies and 250 friendly native scouts. Upon the withdrawal of General Lawton from Tayug to take charge of pressing operations toward the south all portions of Luzon north of Caloocan and south of the districts of General Young and Colonel Hood came under the supervision of General MacArthur, whose subordinate, General F. D. Grant, marched through the Bataan province, and with Navy assistance secured possession of Olongapo and Subig, on Subig Bay, and large captures of insurgent military stores were made by General Bell in Northern Zambales, the remnants of the dispersed insurgent army being driven back into the mountains. During December and January MacArthur's reorganized forces were actively engaged in running down guerilla bands in his department and giving protection to peaceful towns from the raids of robbing ladrones, who preyed upon the wealthier class.

Death of General Lawton.

The character of the service performed by the American troops in central and northern Luzon from the time Aguinaldo's northern army was dispersed, in November, until the present time is fully indicated in the foregoing narrative of the operations succeeding that event. General Otis thus reports: "They (our troops) were widely scattered in detachment, company and battalion organizations, guarding centres of population and points deemed important for strategic purposes and concentration. This kind of duty continued, gradually proving more successful, as it was prosecuted with vigor, discouraged the insurgent leaders in their attempts to effect guerilla combinations and demoralized their adherents." About December 3 General Lawton, at Tayug, was relieved by General Wheaton and ordered to turn southward, concentrate at San Isidro, and from thence clean out some three thousand well armed and active insurgents under General Pilar, located around San Miguel and in the Maraquina Valley. Simultaneously troops were to move from Baliuag, while Major Carson was to intercept any portion of the enemy who endeavored to escape by the Angat and Norzagaray roads. The movements were well timed and energetically executed. On December 11 General Lawton entered San Miguel, General Pilar hastily retiring without resistance. In these operations Colonel Hayes captured the famous rebel stronghold Biac-na-bato on the 12th. It had been successfully held January 8, 1897, by sixteen rebels against nine hundred Spaniards. After this part of the work was done on December 16 Lawton returned to Manila for a new start. While these operations were on foot final preparations were made to crush the rebels in Southern Luzon, where, probably following Aguinaldo's instructions, they had displayed unusual activity as a diversion in aid of their hard pressed chief at the north. Then followed to the east of Manila, in the province of Morong, and to the south, in the provinces of Cavité and Batangas, almost precisely the same character of operations heretofore described in the northern districts. The Americans could easily go anywhere, killing, capturing and dispersing the guerillas that infested the country, with but small loss to themselves. But suppressed in one locality the enemy appeared in another, and not unseldom again at the same old points. Nevertheless their operations were marked everywhere by a gradually lessening spirit. General Lawton was the leading figure in the movement to push back the enemy threatening Manila from Morong. On December 18, for this purpose, he led an expedition up the Maraquina River. While directing the crossing of the river opposite San Mateo, on the 19th, Lawton was shot by a sharpshooter concealed on the eastern bank, and instantly killed. It was the greatest disaster of the war, and created universal sorrow throughout the United States, where the General had become a hero to the people of all classes. General Otis thus officially noticed his death: "The loss of General Lawton was keenly felt and deplored by the whole corps, and also by a large class of Filipino citizens, whose respect and admiration he had won by his kind treatment, soldierly bearing and continued military successes. As a leader of men and a master in handling them under trying conditions he had few equals. Whatever the emergency he was always found competent to cope with and overcome it." General Lawton's body was returned to the United States and buried in the National Cemetery, at Arlington, with military honors. Popular subscriptions were solicited, and a fund of $100,000 was quickly raised and presented to his widow.

Operations by General Schwan.

Continuing the operations begun by Lawton, Colonel Lockett attacked the insurgents at and about Montalban on December 27-29, driving them back into the mountains, with the loss of eighty killed. Others were captured, also some munitions. The passes were garrisoned, and affairs quieted down up the Maraquina. Brigadier-General Bates was appointed major-general on January 2 to succeed Lawton, and with Generals Schwan and Wheaton as subordinates was ordered to clear the rebels out of the provinces to the south and east of Manila. General Schwan's column successively overran Eastern Cavité, the whole of Batangas and all that was necessary of Laguna and Western Tabayas to bring the rebels under subjection. Lieutenant-General Trias commanded all the rebel forces in Southern Luzon. Some thirty-three combats took place, none of which, however, arrived at the dignity of a battle. American success was almost unvarying, and the losses of the insurgents heavy. Finally vanquished on all hands, small bands of the insurgents sought safety in the jungles or mountains, but the great mass either disbanded and returned to their homes or fled to the Camarines. Strategic points and the principal towns were gar-

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risoned, and quiet comparatively restored to all the region around Lakes Laguna and Taal before February 8. General Schwan, by his energy, courage and brilliant tactics, had in a single month marched six hundred miles, and defeated, scattered and demoralized all organized forces of the enemy in four large provinces, with an aggregate American loss of less than fifty men killed and wounded.

This region soon began to resume trade with Manila, which, through Laguna Lake, soon exceeded all previous records. Steps were taken to establish local civil government, the church services were resumed and schools reopened. The terrorized people rapidly returned to their homes, once assured that the Americans, whom the crafty Tagalos had educated them to believe would kill or enslave all natives, had no desire to oppress or punish them. The situation of affairs then in these four provinces, as well as that in all Luzon, and the situation as it practically appears to-day from the official reports, are well told in General Schwan's report from Santa Cruz, February 8, 1900. In part he said: "From personal observation and the investigation of other officers I have reached the conclusion that with constant vigilance and proper measures on our part the insurgents in the provinces of Laguna and Tabayas will be incapable of doing any serious mischief. Their attempts on all but individuals, mere squads or inadequately escorted trains, are feeble to a degree, and are evidently induced by a spirit of bravado rather than any hope of success. They are split up into small fragments, who emerge from their mountain retreats mainly for the purposes of rapine and murder."

While General Schwan was thus operating General Wheaton in a similar manner overran the western part of Cavité and Batangas. His work was as thorough as Schwan's, although on a far more limited scale, and was done by the end of January. Schwan returned to Manila on February 9, and Wheaton was then assigned to the command of the four pacificated provinces of Cavité, Batangas, Laguna and Tabayas. Throughout the islands in December there were seventy-five fights, in which nineteen Americans were killed and ninety-one wounded. In January there were 114 combats, thirty men killed and seventy-five wounded.

General Otis, in generalizing upon the American losses, says: "Our losses were partly due to the rashness of our men in absenting themselves without permission and visiting among the natives, notwithstanding repeated cautionary orders, or the failure of small escorting parties to take proper precautionary measures in pasing through defiles or over roads lined with thick brush, which furnished concealment for natives seeking booty. Throughout Luzon nearly all our soldiers who fell into the hands of the enemy were captured while illegally absent from their commands or while they were remiss in the performance of their duties." The total number of Americans captured and missing or unaccounted for up to May 5, 1900, did not exceed 150 men, the majority of whom had been recaptured or released. During the operations of the year not less than 1,500 Spanish prisoners were recaptured from the rebels.

Operations in the South.

On January 18 Brigadier-General W. A. Kobbé, with the 43d and 47th Infantry, and Battery G, 3d Artillery, convoyed by the gunboats Helena and Nashville, sailed on transports for extreme southeastern Luzon. On January 20 he entered Sorsogon Bay, garrisoning Sorsogon, and subsequently took possession of Bulan and Donsal, which were also garrisoned. Passing San Bernardino Straits, he captured Albay and Legaspi, at the latter po'nt having a severe fight. Thence he crossed over to Virac, on the island of Catanduanes, which was garrisoned. Vast quantities of hemp in bales were found in all these ports. Afterward Kobbé captured the cities of Calbayog and Catbalogan, on the island of Samar, and passing through the dangerous strait of San Juanico to the south, on February 1, after a sharp fight, captured the town of Tacloban, on the northeast coast of Leyte. Here he found 100,000 bales of hemp in sight. Kobbé's successes were important. Although he did not have troops enough to completely cover necessary strategic points, which permitted the Tagalos to continue their isolated outrages upon the inhabitants who acquiesced in the American occupation the situation in these southern islands, as in all parts of Luzon, soon began to improve with a marked disposition on the part of the masses to resume their peaceful pursuits.

On February 15 Major-General Bates, with the 40th and 45th Infantry, Captain Koehler's battery and a detachment of cavalry, sailed from Manila for the Camarines provinces, southeast Luzon, mainly occupied by rebels driven eastward by Schwan and westward by Kobbé. Passing San Bernardino Straits, he entered San Miguel Bay, and landed at the mouth of Bicol River, receiving valuable assistance from the Navy. Colonel Godwin defeated the enemy at Libmanan, killing sixty-four and wounding many. General Bates's persistent activity was rewarded by the dispersion of all hostile organizations, the capture of their artillery and rifles, much ammunition, the release of Spanish prisoners, the return of the inhabitants to the towns, and the restoration of trade relations with Manila. The Chinese General, Paua, insurgent, was sent to Manila, charged with murdering Spanish prisoners. Brigadier-General James M. Bell was the active commander under Bates.

On March 20 General Bates was ordered to take possession of Northern Mindanao and establish military stations on its coasts, and thence to Zamboanga, headquarters of the military district of Mindanao and the Jolo Archipelago, taking with him the 40th Infantry. Brigadier-General Bell was assigned to the command in southeastern Luzon, including the provinces of the two Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, Luzon, the island of Catanduanes and adjacent small islands, and his command increased to 2,600 men. Thereupon General Bates, with a considerable force, occupied Surigao, northeastern Mindanao, General Garcia voluntarily surrendering the district and all the ordnance in his possession. At Cagayan resistance was offered, but with the Navy's effective assistance the enemy was easily driven off. Afterward Bates occupied the coast towns of Iligan, Misamis and Dapitan, in all of which the inhabitants gladly welcomed the

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Americans. A strong garrison was established at Iligan, and lesser ones at the other points. The entire northern and southern coasts of Mindanao and the islands of the Jolo Archipelago, extending southwest, were thus occupied without firing a gun. General Bates received the surrender of ninety-seven pieces of old artillery and 241 rifles.

Between Luzon and Mindanao lie the Visayas Islands—Panay, Negros, Cebu, etc. They are designated the Military District of the Visayas, commanded by Brigadier-General Robert P. Hughes, with headquarters at Iloilo, Panay. August 31, 1899, the towns of Iloilo and Cebu City, with contiguous mountain country and the important positions in Negros Island, composed all the territory in possession of our troops. They were garrisoned by the 18th and a battalion of the 19th Infantry, and Battery G, 6th Artillery. During the fall and winter of 1899–1900, with further reinforcements, General Hughes fully pacified Panay Island, after many severe engagements, capturing all the rebel artillery and much of their munitions and small arms. The Tagalos attempted to revolutionize Negros Island, but were speedily reduced. On Cebu Island Colonel Snyder's operations had resulted in complete success by the middle of January. The rebels were everywhere routed, and all their strongholds easily secured. It was found that the leaders against our occupation in the Visayas were Tagalos from Luzon Island. In the middle of February 167 Tagalos surrendered at Capiz with their rifles, and were sent home to Taal, on Luzon. By the middle of March the progress made in Panay, Negros and Cebu enabled General Hughes to look after the lesser islands, the inhabitants of which generally received our soldiers cheerfully, having been greatly terrorized by the insurgents from the greater isles. To reduce the ignorant mountaineers to submission, or entirely check their forays upon the coast towns and peaceable inhabitants, is reported by General Hughes to be a labor of time, but it is a result which will be achieved. In the three principal islands over fifty military stations are maintained, and the majority of the inhabitants are comparatively secure. In February throughout the Philippines 114 fights occurred, 30 Americans were killed and 70 wounded. In March there were 103 different fights, with 19 killed and 63 wounded.

The foregoing is a rapid summary of the salient events of the grand strategy which followed the assembling in the Philippine Islands in the fall of 1899 of an overpowering military force. Doubless mistakes were made, but the final result, as we see, was the practical defeat and subjugation of the insurgent Tagalos in all quarters by the early spring of 1900, although small bands of guerillas still continued a predatory warfare in remote districts. American prestige had been raised far above the previous Spanish rule. Subsequent operations extended the American occupation into more remote sections, further fortifying American power. A last rallying place for the disaffected, still unoccupied, was the large mountainous region in Central Luzon to the east of the railway, at some point in which Aguinaldo was supposed to have his headquarters. General MacArthur's troops occupied eighty-one stations. With headquarters at Bautista, he energetically pushed the guerillas of Central Luzon in a series of operations like those already described. General Funston crossed the mountains and occupied Baler, on the east coast, in the last days of February. Almost daily skirmishes took place. Many prisoners were taken, filling the Manila prisons. A few Americans were killed and a good many wounded, but the enemy suffered far greater loss. General Wheaton's command the while occupied thirty-three stations in Southern Luzon, with headquarters at Calamba, on Lake Laguna. Here Schwan's invasion had left a far more pacific feeling than prevailed in the north. Wheaton's troops had fewer fights with marauders, but were very active. Many prominent insurrectionists were captured or voluntarily surrendered themselves. In Northern Luzon General Young's forces were kept busy by the active insurgents, and a severe fight took place at Batac April 16, where 333 of the enemy were reported killed. In the southern islands the insurgents were even more active. On Panay and Mindanao they made several attacks in force. The only serious American reverse occurred at Catubig, Samar, on April 15. The garrison of 31 men was attacked by 600 islanders, with a cannon and 200 rifles, and driven out, losing 18 killed and 5 wounded. The rebels lost 200 killed, so reported.

Funston in Central Luzon.

Altogether in April there were 120 skirmishes, great and small, with 38 Americans killed and 68 wounded. From January 1 to April 1 General Otis reported rebel loss: Killed, 1,426; captured, mostly wounded, 1,453. Captures of arms, munitions and stores in April largely exceeded any previous record, chiefly effected through information furnished by the natives themselves. General Funston captured official Filipino State papers, disclosing conspiracies and threatened treachery in Manila, to culminate in an outbreak. On April 7 the Military Division of the Philippines was created, which General Otis divided into four departments, each subdivided into districts. Generals MacArthur, Bates, Hughes and Kobbé were assigned, respectively, to command the new departments of Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao and Jolo. An expedition of General Bates occupied the islands of Maranduque and Masbate without opposition, important as sources of cattle supply. Paterno, president of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, was captured April 25 near Trinidad, Northern Luzon.

On May 5 General Otis, at his own request, was relieved and Major-General Arthur MacArthur assigned as Military Commander and Governor-General of the Philippines. The departing General was greatly praised in the War Department order relieving him. He arrived at San Francisco May 30 on the transport Meade. On May 6 General Young reported that Aguinaldo had unquestionably joined Tinio, the northern insurgent chief. General Garcia, the highest Filipino officer next to Aguinaldo, was captured near San Isidro, and some valuable papers were secured. On May 12 Señor Buencamino, a prominent Filipino reconciled to the American regime,

General Otis Relieved.

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previously released by General Otis, issued to the insurgent chiefs an equitable plan of peace on the basis of American supremacy. It apparently received no attention from the rebels. In May the work of laying a system of telegraphic cables among the southern islands, connecting with Manila, was inaugurated.

The fighting in Luzon was not so continuous in May as previously. On the 19th Major March, pursuing what was supposed to be Aguinaldo's party, shot an officer thought to be Aguinaldo himself at Sagot, North Luzon. The wounded Filipino was carried away, but his horse and saddlebags, with papers, were secured, the latter belonging to Aguinaldo undoubtedly. There were several considerable fights on Samar, Panay, Leyte and Mindanao, where the insurgents presented a strong front. American losses comparatively slight. There were 108 fights in May; American loss, 28 killed and 66 wounded. General MacArthur reported the Filipino losses from the beginning of the war to May 31: Killed, 10,780; wounded, 2,104; captured and surrendered, 10,425; number of prisoners on hand, about 2,000.

In the first week in June Major Johnson occupied the island of Tablas. No opposition. War Department reported the total expenditures for transportation of troops, animals, supplies and munitions to and from the Philippines since May 1, 1898, to be $15,637,096 45. June 9 General Pilar, an active insurgent leader, was captured. Two days later two other important insurgent generals were captured and brought in. On the 15th General Macabulos, with 8 officers and 124 rebels, surrendered to Colonel Liscum at Tarlac, Luzon. General Aquina also surrendered June 29. June 18 the 9th Infantry was ordered to China to aid in suppression of the Boxers, and sailed on the 27th. The 6th Cavalry and other troops were ordered from the United States to the Orient. June 21 General MacArthur, in the name of the President, proclaimed a general amnesty to insurgents in arms who shall yield in ninety days, take the oath and acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. On the same day 200 Filipinos met in Manila to formulate terms of peace to their countrymen. Paterno presided. Buencamino, Generals Garcia, Pilar, Macabulos and other prominent revolutionists were present. The plan submitted included amnesty, return of confiscated property, employment of Filipino leaders in navy and militia when established, succor of needy Filipinos, guarantees of personal liberty, establishment of civil government and expulsion of the friars. General MacArthur subsequently accepted the terms with modifications, but the bushwhacking did not cease. The cruiser Brooklyn, with 300 marines from Cavité, sailed for China June 27. Nine conspicuous insurgent leaders, including Pilar, Garcia and Alvarez, took the oath of allegiance and were discharged. The most serious engagement in June was that near Cagayan, Mindanao, on the 14th, where Captain Miller's detachment of 100 men, 40th Infantry, was defeated and driven back with a loss of 9 men killed and 10 wounded, including Miller and Lieutenant Elliott wounded. There were 131 skirmishes in June, with an American loss of 24 killed and 56 wounded. Total losses from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, official, were as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 357; died of disease, by suicide, murder, drowning, etc., 1,085; total in twelve months, 1,442. General MacArthur was pressed for re-enforcements from all quarters in June.

Expenses of the War.

Insurgent General Ricarti, with valuable papers, was captured July 1. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder organized at Caloocan a mounted corps of 120 loyal Filipinos. Paterno issued a seditious document concerning proposed peace, calculated to deceive Filipinos and cause trouble, and was sent back to prison. On the 15th General MacArthur shipped the 14th United States Infantry and Reilly's Battery to China. Control of Basilon Island was turned over to naval authorities, and troops withdrawn to other stations. General Young installed municipal government at Vigan, Northern Luzon, July 25. Neither peace movements nor amnesty proclamation stopped new insurgent operations. In July the American losses in Panay were greater than in any month since January. In Leyte there was a good deal of fighting, but, on the whole, less in Luzon. American aggregate losses in July about 357 killed and 40 wounded. On August 12 Colonel Grassa came in at Tayug, Luzon, and surrendered 182 officers and men, with arms. General MacArthur reported his sick list about middle of August at 5,129 men. Last of August General Hughes reported an outbreak in Bohol Island, and defeat of rebels at Carmen, with loss of 120. Conditions generally, however, improved everywhere in August. The people in North Luzon became unusually quiet and engaged in planting, but in the central and southern provinces there were still daily collisions, with moderate casualties. The most serious check the Americans received was on August 1, between San Miguel and San Isidro, Luzon, where Lieutenant Alstaetter was attacked and 1 man killed, 5 wounded and 9 captured. No official report of aggregate losses in August obtainable. Estimated, 38 killed and 64 wounded. Twenty ships of war of various classes reported in Philippine waters in September by naval authorities. September 19 Quartermaster's Department completed arrangements to bring home for burial soldiers and sailors who have died in our island possessions. Semi-officially announced by the War Department that the return of the Philippine volunteers would be begun about middle of November. Steps were taken by General MacArthur for the establishment of a leper colony on some available island. Military affairs were comparatively quiet until about the 10th, when Captain Shields and 51 men, returning overland from Terrijos to Santa Cruz, Maranduque, were all captured, less 4 killed. Five were wounded. They were rescued a month later by General Hare's forces.

The insurgents suddenly became more aggressive near Manila and Central Luzon. On September 16 a heavy fight took place near Sinaloan, Lake Laguna, between detachments of 130 men under Captain D. D. Mitchell, 15th Infantry, and the insurgent General Cailles, with 800 rebels. Americans attacked, and were repulsed with loss

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of 24 men killed, including Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant George A. Cooper, and 20 wounded, including Captain John E. Moran. The rebel loss was reported at only 10 killed and 20 wounded, including a general.

In Northern Luzon General Young had numerous small affairs, and called emphatically for reinforcements. There were many raids in other sections. The hostile demonstrations were most marked along the railway and around Lake Laguna. American losses in September were heavy, not less than 175 killed and wounded. Buencamino informed by Aguinaldo that he declined peace proposals.

Heavy Fighting in the Fall.

Amnesty date expired September 21. Insurgent activity supposed to be directed by Aguinaldo for effect upon American election. On Leyte Island General Mojica's insurgents were dispersed by Major Allen. October 6, General Hare, with a strong force, ordered to Maranduque to stamp out rebellion, which he speedily accomplished. General Young, in North Luzon, was strongly reinforced early in October to meet renewed efforts of insurgent renegade priest, Aglipay, and Generals Tinio and Villanueva. It is confessed that the Filipinos are becoming more skilful as soldiers, imitating American methods. Mabina, founder of the Filipino government, captured in December last, was liberated in October without taking any oath. October 26 General MacArthur issued a stringent health order, enjoining cleanliness, boiling of water before use, etc. Secretary Long appointed a board, with Admiral Remey at its head, to locate a naval coaling station. Many trials of Filipinos by military commissions for such crimes as murder, robbery, rape, etc., have taken place, and a score sentenced to death. Only two were executed. October 12 a fight occurred in North Panay, in which 20 Tagalos from Luzon were killed and 40 wounded. Two Americans wounded. October 24, Lieutenant George L. Febiger with 40 men attacked the bushwhackers near Narvican, Northwest Luzon. After a desperate fight with over 1,000 insurgents under Villanueva, a subordinate of Tinio, the Americans were forced back to Narvican. Lieutenant Febiger and four men were killed, eight wounded and four missing. Rebel loss 150. In a fight near Looc, October 27, two Americans were killed and three wounded, including Captain Beigler. Enemy's loss 75.

General Hall with 800 men marched into the Province of Infanta, Southern Luzon, after General Cailles, who defeated Mitchell in September, but failed to find him. Hall garrisoned the town of Binangonan, and visited the island of Polillo, off the coast. Small bands of ladrones were busy in many of the southern islands throughout October, but nothing important occurred in Mindanao, Negros, Panay or other islands.

November mail advices brought news of the fight at Bugazon, Panay, October 30, in which Lieutenant Koontz, Sergeant Kitchen and Corporal Burns, 44th Infantry, were killed, the attacking rebels losing 100 killed, 21 wounded and 50 prisoners. The rebel activity during the fall resulted in the capture of no American post. Near Dagupan, the first week in November, the rebels made an attack, killing two and wounding three Americans. November 4 Señor Buencamino, representing the ex-insurgents in Manila, requested Judge Taft to forward to Washington a signed expression of their loyalty. There was considerable excitement over the approaching election in the United States, and some betting on the result. November 4, Private James Thompson wrote home that a young Filipino who occupied a bed next to his own in a Manila hospital told him confidentially that Aguinaldo had been shot dead by Major March's party, as reported, but that for political reasons his death was being concealed. November 7 it was announced from Washington that diplomatic steps were being taken to suppress the insurgent junta at Hong Kong. Complaint will be made to the British Government of its secret operations. The result of the Presidential election in the United States was quietly received and made no noticeable change in the Filipino situation. In the first ten days of the month several unimportant skirmishes took place throughout the islands, with the loss of 6 Americans killed and 17 wounded. November 15, it was announced that the press censorship had again been removed, but cable companies were to furnish General MacArthur with a copy of all press dispatches. The insurgents became again very active in the middle of November, followed by numerous fights, especially throughout Luzon. Our forces undertook active aggressive movements against the rebels on Samar, the whole of which island was in their possession, except two or three coast towns. Its coast was to be patrolled by a gunboat. General Hare commanded the expedition. The 14th Infantry returned from China the second week in November. General Wheaton sent reinforcements to General Young in Northwestern Luzon, where Tinio was again becoming restless and aggressive. General MacArthur and Admiral Remey visited Subig Bay, where it is proposed to establish a station to be held by a strong force of marines. November 20 General Macabulos, the former Filipino general, with 100 picked natives, was prepared to go in pursuit of Aguinaldo, supposed to be located in Northern Luzon. The renegade native priest, Aglipay, manifests a disposition to lay down his arms. The American troops are supplied with Australian frozen fresh beef and mutton. November 27 Colonel Allen reported that the islands are covered at every important point with a thorough system of cable telegraphic communication. Manila is now in close telegraphic touch with all quarters. General MacArthur's official report was filed in the Adjutant-General's office during the month, and a summary published. Nothing different from the foregoing running narrative of events was disclosed in the report. The fighting was less severe during November, and American losses were comparatively light.

In March President McKinley appointed a second Commission to the Philippines, composed of William H. Taft, of Ohio; Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Luke P. Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Professor Bernard Moses, of California. Judge Taft was designated as president of this Board. They received their official instructions April 7. They were first to familiarize themselves with

Civil and Fiscal Affairs.

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conditions in the islands, and then proceed to establish civil government in its various fundamental forms as rapidly as possible throughout the loyal sections permanently held by our troops. September 1 was fixed as the date of transfer of all power of a legislative nature from the Military Governor to this Commission. This power was designated to be establishing rules and regulations for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs, duties and imposts; the expenditure of public funds; the establishment of an educational system and of an adequate civil service; the organization of an efficient judicial system; the creation of municipal and departmental governments, and all minor branches of civilian government, and the appointment of all officials for such governmental machinery. The military forces were to be subject to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order. All the substantial rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness enjoyed by citizens of the United States are to be guaranteed to the Filipinos. In dealing with uncivilized tribes on the island, the American policy observed toward the North American Indians is to be adopted.

The Commission held a conference with the President March 31, and sailed from San Francisco on the transport Hancock on April 18, arriving at Manila June 3. It was cordially welcomed by General MacArthur, Rear-Admiral Remey, the Filipino Supreme Court and many unofficial people of consequence.

In April General Otis issued an order permitting civil municipal government and giving loyal Filipinos the right of suffrage therein under certain restrictions. The President, on April 13, reported to Congress that the cost of the first Philippine Commission was $117,185. About April 15 the Philippine Jesuits issued a pamphlet combating American religious liberalism. Its authenticity, however, was subsequently disputed. The Filipinos bitterly oppose the Jesuits and friars. In Manila in April 119 Chinamen and 66 Filipinos died of bubonic plague. A proclamation, issued May 4, purporting to be signed by Aguinaldo, warned the Filipinos against the Taft Commission as lacking adequate authority, not having been authorized by Congress. Postal receipts in the Philippines for the nine months ended March 1 announced May 4. Thirteen postoffices outside of Manila received $18,652, and expended $15,659. Manila receipts, $56,514; expenditures, $42,513. June 8, General MacArthur was ordered to appoint a board to revise the tariff schedule, with instructions to report to the Philippine Commission.

Municipal Government Inaugurated.

Early in June General Otis's plan of municipal government was being inaugurated in various towns of Luzon. June 13 the Postmaster-General issued an order amending a previous regulation regarding postal rates. It ruled that the Philippine Archipelago comes under the head of "island possessions of the United States." June 17 it was announced that the Commission had established offices in the same building with General MacArthur. Preparatory to the enactment of laws, subjects of study were divided among the members as follows: Judge Taft, crown lands, land titles, the Church and civil service. Commissioner Wright, internal improvements, constabulary and commerce. Commissioner Worcester, corporation franchises and criminal code. Commissioner Ide, banking and currency, and the organization of civil courts. Commissioner Moses, revenues, taxation and schools. August 21 the Commission made an official report, in which it was stated that hostility to Americans was gradually lessening. Nearly all the prominent officials and generals had surrendered or been captured except Aguinaldo; the hostile element in Luzon was really small, and only influential through coercion and violence; there was very little trouble in the Visayan islands, and civil government was eagerly awaited. It was stated that hostilities were now maintained with greatest difficulty by guerilla chiefs for effect upon the forthcoming American election. If the election confirmed the present policy the war will be over in sixty days. The agricultural and commercial conditions of the islands are rapidly improving, and fine outlook for the future presented. This report was signed by all the Commissioners.

On September 1 the Commission assumed authority in the islands. On the 20th it promulgated an "act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," which pleased the Filipinos, but was not so satisfactory to the military. One of the Commission's first legislative acts was to appropriate $1,000,000 gold for public highways and bridges. General MacArthur was retained by the Commission as its chief executive. Several bureaus were provided for. October 6 the War Department announced that the revenues of the islands for the first seven months of 1900 were $4,782,080. A revised tariff schedule has been forwarded to the War Department for approval. Various legislative measures have been enacted by the Philippine Commission, all eminently judicious and calculated to imbue the Filipinos with confidence and make for peace.

In a private letter to the States, Judge Taft speaks in the highest terms of the capacity of the Philippines for purposes of commerce and enterprise. He states that the ship tonnage into Manila, exclusive of Government transports, is already double that in the palmiest days under the Spanish control. The American Bible Society has established an agency in Manila, and is busily engaged in distributing the Scriptures in native dialect. Special Agent J. W. Erwin, of the Postoffice Department, reports that the postal service in the Philippines is in a most satisfactory condition financially. November 27 the Commission passed a bill requiring banks to accept deposits whether in Mexican or local currency, and to honor checks in the currency in which the deposits were made. Under a proposed new law the liquor license for saloons in Manila will be $300 gold. November 28 the Commission mailed to Secretary Root its formal report of the first three months' of its operations. Director-General of Posts Vaille, who organized the Philippine postal system, has been relieved at his own request and sailed for home December 1.

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THE BOXER UPRISING IN CHINA.

The Boxer movement first gave rise to alarm in October, 1899, when the powerful secret society of that name, organized some time earlier with the avowed patriotic object of driving all foreigners out of the country, began public recruiting and openly drilling armed men in all the cities of Northern China.

Development of the Crisis.

Within a few months its membership reached several millions, and there was inaugurated a reign of terror for the foreign missionaries and native Christians, hundreds of the latter being put to death with torture. The Imperial Government at Peking paid little attention to the representations of the diplomatic corps on the subject and the Chinese troops appeared unwilling to check the rapidly increasing outrages. On March 9, 1900, Minister Conger telegraphed to the State Department:

"Missionary troubles still spreading. The situation very critical. The Ministers of England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States to-day sent to the Foreign Office an identical note demanding the publication of a strong Imperial decree without delay. If Chinese Government absolutely refuse, and the situation does not materially improve, I advise that a naval demonstration by war vessels of each government should be made in North Chinese waters. My colleagues have telegraphed their governments similarly."

On May 30, with the reluctant consent of the authorities, an international guard was sent to Peking from the fleet at Taku, consisting of 63 Americans, 75 British, 42 Italians, 75 French, 50 Germans, 30 Austrians, 75 Russians and 26 Japanese. The Boxers, infuriated by this movement, immediately began concentrating in great numbers near Peking and Tien-Tsin and along the railway line.

On June 6 the railway line was cut by Boxer bands, and all communication between Peking and the coast closed. The admirals promptly began landing men to reopen the line and to reinforce the legation guards, and on June 12, with the permission of the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin, an international force of

Military Operations.

1,078 men, under Vice-Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, and including 100 Americans under Captain McCalla, started from Tien-Tsin for Peking. This force fought its way to a point about 12 miles from Peking, when, on June 16, it found further advance impossible and turned back. At this time the rioters had begun an attack on the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin with artillery, and difficulties arising in the prompt dispatch of reinforcements to that point, the admirals demanded the surrender of the Taku forts, whose forces, there were good reasons to believe, were encouraging the Boxers. On June 17 the foreign vessels began firing on the forts at 1:45 a. m., and they were taken by the united forces at 8 a. m. In this action Admiral Kempff took no part until he learned that the Monocacy had been struck, when he "immediately ordered concerted action with the foreign nations." The relief forces thereupon pressed past Tien-Tsin, avoiding the walled city, and on June 26 rescued Admiral Seymour's column, which had retreated to a few miles above Tien-Tsin, where it was intrenched and making a desperate resistance against the assaults of an overwhelming horde of Chinese. Every effort of the combined forces was now concentrated upon the preservation of the foreign settlement of Tien-Tsin, adjoining the Chinese provincial capital of that name, the movement upon Peking being abandoned until foreign troops could be assembled in great numbers. At the same time most of the naval vessels in the East were hurried to Taku to land their men. Among the earliest to arrive was the flagship Brooklyn, with Rear-Admiral Remey, who relieved Rear-Admiral Kempff. The battleship Oregon when entering the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, June 28, struck a pinnacle rock near Chefoo and came near being lost. She was floated at the end of three weeks, and through the courtesy of the Japanese Government was temporarily repaired at the Kure dockyard.

On June 27 the 9th U. S. Infantry started from Manila, and landing at Taku July 8 proceeded to join 16,000 foreign troops at Tien-Tsin, who were opposed by a Chinese force exceeding 50,000. On July 13 Tien-Tsin was assaulted, and the following morning the Chinese were driven out. The total foreign casualties in this engagement were nearly 1,000 killed and wounded, including 23 Americans killed and 99 wounded, among the killed being Colonel Emerson H. Liscum.

General Adna R. Chaffee, who had been ordered to command the American forces in China, left San Francisco July 3, with eight troops of the 6th Cavalry, arriving at Taku July 28, where he was joined by Reilly's Battery of the 5th Artillery and two battalions of the 14th Infantry from Manila. With this force he immediately proceeded to Tien-Tsin, when with Reilly's Battery and the 9th and 14th Regiments he promptly moved with the allied army to the relief of Peking, assisting in the capture of Pei-Tsang, August 5 (no American casualties); Yang-Tsun, August 6 (American loss, 7 killed, 63 wounded), and Ho-Si-Wu, August 9 (no casualties).

Early in the morning of August 14 the Americans, Russians and Japanese began an assault on the east wall of Peking. The American flag was the first raised on top of the wall, the Russians being the first to enter the Tartar City. The British, attacking at the south, found little resistance, and profiting by

The Capture of Peking.

the concentration of the Chinese against the Japanese and Americans, were the first troops to reach the legations, the Americans arriving two hours later, at 5 o'clock in the evening, after losing 6 killed, including Captain Reilly, and 30 wounded. The German Emperor, August 10, appointed Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to command the forces in China, his high rank entitling him to command the allies in all concerted

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operations. All the Powers approved this appointment. Up to August 18 the total number of foreign troops reported landed at Taku was 33,343, of which 14,602 were from Japan, 7,020 Russia, 4,412 Great Britain, 3,339 United States, 2,300 France, 1,320 Germany, 290 Italy and 60 Austria. The American force consisted of 68 officers, 2,060 enlisted men of the Regular Army, and 49 officers, 1,162 enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

On August 28 the allies formally paraded through the palaces of the Forbidden City, and on the same day orders were issued in Washington diverting all United States troops on the sea destined for China to Manila, supplemented a month later by directions to General Chaffee to retain as a legation guard four troops of cavalry, one light battery of artillery and one regiment of infantry, and to send the remainder of the force to Manila. In compliance with these orders the marines left Peking October 3, followed several days later by the 14th Infantry, and by November 1 all American troops except the legation guard had been withdrawn from China.

Count von Waldersee assumed command of the allies September 30, and October 12 a large force started for Pao-Ting-Fu, which was occupied October 17 without opposition. The object of this expedition was to chastise those responsible for the murder of missionaries, and on October 26, by sentence of court-martial, Ting-Yung, acting Viceroy of Chi-Li, and several generals and other officials were shot.

The seat of Imperial Government was established October 12 at Si-Ngan-Fu.

The Siege.

The legations were put under a virtual state of blockade on June 13, when the local authorities ceased any show of preserving order in the city. On that day the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation was murdered by the mob, and five days later, the legations having been given 24 hours to leave the capital, Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, was assassinated by armed Chinese officials, while on his way to the Foreign Office to insist upon Imperial protection. On June 20 the bombardment of the legations by Chinese troops began and lasted until July 16, artillery and rifle fire being incessant during that period. The temporary cessation on that day was due to the arrival in Peking of the noted cipher message from Secretary Hay, which was delivered to Minister Conger under a flag of truce. Desultory firing was resumed several days later, after the legations had been revictualled by Imperial command, but no serious attempt was made to carry the foreign positions.

Diplomatic Negotiation.

The earliest notable utterance designed to harmonize the Powers in their efforts to rescue their citizens and subjects in China and to avoid the dangers arising from declarations of war leading to the partition of the Empire came from the United States in the following circular cabled to the American diplomatic representatives at the principal courts of Europe and in Japan:

"Department of State, Washington, July 3, 1900.

"In this critical posture of affairs in China, it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857 of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens we propose to hold the responsible authors to the uttermost accountability.

"We regard the situation at Peking as one of virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsibility are practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property we regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship. The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other Powers, first, in opening up communication with Peking, and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; second, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; third, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests, and fourth, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the Empire and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

"You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. HAY."

In this declaration of purpose and policy all the nations promptly expressed their concurrence, with more or less formality but with substantial definition. Its effect in China, through its energetic use by Minister Wu Ting Fang, was pronounced in securing the allegiance of all the southern Viceroys and in causing the Emperor, on July 19, to address an appeal to President McKinley for his mediation. In his reply, July 23, the President indicated his willingness to act after the Emperor had given public assurance of the safety of the Ministers, put them in free communication with their governments, removed all danger to their lives and liberty and caused the Imperial authorities to co-operate with the relief expedition.

In the mean time Minister Wu had presented to the State Department, on July 11, an Imperial decree dated June 29, denying the Government's responsibility for the state of affairs prevailing in China and laying all blame for the siege of the legations upon the seizure of the Taku forts. This led to one of the most remarkable episodes of the

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crisis—the Hay–Conger cipher dispatches, which, though incredulously received in Europe at the time, were regarded later as having been instrumental in saving the legations by causing the truce that permitted their revictualling and by hastening the departure of the relief column from Tien–Tsin.

First News from the Besieged.

It occurred to Secretary Hay when Minister Wu presented the decree, if such a document could be transmitted from Peking to Washington, that by reversing its route a message might be sent to Minister Conger which would settle beyond doubt the condition of affairs in the Chinese capital, the prevailing belief throughout the world at that time being that the Ministers and all with them had been already massacred. A dispatch was prepared in the State Department cipher making the single request, "Send tidings by bearer," and handed to Minister Wu, who remained ignorant of its meaning. Nine days later the Minister delivered to Secretary Hay a similar cipher dispatch signed "Conger," which when translated read:

"In British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The effect of this message was almost magical. The English memorial services at St. Paul's, London, were postponed, the allies at Tien–Tsin, who had decided to wait a month for reinforcements before advancing, were ordered to start, whatever the risks, within a week, and more vigorous diplomatic representations from Washington to the Chinese were echoed by the other Powers. Earl Li Hung Chang, who had been ordered by the Emperor from Canton to Tien–Tsin and appointed plenipotentiary to deal with the Powers, under this pressure suggested that the Ministers might be delivered at Tien–Tsin under safe escort if the allies would not advance to Peking, but this was met on July 30 by the following declaration from the United States:

"The Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese Government. Power to deliver at Tien–Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

In reply to Earl Li's next inquiry the following day, whether "if free communication were established it could be arranged that the Powers should not advance pending negotiations," Secretary Hay replied:

"I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other Powers. Free communication with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a matter of absolute right, and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese Government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in full and free communication with their respective governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the Imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co–operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming heavy responsibility in acting otherwise."

Secretary Hay at the same time urged Minister Wu to get another message from Minister Conger, resulting in the following cipher dispatch, dated August 7:

"Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese Government insisting upon our leaving Peking, which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by Imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen Ministers beheaded. All connected with Legation of the United States well at the present moment."

Minister Wu also presented an edict of August 2, allowing free communication in plain language and ordering the Ministers escorted to Tien–Tsin. Three days later a supplemental edict was issued permitting cipher messages, and with this Minister Wu delivered on August 8 a cipher from Minister Conger reciting among other things that the Tsung–li–Yamen declared that the Powers had repeatedly urged the delivery of the Ministers at Tien–Tsin and protesting against the plan as utterly infeasible. This led to the following dispatch to the Chinese Government from the State Department:

"We are availing ourselves of the opportunity offered us by the Imperial edict of the 5th of August allowing to the foreign ministers free communication with their respective governments in cipher, and have sent a communication to Minister Conger, to which we await an answer.

"We are already advised by him, in a brief dispatch, received August 7, that Imperial troops are firing daily upon the Ministers in Peking. We demand the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by Imperial troops upon the legations, and urge the exercise of every power and energy of the Imperial Government for the protection of the legations and all foreigners therein.

"We are also advised by the same dispatch from Minister Conger that, in his opinion, for the Foreign Ministers to leave Peking as proposed in the edict of August 2 would be certain death. In view of the fact that the Imperial troops are now firing upon the legations, and in view of the doubt expressed by the Imperial Government in its edict of August 2 as to its power to restore order and secure absolute safety in Peking, it is evident that this apprehension is well founded, for if your Government cannot protect our Minister in Peking it will presumptively be unable to protect him upon a journey from Peking to the coast.

"We therefore urge upon the Imperial Government that it shall adopt the course suggested in the third clause of the letter of the President to His Majesty the Emperor of China, of July 23, 1900, and enter into communication with the relief expedition so that co–operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. Such action on the part of the

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Imperial Government would be a satisfactory demonstration of its friendliness and desire to attain these ends."

Li Hung Chang Asks for Peace.

Li Hung Chang, August 20, asked the United States and the Powers that as Peking had been captured and the legations were safe, hostilities should cease and that envoys be appointed for negotiations for permanent peace, supplementing this request the following day with another for the prompt withdrawal of troops from the capital. In reply the United States expressed its anxiety to appoint a representative to join with representatives of similarly interested Powers to attain the ends declared in the circular of July 3, as soon as the responsible Government of China afforded security in Peking and throughout China.

The State Department, August 29, communicated to the Powers the following memorandum delivered the preceding day to the Russian Chargé at Washington:

"The Government of the United States received with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China, and that, equally with the other Powers now operating in China, Russia has sought the safety of her legation in Peking and to help the Chinese Government to repress the existing troubles. The same purposes have moved and will continue to control the Government of the United States, and the frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other Powers. All the Powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been renewed since relief has reached Peking, it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action through negotiations to reach an amicable settlement with China, by which the treaty rights of all the Powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them.

"So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace and earnestly desires to protect the life and property of all foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have been taken by the Viceroys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our consuls and naval officers. This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China. While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the Powers have been co-operating, viz, the relief of the Ministers at Peking, has been accomplished, there still remain the other purposes which all the Powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian Chargé, and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the Powers of July 3.

"These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the Empire and a recurrence of such disorders, and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly Powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

"In our opinion these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Peking under a definite understanding between the Powers until the Chinese Government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Peking and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Peking would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all the Powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any Power which determines to withdraw its troops from Peking will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders at Peking should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the Powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

"The Government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia that the occupation of New-Chwang is for military purposes incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be re-established Russia will retire her troops from those places if the action of the other Powers be not an obstacle thereto. No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States, whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaimed. ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary."

Negotiations for a Settlement.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang having announced their appointment as plenipotentiaries, the United States, September 21, accepted them as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor for preliminary negotiations looking to the resumption of Imperial authority at Peking and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement, and on the same day, in reply to a proposal from Germany, made the following declaration:

"The Government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the responsible

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authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the Government's circular communication to the Powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Peking, but in many parts of the Empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China.

"It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme Imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this and thus rehabilitate herself before the world.

"Believing thus, and without abating in anywise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the Government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government, to join in a demand that said Government surrender to the Powers such persons as, according to the determination of the Powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of those wrongs.

"On the other hand, this Government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Peking, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement. It is the purpose of this Government, at the earliest practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the mean time to authorize its Minister in Peking to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese Government, with a view of bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the Imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the Powers, shall be assured."

An Imperial edict dated September 25, deprived Princes Chwang, Yih, Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying of all rank and offices, Prince Tuan of office and pay and turned him over to the Imperial Clan Court to decide upon a severe penalty, and ordered that Kang Yi, Assistant Grand Secretary, and Chao Shu Chiao, president of the Board of Punishments, be handed over to the Board of Censors, all on account of responsibility for the attacks on foreigners.

The Emperor, October 14, thanked President McKinley for taking the initiative in using his good offices between China and the Powers. Great Britain and Germany on October 16 made the following agreement at London:

"Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles in regard to their mutual policy in China:

"1. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory so far as they can exercise influence.

"2. Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial conditions of the Chinese Empire.

"3. In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

"4. The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other Powers interested, and especially to Austro-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States of America, and will invite them to accept the principles recorded in the agreement."

The Peace Commission first met in Peking October 20, when the Chinese plenipotentiaries proposed an indemnity of $230,000,000, to be paid in 60 instalments, all customs and similar taxes in the mean time being placed under foreign control.

After a whole month spent in daily conferences, the Ministers of the Powers at Peking agreed, subject to the approval of their governments, upon a joint preliminary demand on China which, in general terms, embraced the following items: China shall inflict the death penalty on eleven guilty high officials and princes where the outrages occurred. The Taku forts and other forts on the coast of Chi-Li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea. Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire suppressing Boxers. The Tsung-Li-Yamen as at present constituted shall be abolished, and its functions vested in a foreign minister, and rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor as in civilized countries. Provincial examinations shall be suspended for five years, and in future all officials who have not made due effort to prevent outrages on foreigners within their jurisdiction shall be immediately removed from office and punished. The indemnity shall include compensation for the Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners. China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler at the site of the murder and shall send an Imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The war in South Africa followed protracted controversies and negotiations between the Transvaal Government and the British Colonial Office. On the Dutch side it has been claimed that the Transvaal was not coveted by the English until the gold deposits of the Rand were discovered; that the Jameson raid was a warning that the territories of the South African Republic would be seized forcibly; that the negotiations with the Colonial Office disclosed a menace of intervention in violation of the Convention of 1884, and that President Krüger's ultimatum was not delivered until the British reserves had been called out and the Dutch republics compelled to take up arms in defence of their liberties and independence. On the English side it has been asserted that the Boers were dealt with justly and magnanimously at the close of their first war of independence; that the Jameson raid was condemned by the British Government, and that the military leaders of the movement were tried, convicted and punished with imprisonment; that the object of the negotiations was to secure in the Transvaal the same equality of political rights which the English and the Dutch enjoyed in Cape Colony and Natal; that there was an armed conspiracy against British interests in South Africa, and that President Krüger's ultimatum rendered a battle for empire inevitable. The equities of these claims are not easily balanced, but the chief cause of the war may be stated without prejudice as an irreconcilable feud between two white races in a country containing the richest gold fields in the world.

The Orange Free State had no grievances of its own, but was drawn into the war by sympathy with the South African Republic, which considered its independence involved in the questions of franchise and suzerainty raised by the British Government in the protracted negotiations. The two republics began to mobilize their forces after British reinforcements had been ordered to Natal and the Colonial Office had warned President Krüger (September 12, 1899) of the danger of further delay in dealing with the franchise. The British reserves were called out (October 7) and two days later the Transvaal Government presented an ultimatum requiring within forty-eight hours the withdrawal of British troops from the frontiers and the return of all reinforcements ordered to South Africa since June. On October 12 the Boer troops crossed the Natal frontier, and in the west, by the derailment of an armored train at Kraai Pan, isolated Mafeking, while further south Kimberley was invested. The Boers struck the first blows, but in doing so scattered their forces instead of concentrating them against Ladysmith and overrunning Natal before British reinforcements could arrive. Kimberley, where Colonel Kekewich with 4,200 regulars and irregulars was in command, was under siege from the middle of October; Mafeking, where Colonel Baden-Powell had organized a force of 1,000 volunteers, was closely invested on October 17; Griqualand West and Southern Bechuanaland were invaded, and on November 1 the Orange River was crossed and Aliwal North, Stormberg, Colesberg and other towns in Cape Colony were occupied. This diversion of forces impaired the advantage of superiority of military resources and deprived the Boers of the opportunity of delivering a deadly blow in Natal.

Strength of the Boer Forces.

The Boer forces had been estimated in advance by the Intelligence Department of the British War Office at 54,000 men, and these figures were subsequently raised to 64,000 by 5,000 recruits from Cape Colony and 5,000 foreigners and mercenaries. These estimates were exaggerated without doubt. There were 16,000 prisoners at the close of the war and not more than 7,000 in service for guerilla operations. Probably the Boer forces never exceeded 36,000 at the strongest, and many experts have placed the figures as low as 25,000. It was a mounted army of trained riflemen, expert in taking cover, exceptionally mobile, unencumbered with baggage and well armed and provided with effective artillery. The details of military armament are uncertain, but the Boers certainly had as many as 100 guns of all classes, including a few fortress guns sufficiently mobile to be carried about by the commandoes among the mountains. The discipline of this army was indifferent from lack of cohesion, but the fighting unit was a good shot, with all the craft of a hunter. For defensive purposes the world has perhaps never seen anything better than the Boer commandoes, and they had the advantage of interior lines of communication, perfect knowledge of the country and a neutral base of supplies at Delagoa Bay. They were weakest in attack, and their victories could not be pressed home because their operations were not directed by a single mind, but by military councils.

At the outbreak of the war the British had about 19,000 troops, including the irregulars at Mafeking and Kimberley, and about 54 serviceable guns. While the situation had been saved by the arrival of 9,000 troops from India and England early in October, there was an interval of six weeks before the army corps mobilized in the United Kingdom could be available for active operations. The garrisons of Kimberley and Mafeking were left dependent upon their own resources, and there were only a few thin battalions to guard railway junctions so important as De Aar and Naauwpoort. In Northern Natal there was a British force of 12,000 men, afterward increased to 15,000, but instead of being massed at Ladysmith and Colenso it was divided between Ladysmith and Glencoe from political considerations. The defensive arrangements on the British side could hardly have been worse. Not even Ladysmith was naturally defensible, for the town lay in a bowl among hills and was surrounded by mountains, and while there were large depots of miscellaneous military supplies, there were no guns of position, and both food and ammunition were inadequate for a long siege. The British commander, Sir George White, had arrived only five days before the outbreak

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of war. There had been no systematic preparations for the defence of the British possessions, since the Government in London had not expected war and had been taken by surprise.

The opening operations in Natal were well planned on the Boer side, but not skilfully executed. Three columns under Joubert, Viljoen and Meyer made a concerted advance upon Glencoe for the purpose of isolating and crushing the detached brigade under General Symons, but the movements were not accurately timed and the Biggarsberg passes were not seized. General Meyer's force occupied Talana Hill and bombarded the British camp. General Symons carried the hill by assault (October 20), falling mortally wounded, but his cavalry following retreating Boers encountered a reserved force and was roughly handled. On the same day General French attacked and routed a Boer force near Elandslaagte, between Ladysmith and Glencoe. These two British victories did not repair original error of the separation of the two armies, and General Yule was compelled to conduct a perilous retreat from Glencoe, abandoning his wounded men. This retreat was covered by another action at Rietfontein, which was brought on by Sir George White. When the junction of the two British forces was effected after these three victories, with casualty lists exceeding 900, Ladysmith was exposed to an enveloping movement by a superior force. Sir George White planned a counter stroke (October 30) by sending a column of 1,200 men to seize Nicholson's Nek on the extreme left while he attacked the Boer centre. This battle ended disastrously, the fighting in the centre being indecisive, while the column at Nicholson's Nek was surrounded and compelled to surrender. The only compensating advantage was that time was gained for allowing a naval brigade with five guns of long range to reinforce the garrison before the investment of Ladysmith was completed (November 2).

General Buller's Plan of Campaign.

Sir Redvers Buller, who assumed command of the British forces in South Africa only a few days before Ladysmith was cut off from Lower Natal, had expected to mass an army corps of three divisions for a direct march through the Free State to Pretoria. With Ladysmith beleaguered and inadequately supplied with ammunition, and with only two battalions available for the defence of Lower Natal, he did not venture to carry out this plan of campaign. The first battalions of reinforcements were dispatched to Natal, where they began to disembark on November 12. An armored train was derailed near Chieveley and a British detachment captured by the Boers, and the invasion of Lower Natal, tardily begun, was pressed with vigor from Colenso as far south as Nottingham Road. General Hildyard attacked this raiding force (November 23), which finally retired to Colenso. Two of the three divisions of reinforcements were diverted to Natal, and General Buller himself took command of the bulk of his army. The third division, under Lord Methuen, was sent north from De Aar for the relief of Kimberley, which was besieged by the Boers under General Cronje. General French with a small cavalry force was stationed at Naauwpoort to operate against Colesberg, and General Gatacre with a feeble body of infantry was placed on guard against a superior Boer force at Stormberg. The troops mobilized in England at the outbreak of the war did not exceed 50,000 men, with 114 guns, and the strength of the mounted force was 3,800. It was utterly inadequate, as the sequel proved. The British army, including colonial contingents and Natal and Cape Colony volunteers, exceeded 250,000 men before the close of operations.

General Buller could not have set the army corps in motion from the Orange River to Bloemfontein without abandoning Ladysmith to its fate and exposing Lower Natal to invasion. He could not have massed the army corps in Natal without disheartening the garrisons of Mafeking and Kimberley and instigating a general rebellion in the Dutch districts of Cape Colony. He adopted a compromise course and brought on the most serious reverses which England had known since Yorktown. General Gatacre planned a night attack upon Stormberg, but his feeble force was caught in an ambuscade by the Boers (December 10) and narrowly escaped annihilation, 632 men being taken prisoners. Lord Methuen, advancing (November 21) to the relief of Kimberley with 7,500 infantry and 500 mounted men, delivered frontal attacks upon an inferior force, strongly entrenched at Belmont and Enslin, and fought a fierce engagement at Modder River (November 28) with a Boer force of 7,000 burghers, compelling it to retreat after nightfall when General Pole-Carew with a few battalions had turned the position. The British casualties were over 800 in these battles, and a halt was required until the strength of the column could be raised to 13,000 men. On December 11 a frontal attack was made at daybreak upon the centre of the Boer position at Magersfontein and the Highland Brigade was repulsed, General Wauchope being killed, and the British army retired to Modder River after losing 970 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. In Natal an even greater disaster was in reserve. General Buller delivered a frontal attack upon the Boer position at Colenso, and returned to camp after losing ten guns and putting 1,125 men out of action. Colonel Long was responsible for the loss of the guns, but the battle was badly planned, not more than one-half of the force being engaged and no attempt having been made to clear the south bank of the river before forcing its passage. The Boer losses in all these battles were trivial.

Lord Roberts Placed in Command.

The army corps had been divided and three sections of it defeated. General French alone had been conspicuously successful in handling his troops, and even in front of Colenso there had been a reverse, for the Suffolk regiment failed in a night attack, with a stampede after heavy losses. Mafeking and Kimberley were making a most gallant defence and General White had ordered two successful sorties from Ladysmith; but the relief of the three beleaguered post garrisons was apparently remote. The main British columns had been held up and the campaign

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completely blocked by Boer farmers unskilled in strategy and the science of war. It was a crisis in the fortunes of the British Empire, but it was met with courage and determination by the Salisbury Government. Lord Roberts was ordered to South Africa as commander-in-chief, with Lord Kitchener at his right hand; the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth divisions were mobilized; battalions of militia were sent out with a picked body of volunteers and yeomanry; the artillery service was strengthened and a large mounted force recruited, and every offer of assistance from the Colonies, especially Canada, Australia and New-Zealand, was accepted. Before the close of the war Canada had provided 4,000 and Australia 8,000 troops, and Natal and Cape Colony over 20,000 volunteers.

Before the campaign could be reorganized a second attempt was made for the relief of Ladysmith. General Buller ordered the Fifth Division, under General Warren, into Natal, and made preparations for a turning movement on the Upper Tugela River. Before the column was in motion the Boers delivered a desperate assault upon Ladysmith (January 6), but were repulsed after capturing three times the British rifle pits. General White's losses in this battle were 500, and the victory was won by soldiers on short rations and enfeebled by disease. General Buller's army crossed the Tugela (January 16 and 17) and after a futile attempt to turn the Boer position made a deliberate frontal attack upon it by slow approaches. The crest of Spion Kop was captured by a storming party (January 23), but the Boers under General Louis Botha attacked the position with great determination. After nightfall Colonel Thorneycroft ordered a retreat, although his command had been reinforced to 5,000, and General Buller's army retired across the Tugela after 1,733 men had been put out of action. The British defeat at Spion Kop was due to defective signalling and to misunderstandings and jealousies of the generals, and Lord Roberts, after censuring Colonel Thorneycroft and General Buller, transferred General Warren to a command in Cape Colony.

The hopes of the British Empire now centred upon Lord Roberts. He had arrived at Cape Town on January 10 and had not interfered with General Buller's operations on the Tugela, but had busied himself in encouraging volunteering in Cope Colony and in making radical changes in the transport service and in preparing for his own plan of campaign. He adroitly created the impression that a direct advance would be made from the Orange River upon Bloemfontein after General Gatacre had captured Stormberg and General French had occupied Colesberg. General French's army was reinforced, and in consequence of his brilliant manœuvres around Colesberg the Boers diverted several commandoes from Magersfontein to the Orange River. In order to conceal his real purposes Lord Roberts also directed General Buller to make a third demonstration for the relief of Ladysmith. This was hardly more than a feint. General Coke conducting a reconnoissance against the eastern spurs of Spion Kop and General Lyttelton crossing the Tugela and attacking Vaal Krantz. The army retired to camp (February 8) with 370 casualties, after preventing a movement of the Boer forces eastward to Lord Roberts's real theatre of operations, which was Modder River, where Lord Methuen's army had remained idle since Magersfontein. Even there a false impression had been produced by an apparently aimless advance of the Highland Brigade to Koodoosberg (February 5).

Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River (February 9) after having secretly withdrawn General French with a large cavalry force from Colesberg, and having massed the Sixth and Seventh divisions for a wide turning movement for encircling General Cronje's army at Magersfontein and relieving Kimberley.

A Series of British Victories.

The advance began February 11, Lord Roberts having an army of 35,000 men with 150 guns, about 7,000 troops being mounted. There was a skirmish at the Riet River and another at Jacobsdal; the two divisions wheeled around Magersfontein as a pivot, and General French's cavalry rode into Kimberley, where the garrison had been reduced to great straits from lack of food. A portion of the Boer force retreated northward and the remainder, under General Cronje, evacuated Magersfontein and marched rapidly along the Modder River eastward, with Lord Kitchener and the Sixth Division in hot pursuit. Undeterred by the loss of an immense convoy which was captured at the Riet, Lord Roberts dispatched General French's cavalry and three infantry divisions to Koodoosrand and enveloped General Cronje's force, which was entrenched at the bottom of the river. The first attempt to carry the position (February 18), for which Lord Kitchener was responsible, failed, the British casualties being very heavy. The Boer camp was gradually approached and steadily bombarded; General De Wet and General Botha were beaten back when they attempted to relieve General Cronje; and after the Canadian infantry had gallantly pushed forward their trenches the entire force of 4,100 burghers, with six guns, was compelled to surrender on the anniversary of Majuba (February 27). The British casualties during the fortnight were 1,534.

The relief of Ladysmith occurred almost simultaneously with Lord Roberts's victories. General Buller began by clearing the south bank opposite Colenso, capturing in turn Cingolo, Monte Cristo and Hlangwane, and finally crossing the Tugela (February 21). Fighting continued for several days on the slopes

Ladysmith Relieved.

of Grobler's Kloof and south of Pieters, and when frontal attacks had failed there was a turning movement eastward, the river being twice crossed, and the Boer positions were carried. Ladysmith, in terrible extremity, was relieved after a siege of 118 days, when the garrison had lost 247 men in battle and 600 from disease and 636 men had been wounded. General Buller's casualties in the final movement were 1,895. The Boers retired with their guns to the Biggarsberg, and active operations in Upper Natal were suspended until May. Meanwhile, Lord Roberts, hampered by loss of horses and failure of transport,

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was moving steadily from Paardeberg to Bloemfontein. He defeated the Boers at Poplar Grove (March 7) and again at Driefontein (March 10), but owing to his cavalry being largely unhorsed was unable to cut off their retreat. Bloemfontein was entered (March 13) after a most exhausting series of marches, and communications were gradually opened with the Orange River. General Clements, exposed to a superior force after the withdrawal of General French's cavalry, had been compelled to retire to Rensberg (February 12) and subsequently to Arundel, the Wiltshire regiment meeting with serious losses; but Lord Roberts's victories enabled him to advance to Colesberg and finally to cross the Orange River (March 15). General Gatacre, after occupying Stormberg (March 6), crossed the Orange River at Bethulie (March 15), and General Brabant completed the deliverance of the Dutch section of Cape Colony from invasion by driving the Boers out of Dordracht and advancing to Aliwal North. The southern section of the Orange Free State was penetrated by British columns in various directions and the railway was strongly guarded as the new line of supplies; but a large Boer force was enabled to retreat along the border of Basutoland. A long halt followed the occupation of Bloemfontein. It was necessary to reclothe the soldiers, to rehorse the cavalry, to accumulate supplies and to reorganize the army. The Boers, encouraged by this delay, regained their spirits, and under the direction of General Botha, who had assumed supreme command after the death of General Joubert, delivered a series of harassing counter strokes by attacking detached British columns which were marching through the country and collecting arms. The first British mishap was the ambuscade of four officers of the Guards, who were either killed or wounded. This was followed by an action at Karree, followed by a Boer retreat. Colonel Broadwood with a mounted column was attacked by a superior Boer force, and in retreating from Thaba N'chu his batteries and convoy were surprised at Sanna's Post (March 31) and seven guns and 425 men captured. The waterworks of Bloemfontein were taken and held by the Boers, and an outbreak of enteric fever in the British camp cost as many as 2,000 lives. Another British column was surrounded at Reddersburg and over 400 prisoners were taken, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of General Gatacre to rescue them—a failure which involved his return to England. The Boers also invested Wepener, where Colonel Dalgetty with a Colonial garrison was intrenched. In West Griqualand a Dutch rebellion had broken out and several columns had been sent to Prieska to suppress it. Lord Methuen had succeeded in surrounding a small raiding force near Boshof and in killing a French officer, Colonel Villebois-Mareuil.

The Advance Upon Pretoria.

Late in April Lord Roberts, with eight infantry divisions, two mounted divisions, 5,000 yeomanry and 15,000 militia, nearly 100,000 men in the aggregate, was ready to resume operations. He began by a concerted movement for the envelopment of the Boer forces, but only succeeded in clearing the eastern flank and in relieving Wepener. The Boers retreated from Dewetsdorp to Thaba N'chu, and General Olivier retired northward from Wepener. Leaving the Sixth Division at Bloemfontein and General Rundle with two divisions to guard the flank, Lord Roberts headed the direct advance upon Pretoria on May 3. As soon as he started the relief of Mafeking was undertaken—a measure which was impracticable so long as the Boers were not fully occupied elsewhere. Colonel Mahon with 1,200 mounted men left Barkly West on May 4, while General Hunter with the Tenth Division forced the passage of the Vaal at Windsorton and helped to conceal the march of the flying column. After a skirmish with the Boers at Kraai Pan (May 13) Colonel Mahon joined forces with Colonel Plumer, who had been repeatedly thwarted in attempts to raise the siege of Mafeking. The combined columns, strengthened by a portion of General Carrington's force from Rhodesia, defeated the Boers and entered Mafeking (May 17), where Colonel Baden-Powell had ended a most brilliant seven months' defence by repulsing a desperate sortie and capturing a considerable number of the assailants. Lord Roberts's advance was rapidly conducted with two columns under Generals Pole-Carew and Hamilton, moving northward on parallel lines, and General French with the cavalry turning one position after another. Brandfort and Winburg were entered during the first week in May; the Vet and the Zand rivers were crossed after sharp skirmishing; Kroonstad was occupied (May 12), and the annexation of the Orange River Colony was proclaimed. After a short halt the Rhenoster was crossed and finally the passage of the Vaal River was made without a battle. In the Transvaal there was desultory skirmishing, but Johannesburg was occupied (May 31) with slight resistance. There was an engagement with the Boer rear guard at Six Mile Spruit and Pretoria was entered (June 5), after President Krüger had abandoned his capital and General Botha had retreated with his guns. The release of a large body of British prisoners was at once effected. Meanwhile the Boers in the Free State had delivered, under General De Wet's leadership, several brilliant counter strokes. Attacked by General Rundle near Senekal (May 28) they had brought about a drawn battle and had captured 460 yeomanry at Lindley. Suddenly swooping down upon the railway at Roodeval, they took 700 prisoners (June 6) and broke the line of communications with Pretoria. On June 14 there was a similar raid.

General Buller, after a long halt near Ladysmith, turned the Boer positions in the Biggarsberg and occupied Dundee (May 15) and subsequently Newcastle without arduous fighting and with only one untoward incident—the capture of a squadron of mounted infantry in ambush near Vryheid. After attempting to turn Laing's Nek through Utrecht he ordered an advance through Botha's Pass and compelled the abandonment of the tunnel (June 11), completing the expulsion of the Boers from Natal. General Hunter's division, which had marched from the west to Johannesburg, occupied Heidelburg, and on June 23 General Buller's army, after advancing to Standerton, got into touch with Lord Roberts's forces and opened a second line of communication with

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Pretoria. While columns were sent across the western district of the Transvaal under General Baden-Powell, Lord Methuen and other commanders, the next serious undertaking was the pacification of the northeastern corner of the Orange River Colony. General Hunter conducted these operations with the aid of Generals Clements, Macdonald and Rundle. The Boer position south of Bethlehem was attacked (July 21), Fouriesburg occupied and General Prinsloo's army finally surrounded and compelled to surrender (July 31), with 4,000 prisoners of war. General Olivier with a small force escaped, but was subsequently captured in a skirmish, and General De Wet, with 2,000 men, had broken through the cordon closely pursued by British cavalry. Repulsed near Lindley, he captured a supply train and broke communications with Pretoria near Honing Spruit, and after halting at Vredevort eluded an enveloping movement planned by Lord Kitchener and retired into the Western Transvaal, only to reappear subsequently with a small force south of the Vaal. Lord Roberts after defeating General Botha east of Pretoria in a two days' battle (June 11-12) was forced to halt until General Hunter's work in the Bethlehem district was completed, and when he finally began the eastern march toward Komatipoort he was held back by raiding operations in the Western Transvaal and the investment of various isolated British garrisons. He occupied Middelburg after a single serious engagement, and Belfast on August 24. General Buller co-operating with him by advancing northward through Ermelo. The British prisoners at Waterval were released; Lydenburg was occupied by General Buller after sharp skirmishing in the mountain passes; Barberton was entered by General French, and the Guards finally reached the Portuguese frontier at Komatipoort. The Boers destroyed many of their guns and their army became utterly demoralized. Many laid down their arms in Portuguese territory, and the army which had successfully held Magersfontein, Colenso and Spion Kop ceased to exist as an organized fighting force.

President Krüger had taken refuge at Delagoa Bay after the annexation of the Transvaal had been proclaimed, and finally sailed for Europe in a Dutch man of war. General Botha resigned command and only guerilla warfare remained, small bands of irreconcilable Boers continuing to wreck trains and to swoop down upon unprotected posts throughout the Dutch territories. Months of arduous police work will be required before South Africa can be pacified, and the presence of a large British garrison will be indispensable. The two Boer colonies have been devastated from end to end and the immense droves of horses and cattle which once constituted their agricultural wealth have disappeared. There are no accurate statistics of the Boer losses in battle and from disease, but the population has been decimated, impoverished and rendered desperate. The death list on the British side from all causes approximates 10,000, and the number of wounded exceeds 15,000. The money cost of the war cannot be less than $500,000,000. Two colonies have been gained in which processes of reconstruction will be retarded by race feuds and resentment. British prestige has not been increased by a campaign which involves the necessity for a complete and radical reform and reorganization of the military service. The only adequate compensation for the conflict has been the strengthening of the bonds between England and her loyal colonies, with a tremendous impulse imparted to the cause of Imperial Federation.

The Transvaal Annexed.

On October 20 President Krüger sailed from Lourenço Marques for Europe on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. Owing to his ill health the cruiser was obliged to slacken speed, but on November 7 arrived at Ras Jibutil, on the Abyssinian coast, reaching Suez on November 15, and sailing the next day. The cruiser arrived at Marseilles on November 21, too late for President Krüger to land, and on November 22 he was formally welcomed with a great outburst of popular sympathy. The streets were crowded and the city gave itself up to a holiday. Police precautions had been taken to prevent demonstrations of a nature offensive to England, and there were no marked cases of disorder. His trip from Marseilles to Paris was more like that of a conquering hero than a refugee official, demonstrations similar to that at Marseilles taking place at Tarascon, Avignon, Lyons, Dijon and other places. His arrival at Paris was the occasion for an outbreak of pro-Boer enthusiasm, but the net result of his trip in aid to the Boer cause was nothing. After leaving Paris he started for Berlin, but at Cologne he was met by an envoy of the Emperor, who informed him that the Kaiser was unwilling to receive him.

Krüger's Visit to France.

Lord Roberts cabled from Johannesburg, November 28, that General De Wet had captured the Dewetsdorp garrison, of two guns of the 68th Field Artillery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire regiment, the Highland light infantry and Irish Rifles, 400 in all. The British losses were 15 men killed and 42 wounded.

A plot to assassinate Lord Roberts was revealed in November. The conspirators laid a mine which was designed to be blown up while Lord Roberts was in St. Mary's Church at Johannesburg, during the morning service of November 18. The plot was discovered November 16, and five Italians, four Greeks and a Frenchman were placed under arrest.

On December 1 Lord Kitchener was promoted to supreme command in South Africa and Lord Roberts started for England. Warm receptions were given him on the way, especially when the cruiser Canada, on which he sailed, arrived at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony. It was reported on December 7 that the Boer General De Wet was hard pressed at Aliwal North, General Knox dogging his steps. On the same date the authorities at Johannesburg, in pursuance of the reconcentrado policy, prepared accommodations on the racecourse for thousands of people from the farms in the vicinity of the Rand.

Lord Kitchener Promoted.

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CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

CUBA.

Since the accomplishment of the sole purpose of the war with Spain—the liberation of the people of Cuba from intolerable oppression, and the removal from the immediate vicinity of United States territory of a continual source of disturbance—the promise of the Government at Washington to establish a free and independent republic on the island has been consistently and energetically pursued as expeditiously as the circumstances would warrant, culminating in the constitutional convention which met in Havana on November 5. General Leonard Wood succeeded General John R. Brooke as Governor-General on December 20, 1899. From that date there has been a steady diminution of the American garrisons and a rapid substitution of civil for military rule, notably marked by the general elections of June 15 and September 15, the former for municipal officers throughout the island and the latter for delegates to the constitutional convention called to assemble on November 5. Both elections were conducted without American officials, either military or civil, being at a single polling place, and without any interference whatever on the part of the United States authorities. There was not a single disturbance at either election. On January 12 General Wood issued an order to define the relations between the military and civil jurisdiction, in which the military, which had been practically supreme until that time, were forbidden to interfere in the conduct of civil affairs except in matters of sanitation. A summary of the progress made during the year is given by General Wood in the following brief abstract of his annual report: "The United States troops have not been used during the present year for the maintenance of order. The police work outside the principal municipalities is done by the rural guard, numbering about 1,200 men. These men and their officers are all Cubans. Over 3,000 public schools have been established, 3,600 teachers are employed in them, and 200,000 children are in the schools. The largest number of pupils under the Spanish rule was between 26,000 and 30,000. The salaries paid the teachers exceed any paid in the United States in corresponding grades with the exception of three of our largest cities. The trip of the 1,300 Cuban teachers to the United States in August was most beneficial and will, if possible, be repeated next year. All of the larger cities have undergone extensive street improvements, in fact the change in that particular since the American occupation has been most remarkable. Travellers can go from one end of Cuba to the other without being solicited by beggars, and hunger is absolutely a thing of the past. A thoroughly efficient mail service has been provided and is being conducted with efficiency and economy. Public works, involving millions of dollars, have been taken up and completed. Between 600 and 700 miles of first class roads have been built and many hundreds of miles have been put in repair and made passable. A complete overland telegraph system has been put in operation through all the provinces. The financial condition of the country is excellent. The government is entirely self-supporting, and the treasury has an unincumbered balance of $1,500,000. Municipalities are gradually assuming their financial obligations and responsibilities, and relieving the State of the care and expense for police, sanitation, etc., which will result in more money being available for public works of general utility. This year the sugar crop will be between 550,000 and 600,000 tons, and if the present prices continue the money obtained by the planters will equal the amount they received for their year of greatest production—1,000,000 tons. The value of this year's crop of sugar and the coming tobacco crop will be, conservatively, $100,000,000. In January and February all the prisons were overhauled and repaired and their sanitary conditions vastly improved. Hundreds of prisoners detained for long periods awaiting trial have been released after being held as long as they would have been imprisoned if found guilty of the charges for which they were arrested. Justice has been stimulated by every means. Judges who have been found derelict have been summarily dismissed, and every effort is being made to impress upon the community at large that individual rights and individual liberty are the foundations of every good and stable government. Correctional courts have been established in the larger cities where the trial is oral and summary, as in our police courts. When, in the opinion of the judge, the offence warrants a sentence greater than $10 or ten days, or both, a jury of five is regularly impanelled. These courts are limited to the imposition of sentences of six months' imprisonment or $180 fine, or both. Their success has been phenomenal, and while opposed at first, every town is now anxious to have one, and orders have been already issued establishing thirty more. The writ of habeas corpus will take effect on December 1, this year." Early in April last frauds were discovered in the postal administration. On May 16 E. P. Thompson, postmaster at Havana, confessed that he had taken $435 from the money order funds on September 16, 1899, and had covered up the defalcation from month to month, until United States postal inspectors discovered the discrepancy on April 17. Thompson made restitution of the amount, but with W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor for the island, he was imprisoned May 16. On the same day Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow started from Washington to investigate the frauds. He reported on July 25 that the total embezzlement was at least $131,713 89, and would not exceed $150,000. He found that Estes G. Rathbone, Director-General of Posts, had been guilty of official malfeasance, and on July 28 that officer was dismissed from the service, arrested in Havana for misappropriation of funds amounting to $4,000 and held in $25,000 bail. On May 6 Charles F. W. Neely, chief financial agent of the insular mail service, was arrested in Rochester, N. Y., charged with embezzlement of more than $30,000, and held for extradition. On August 13, when Judge Lacombe, in

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New-York, was about to sign the papers returning Neely to Havana, he was stopped by an order remanding the accused to the custody of the United States marshal pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Señor Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt, formerly President of the Cuban Revolutionary Republic, presented a memorial to President McKinley in Washington, on August 20, favoring the immediate independence of Cuba by the withdrawal of American forces. The population of Cuba, according to the census of October 16, 1899, was 1,572,797, against 1,631,687 under the Spanish census of 1887. The density was 35.7 inhabitants to the square mile, or about the same as that of Iowa. The urban population, including cities down to 1,000 inhabitants, constitutes 47.1 per cent of the total. The population of the city of Havana is 235,981; of Santiago, 43,090; of Matanzas, 36,374, and of Cienfuegos, 30,038. Cuba has 57,613 more males than females. The native whites number 910,299; colored, 520,300; mixed, 270,805; foreign whites, 142,198, and Chinese, 14,857. Of the 1,215,810 persons over ten years of age, 688,555 could neither read nor write. The white Cuban citizens numbered 184,471, of whom 51 per cent could not read or write, and the colored citizens numbered 106,214, of whom 74 per cent could not read.

PORTO RICO.

The military administration of Porto Rico ceased on May 1, 1900, when Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, was installed as Governor of the island and the civil government was instituted in conformity with the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900. The change was effected without the slightest friction, so thoroughly had the new order of affairs been anticipated by General George W. Davis, the commanding general and military executive. The departments, bureaus and other branches of the new system, both insular and municipal, had been gradually formed; the courts of the island were all in the discharge of their functions; educational funds were being applied to the instruction, according to modern American methods, of more than 30,000 children; the taxation laws had been so changed that very heavy burdens had been removed from the poor; the public highways were in fine condition and were being rapidly extended, and, through the judicious distribution of food and clothing, most of the suffering following the devastating hurricane of August, 1899, had been relieved. In office in every municipality were officers chosen by the electors, life and property were everywhere secure without the protection of troops, and there was a balance of $300,000 in the insular treasury. This had been accomplished, notwithstanding losses incurred by the inhabitants from disturbances of trade relations, from unsettled currency conditions and from the almost overwhelming disaster of the hurricane which destroyed seven-tenths of the maturing crops. Since May 1, 1900, commerce with the United States increased more than 50 per cent over that of the same period of the preceding year, and the exports of the island were more than three times as great as in the corresponding months of 1896 under Spanish rule. The population of Porto Rico under the census of October 16, 1899, was 953,243, the excess of females over males being 8,721. The density is 264 persons to the square mile, about the same as that of Massachusetts, and more than seven times that of Cuba. Divided by races, there are 589,426 whites, 59,390 negroes, 304,352 persons of mixed blood, and 75 Chinese. Of the total inhabitants, 98.5 per cent are native born. Nearly 100,000 citizens registered in October to vote at the November elections for the legislative assembly. The Porto Rican budget for the fiscal year 1900-'01, issued by the Executive Council July 3, estimates the receipts at $2,014,608, and the expenditures at $1,984,645. Since the American occupation, two years ago, there has been no invasion of the island by contagious or infectious diseases. The experiment of native soldiers has been a very marked success. One battalion is mounted upon native horses. The regiment is declared to compare favorably with American regulars as respects health, sobriety and availability for duty.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The original territory of the United States comprised 827,844 square miles; transferred from Great Britain by Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783. The present total area of the United States (main body) is 3,090,777 square miles; total area of outlying territory, 747,733 square miles; aggregate, 3,838,510 square miles.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY (1,171,931 square miles).—Purchased from France, by treaty, April 30, 1803, for $15,000,000.

FLORIDA PROVINCES (59,268 square miles).—Purchased from Spain, by treaty, February 22, 1819, for $5,000,000.

OREGON (291,000 square miles).—By discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805-'06; settlement, 1811; and treaties with France (1803), Spain (1819), Russia (1825) and England (1846).

TEXAS ANNEXATION (376,133 square miles).—By convention with Texas Republic, March 2, 1845, and payment of $10,000,000.

MEXICAN CESSION (first, 545,783 square miles).—By conquest and purchase from Mexico for $15,000,000, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. Second cession (45,535 square miles).—Purchased from Mexico for $10,000, by Gadsden Treaty, December 30, 1853.

ALASKA (577,390 square miles).—Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000.

HAWAII (6,567 square miles).—Annexed by joint resolution of Congress, July 6, 1898.

SPANISH CESSIONS.—Porto Rico, 3,531 square miles; Philippines, 114,361 square miles; Guam, 100 square miles. By Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and payment to Spain of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

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FINANCIAL TABLES.

UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

Title of loan and date authorized.	Rate, per cent.	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding October 31, 1900.
Consols of 1930, March 14, 1900	2	After April 1, 1930	$345,530,750	$345,530,750
Loan of 1908-'18, June 13, 1898	3	After Aug. 1, 1908	198,792,640	120,596,040
Funded loan of 1907, July 14, 1870; Jan. 20, 1871	4	After July 1, 1907	740,919,300	336,516,600
Refund'g certificates, Feb. 26, 1879	4	———	40,012,750	34,410
Loan of 1925, Jan. 14, 1875	4	After Feb. 1, 1925	162,315,400	162,315,400
Loan of 1904, Jan. 14, 1875	5	After Feb. 1, 1904	100,000,000	36,506,550
Aggregate of interest bearing debt			$1,587,570,840	$1,001,499,750

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Reserve fund—			
Gold coin and bullion	———	———	$150,000,000 00
Trust funds—			
Gold coin	———	$248,488,679 00	
Silver dollars	———	425,124,000 00	
Silver dollars of 1890	———	3,708,128 00	
Silver bullion of 1890	———	61,854,872 00	
United States notes	———	1,790,000 00	
			740,965,679 00
General fund—			
Gold coin and bullion	$59,777,464 57		
Gold certificates	32,892,710 00		
Silver certificates	3,743,255 00		
Silver dollars	1,477,693 00		
Silver bullion	1,616,248 71		
United States notes	11,595,955 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	84,540 00		
Currency certificates	10,000 00		
National bank notes	6,318,390 28		
Fractional silver coin	5,641,097 77		
Fractional currency	60 94		
Minor coin	432,822 84		
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement	37,817 19		
		123,628,053 60	
In National bank depositories—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	$89,818,485 83		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	6,659,658 98		
		96,478,144 81	
			220,106,198 11
Total			$1,111,071,877 11
Gold certificates	$248,488,679 00		
Silver certificates	425,124,000 00		
Currency certificates	1,790,000 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	65,563,000 00		
		$740,965,679 00	
National bank 5 per cent fund	$12,984,057 63		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,712,505 41		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,059,672 05		
Postoffice Department account	3,642,269 26		
Miscellaneous items	2,702,661 64		
		83,101,165 99	
			$824,066,844 99
Reserve fund		$150,000,000 00	
Available cash balance		137,005,032 12	
			287,005,032 12
Total			$1,111,071,877 11
Cash balance in the Treasury September 30, 1900, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			$138,204,878 19
Cash balance in the Treasury October 31, 1900, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			137,005,032 12
Decrease during the month			$1,199,846 07

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DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased August 18, 1900	$2,255,000 00
Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	75,050 00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequently to January 1, 1861	1,099,980 26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$3,430,030 26
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, $12,000; Central Pacific, $1,000; Kansas Pacific, $1,000, total	14,000 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes	53,847 50
National bank notes: Redemption account	32,564,298 00
Fractional currency	6,878,410 41
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$386,477,571 91

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL TENDER NOTES AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

Classification.	In the Treasury.	In circulation.
Gold certificates	$32,892,710	$215,595,969
Silver certificates	3,743,255	421,380,745
Currency certificates	10,000	1,780,000
Treasury notes of 1890	84,540	65,478,460
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$36,730,505	$704,235,174

MEMORANDUM SHOWING AMOUNTS DUE THE UNITED STATES FROM PACIFIC RAILROADS ON ACCOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IN AID OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

Name of road.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Central Branch Union Pacific	$1,600,000 00	$2,147,953 09	$3,747,953 09
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320 00	2,565,567 15	4,193,887 15
Totals	$3,228,320 00	$4,713,520 24	$7,941,840 24

Note.—The Government has been reimbursed for $27,236,512 principal and $31,211,-711 75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to November 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to $6,303,000. The unpaid balance of the total indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad companies to the United States, under settlement agreement of February 1, 1899, amounts to $44,109,536 70 and accrued interest, less transportation earnings.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30.	
SPIRITS.	1899.	1900.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	$1,436,839 50	$1,524,997 32
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	92,201,245 77	102,850,924 14
Rectifiers (special tax)	259,899 41	278,016 18
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,895,086 63	4,727,225 58
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	469,874 64	465,019 52
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,077 11	1,097 12
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	2,380 00	2,440 00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,563 10	4,419 32
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	14,568 00	14,678 00
Totals	$99,283,534 16	$109,868,817 18
TOBACCO.		
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$16,307,108 05	$19,138,584 82
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	547,415 52	646,896 82
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	4,203,753 86	3,953,177 09
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	9,461 39	16,014 21
Snuff	1,751,797 44	1,790,090 14
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	28,453,989 26	33,477,244 26
Dealers in leaf tobacco	73,657 46	72,030 04

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INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS—(Continued).

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1899.	1900.
TOBACCO—(Continued).		
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	22,462 00	16,564 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	29,139 12	18,207 70
Manufacturers of cigars	324,090 01	222,301 38
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	770,333 53	3,973 81
Totals	$52,493,207 64	$59,355,084 27
FERMENTED LIQUORS.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$67,673,301 31	$72,762,070 56
Brewers (special tax)	179,357 40	161,308 52
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	232,399 56	239,833 81
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	382,409 34	372,780 59
Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse, act of June 13, 1898	177,090 84	14,761 01
Totals	$68,644,558 45	$73,550,754 49
OLEOMARGARINE.		
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	$1,609,912 56	$2,085,273 02
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	11,500 00	15,450 00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	263,322 00	345,142 80
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	71,884 00	97,919 36
Totals	$1,956,618 56	$2,543,785 18
FILLED CHEESE.		
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	$16,886 41	$15,750 47
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	1,200 01	1,300 01
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	12 00	14 00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)		
Totals	$18,098 42	$17,064 48
MIXED FLOUR.		
Per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds	$1,787 10	$1,802 91
Half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds	1,961 23	2,643 08
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds	532 01	290 25
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less	1,700 88	1,134 78
Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax)	1,859 40	1,568 44
Totals	$7,840 62	$7,439 46
SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED.		
Bankers, capital not exceeding $25,000	$448,702 08	$384,445 24
Bankers, capital exceeding $25,000, for each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	3,302,134 91	3,129,404 77
Billiard rooms	367,074 65	322,538 85
Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc	357,010 70	309,606 88
Brokers, commercial	181,919 42	138,281 12
Brokers, Custom House	8,105 01	6,167 18
Brokers, pawn	50,522 73	37,861 18
Bowling alleys	61,349 22	44,194 81
Circuses	18,233 17	11,744 36
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for	72,164 93	84,218 44
Theatres, museums and concert halls	54,376 39	47,178 02
Totals	$4,921,593 21	$4,515,640 85
LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Legacies, lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister	$558,247 00	$1,315,417 03
Legacies, descendant of a brother or sister	225,568 08	618,259 32
Legacies, brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the same	48,630 55	170,697 65
Legacies, brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the same	6,721 99	8,940 69
Legacies, any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or stranger in blood	396,267 63	771,176 86
Totals	$1,235,435 25	$2,884,491 55

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INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS—(Continued).

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1899.	1900.
SCHEDULES A AND B.		
Schedule A	$38,618,081 20	$36,416,082 11
Schedule B	5,219,737 46	4,548,283 19
Totals	$43,837,818 66	$40,964,365 30
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.		
Bank circulation	———	———
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	———	$1,460 50
Totals	———	$1,460 50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Excise tax on gross receipts	$643,446 41	$1,079,405 14
Opium	———	145 25
Playing cards	271,128 84	331,010 66
Penalties	166,576 25	193,721 46
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	4,716 97	2,921 80
Totals	$1,085,868 47	$1,607,204 31
Aggregate receipts	$273,484,573 44	$295,316,107 57

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Aggregate collections.		Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$539,015 22	[7]Montana	$718,365 33
Arkansas	260,418 99	[8]Nebraska	3,383,918 23
[1]California	4,517,498 34	[9]New-Hampshire	1,309,361 06
[2]Colorado	1,313,596 46	New-Jersey	8,828,895 04
[3]Connecticut	3,040,783 28	[10]New-Mexico	131,256 67
Florida	725,142 72	New-York	46,475,135 22
Georgia	917,892 03	North Carolina	6,331,933 36
Hawaii	7,454 30	Ohio	21,345,489 63
Illinois	52,237,729 32	[11]Oregon	1,248,743 91
Indiana	23,229,623 81	Pennsylvania	25,923,506 35
Iowa	1,874,803 87	South Carolina	312,911 22
[4]Kansas	1,010,718 79	Tennessee	2,295,606 01
Kentucky	24,472,382 93	Texas	1,541,474 47
[5]Louisiana	2,443,558 37	Virginia	5,433,820 05
[6]Maryland	9,002,373 14	West Virginia	1,552,826 40
Massachusetts	7,953,569 58	Wisconsin	10,502,994 09
Michigan	4,925,024 48		
Minnesota	2,814,113 23	Total	$295,316,107 57
Missouri	16,694,171 67		

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Value of principal articles, in dollars.)

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30. 1899.	1900.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Agricultural implements	12,432,197	16,099,149
Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)	37,880,916	43,585,031
Books	2,656,136	2,943,435
Breadstuffs	273,999,699	262,744,078
Carriages, horsecars and cars for steam railroads	4,106,284	6,352,461
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	10,995,289	13,203,610
Clocks and watches	1,863,431	1,977,694
Coal	13,661,028	19,502,813
Copper (ore)	440,575	1,009,288
Copper (manufactures of)	35,983,529	57,852,960

[1]Including the State of Nevada. [2]Including the State of Wyoming. [3]Including the State of Rhode Island. [4]Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. [5]Including the State of Mississippi. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the States of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. [9]Including the States of Maine and Vermont. [10]Including the Territory of Arizona. [11]Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30.	
	1899.	1900.
Cotton (unmanufactured)	209,564,774	241,832,737
Cotton (manufactures of)	23,566,914	24,008,087
Cycles, and parts of	5,753,880	3,553,149
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	3,093,102	4,441,835
Fish	5,169,811	5,427,469
Fruits (including nuts)	7,897,485	11,642,662
Furs and fur skins	3,092,846	4,503,968
Hops	3,626,144	1,707,660
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	93,716,031	121,913,548
Leather and manufactures of	23,466,985	27,293,010
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits of turpentine	9,982,955	12,474,194
Oilcake and oilcake meal	14,531,142	16,757,519
Oils (animal)	704,127	718,997
Oils (mineral-crude)	5,202,892	7,364,162
Oils (refined or manufactured)	51,070,276	68,247,588
Oils (vegetable)	13,809,935	16,345,056
Paper, and manufactures of	5,477,884	6,215,833
Paraffin and paraffin wax	6,804,634	8,602,723
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	175,508,608	184,453,055
Seeds	5,079,396	7,036,982
Sugar and molasses	2,953,888	3,697,671
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	25,467,218	29,422,371
Tobacco (manufactures of)	5,178,998	6,010,141
Vegetables	2,799,400	2,853,278
Wood and manufactures of	41,489,526	50,598,416
All other articles	64,903,287	78,425,941
Total value	1,203,931,222	1,370,763,571
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	77,152,679	102,783,375
Carried in American vessels	75,501,398	87,820,415
Carried in foreign vessels	1,051,277,145	1,180,159,781
Gold: In ore	14,315	48,591
Bullion	71,800	15,970,791
Coin	37,435,971	30,674,511
Silver: In ore	26,762	184,682
Bullion	50,393,241	51,811,232
Coin	5,899,052	468,431
Carried in cars, and other land vehicles	4,724,930	6,167,929
Carried in American vessels	26,031,273	18,096,617
Carried in foreign vessels	63,084,938	74,893,692
IMPORTS. (Free of duty.)		
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.)	25,170,201	31,355,759
Coffee	55,275,470	52,467,943
Cotton (unmanufactured)	5,013,146	7,960,945
Fruits, including nuts (n. e. s.)	6,834,738	7,243,292
Furs and fur skins, undressed	5,645,731	6,646,807
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	28,366,097	38,527,481
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	32,041,626	31,792,697
Paper stock (crude)	2,614,914	3,261,778
Silk (unmanufactured)	32,479,627	45,329,760
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.)	17,288,225	20,302,509
Textile grasses and fibrous vegetable substances (n. e. s.)	18,516,465	24,277,262
Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated)	11,843,357	19,104,301
Wood (unmanufactured)	5,829,802	5,956,568
All other articles	53,420,411	72,919,764
Total free of duty	300,279,810	367,236,866
IMPORTS. (Dutiable.)		
Breadstuffs	2,341,150	1,392,700
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.)	17,511,303	22,349,393
Cotton (manufactures of)	32,054,434	41,296,239
Earthen, stone and china ware	7,603,959	8,645,265
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (unmanufactured)	1,783,628	2,096,543
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (manufactures of)	24,879,584	30,974,034
Fruits (including nuts, etc.)	11,479,468	12,020,300
Furs (manufactures of)	5,215,531	5,413,317
Glass and glassware	4,183,828	4,912,482
Iron and steel (manufactures of)	11,553,823	19,928,244

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30. 1899.	1900.
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	13,621,946	19,408,217
Jewelry (manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones)	13,932,219	13,839,883
Leather and manufactures of	11,116,647	13,292,196
Metal, metal compositions, etc. (n. e. s.)	4,118,313	5,570,127
Silk (manufactures of)	25,109,074	30,894,373
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.) and confectionery	78,497,268	80,777,089
Tea	9,675,081	10,558,110
Tobacco (leaf)	9,900,253	13,297,223
Tobacco (manufactures of)	2,143,999	2,364,137
Vegetables	2,178,738	2,935,077
Wines	6,590,206	7,421,495
Wood (n. e. s.) and manufactures of	8,672,553	14,635,330
All other dutiable articles	86,705,674	118,682,544
Total dutiable imports	396,868,679	482,704,318
Total value of merchandise	697,148,489	849,941,184
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	33,424,821	44,412,500
Brought in American vessels	82,050,118	104,304,940
Brought in foreign vessels	581,673,550	701,223,735
COIN AND BULLION.		
Gold: In ore	4,673,929	13,611,486
Bullion	61,093,622	9,928,720
Coin, American	7,779,123	8,659,856
Coin, foreign	45,407,929	12,373,122
Silver: In ore	20,961,270	24,219,950
Bullion	4,168,012	6,306,756
Coin, American	184,286	266,017
Coin, foreign	5,361,488	4,463,579
Total ore, coin and bullion	119,629,659	79,829,486
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	21,379,463	33,397,190
Brought in American vessels	38,169,542	26,679,223
Brought in foreign vessels	60,080,654	19,753,073

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899 AND 1900.

(Value in dollars.)

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1899.	IMPORTS. 1900.	EXPORTS. 1899.	EXPORTS. 1900.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary	6,551,256	9,079,667	7,378,935	7,046,810
Azores and Madeira Islands	9,823	19,431	361,252	414,113
Belgium	10,552,030	12,940,806	44,158,033	48,307,011
Denmark	280,198	920,455	16,605,828	18,487,991
France	62,146,056	73,012,085	60,596,899	83,335,097
Germany	84,225,777	97,374,700	155,772,179	187,347,889
Gibraltar	17,996	40,206	567,961	500,152
Greece	944,521	1,122,855	213,507	290,709
Italy	24,832,746	27,924,176	25,034,940	33,256,620
Netherlands	14,457,620	15,852,624	79,305,998	89,386,676
Portugal	2,975,504	3,743,216	4,132,400	5,886,542
Russia, Baltic, etc.	2,830,223	4,735,612	7,301,068	6,196,892
Russia (Black Sea)	1,710,161	2,510,361	1,185,599	1,241,425
Spain	3,982,363	5,950,047	9,077,807	13,399,680
Sweden and Norway	2,005,555	4,244,302	12,218,289	10,436,467
Switzerland	14,826,480	17,393,268	267,732	250,471
Turkey in Europe	2,359,830	3,930,866	354,457	340,357
United Kingdom	118,488,217	159,582,401	511,778,705	533,819,545
Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia	88,178	190,236	290,504	223,301
Total Europe	353,884,534	440,567,314	936,602,093	1,040,167,763
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bermuda	494,812	436,661	1,065,388	1,124,005
British Honduras	198,203	198,040	500,802	615,522
British North America	31,604,135	39,931,833	89,570,458	97,337,494
Central American States	9,205,345	8,630,554	4,987,854	5,926,579
Mexico	22,995,722	28,646,053	25,483,075	34,974,961
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	86,283	66,701	194,624	179,387

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	EXPORTS.
West Indies: British	14,150,482	11,894,520	8,751,817	8,895,164
Danish	599,328	568,935	498,066	624,524
Dutch	246,902	316,186	474,435	582,185
French	28,735	30,176	1,542,984	1,867,168
Hayti	826,530	1,184 797	2,455,966	2,996,689
San Domingo	3,125,779	3,680,413	1,104,013	1,317,098
Cuba	25,408,828	31,371,704	18,616,377	26,513,400
Porto Rico	3,179,827	3,078,648	2,685,848	4,640,449
Total North America	112,150,911	130,035,221	157,931,707	187,594,625
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina	5,112,561	58,073,457	12,239,036	11,578,119
Brazil	57,875,747	58,073,791	12,239,036	11,578,119
Chili	2,942,962	7,112,826	2,107,124	3,287,565
Colombia	5,126,731	4,307,814	3,042,094	2,710,688
Ecuador	1,054,653	1,524,378	882,591	1,216,008
Guianas	5,189,145	5,063,334	2,363,392	2,599,087
Peru	1,496,978	2,122,543	1,325,650	1,662,475
Uruguay	1,284,109	1,848,077	1,242,822	1,816,720
Venezuela	6,507,847	5,500,019	2,851,634	2,452,757
Bolivia, Falkland Islands and Paraguay	160	22	42,049	64,107
Total South America	86,587,893	93,666,774	35,659,902	38,945,763
ASIA.				
Aden	1,924,941	1,542,335	993,741	1,490,243
China	18,619,268	26,896,926	14,493,440	15,259,167
East Indies: British	32,560,312	45,355,976	4,341,936	4,892,323
Dutch	21,313,945	27,886,814	1,548,973	1,534,149
Other sections	9	533	7,632	207,587
Hong Kong	2,479,274	1,256,267	7,732,525	8,485,978
Japan	26,716,814	32,748,902	17,264,688	29,087,475
Korea	408	105	141,679	126,965
Russia: Asiatic	113,562	1,008	1,543,126	3,050,102
Turkey in Asia	3,284,250	3,823,371	167,743	226,655
All other Asia	78,431	330,093	124,678	553,163
Total Asia	107,091,214	139,842,330	48,360,161	64,913,807
OCEANICA.				
British Australasia	3,502,402	5,468,196	19,777,129	26,725,702
French Oceanica	290,557	437,707	287,124	323,133
Hawaii	17,831,463	20,707 903	9,305,470	13,509,148
Samoa, Tonga, etc	26,183	76,833	56,522	146,615
Philippine Islands	4,409,774	5,971,208	404,193	2,640,449
Other sections	937,498	1,949,261	44,577	46,223
Total Oceanica	26,997,877	34,611,108	29,875,015	43,391,275
AFRICA.				
British Africa	1,306,746	1,039,182	15,155,610	16,269,482
Canary Islands	24,193	21,607	216,626	238,706
French Africa	585,629	657,226	543,555	601,185
Liberia	9,390	2,936	18,412	25,048
Madagascar	1,475	4 061	1,134	10,235
Portuguese Africa	11,705	17,312	1,505,008	802,164
Turkey in Africa (Egypt)	7,489,929	8,278,022	494,196	1,095,613
Other Africa	1,006,993	1,198,091	659,883	427,416
Total Africa	10,436,060	11,218,437	18,594,424	19,469,849
Grand totals	697,148,489	849,941,184	1,227,023,302	1,394,483,082

FOREIGN LOANS PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

February—Russian Imperial Government, $25,000,000 4 per cent bonds; sold to syndicate.
March—British war loan, £35,000,000, of which £7,000,000 allotted to United States.
August—British war loan, £10,000,000 3 per cent Exchequer bonds, of which about £5,000,000 allotted to United States; subscriptions here, about $55,000,000.
September—German Imperial Government loan, 80,000,000 marks, 4 per cent Treasury notes.
September—Swedish Government loan, $10,000,000 4 per cent bonds; taken by National Park Bank.
October—City of Hamburg loan, 40,000,000 marks; about 30 per cent allotted here.
November—City of Cologne loan, 21,580.000 marks, 4 per cent bonds.

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HISTORICAL TABLE.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1789 TO 1900.

[1]Fiscal year.	Merchandise.			Specie.					
				Imports.			Exports.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (— sign) or exports (+ sign).	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	— $2,794,844						
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	— 10,187,959						
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	— 10,746,902						
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	— 4,990,428						
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	— 1,556,275						
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	— 21,766,396						
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	— 22,861,539						
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	— 24,084,696						
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	— 7,224,289						
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	— 403,626						
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	— 20,280,988						
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	— 18,342,998						
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	— 4,376,189						
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	— 8,866,633						
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	— 7,300,926						
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	— 25,033,979						
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	— 27,873,037	Specie included with merchandise prior to 1821.					
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	— 30,156,850						
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	— 34,559,040						
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	— 7,196,767						
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	— 18,642,030						
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	+ 7,916,832						
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	— 38,502,764						
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	+ 5,851,017						
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	— 6,037,559						
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	— 60,483,521						
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	— 65,182,948						
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	— 11,578,431						
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	— 28,468,867						
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	— 16,982,479						
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	— 4,758,331						
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	+ 75,489			$8,064,890			$10,478,059
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	— 18,521,594			3,369,846			10,810,180
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	— 4,155,328			5,097,896			6,372,987
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	— 3,197,067			8,378,970			7,014,552
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	+ 549,023			6,150,765			8,707,055
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	— 5,202,722			6,880,966			4,704,563
1827	71,332,938	74,309,947	+ 2,977,009			8,151,130			8,014,880
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	— 16,998,873			7,489,741			8,243,476
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	+ 345,736			7,408,612			4,924,020
1830	62,720,956	71,670,785	+ 8,949,779			8,155,964			2,178,778

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1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	—	23,589,527			7,305,945			9,014,931
1832	95,121,762	81,520,608	—	13,601,159			5,907,504			5,656,840
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	—	13,519,211			7,070,368			2,611,701
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	—	6,349,485			17,911,632			2,076,758
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	—	21,548,493			13,131,447			6,477,775
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	—	52,240,450			13,400,881			4,324,336
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	—	19,029,676			10,516,414			5,976,249
1838	96,970,288	104,978,570	+	9,008,282			17,747,116			3,508,046
1839	156,496,956	112,251,673	—	44,245,283			5,595,176			6,776,743
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	+	25,410,226			8,882,813			6,417,014
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	—	11,140,073			4,988,633			10,034,332
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	+	3,802,924			4,087,016			4,813,539
1843	42,433,464	82,825,689	+	40,392,225			22,320,335			1,520,791
1844	102,604,606	105,745,832	+	3,141,226			5,830,429			5,454,214
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	—	7,144,211			4,070,242			8,606,495
1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	—	8,330,817			3,777,732			3,905,268
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	+	34,317,249			24,121,289			1,907,024
1848	148,638,644	138,190,515	—	10,448,129			6,360,284			15,841,616
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	—	855,027			6,651,240			5,404,648
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	—	29,133,800			4,628,792			7,522,994
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	—	21,856,170	Gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1864.		5,453,503	Gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1864.		29,472,752
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	—	40,456,167			5,505,044			42,674,135
1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	—	60,287,983			4,201,382			27,486,875
1854	297,903,794	237,043,764	—	60,760,030			6,758,587			41,281,504
1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	—	38,899,205			3,659,812			56,247,343
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	—	29,212,887			4,207,632			45,745,485
1857	348,428,342	293,823,760	—	54,604,582			12,461,799			69,136,922
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	+	8,672,620			19,274,496			52,633,147
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	—	38,431,290			7,434,789			63,887,411
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	—	20,040,062			8,550,135			66,546,239
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	—	69,756,709			46,339,611			29,791,080
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	+	1,313,824			16,415,052			36,887,640
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	—	39,371,368			9,584,105			64,156,611
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	—	157,609,295	$41,176,769	$1,938,843	13,115,612	$100,661,634	$4,734,907	105,896,541
1865	238,745,580	166,029,303	—	72,716,277	6,498,228	3,811,844	9,810,072	58,381,033	9,262,193	67,643,226
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	—	85,952,544	8,196,261	2,503,831	10,700,092	71,197,309	14,846,762	86,044,071
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	—	101,254,955	17,024,866	5,045,609	22,070,475	39,026,627	21,841,745	60,868,372
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	—	75,483,541	8,737,443	5,450,925	14,188,368	72,396,344	21,387,758	93,784,102
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	—	131,388,682	14,132,568	5,675,308	19,807,876	36,003,498	21,134,882	57,138,380
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	—	43,186,640	12,056,950	14,362,229	26,419,179	33,635,962	24,519,704	58,155,666
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	—	77,403,506	6,883,561	14,386,463	21,270,024	66,688,208	31,755,780	98,441,988
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	—	182,417,491	8,717,458	5,026,231	13,743,689	49,548,760	30,328,774	79,877,534
1873	642,136,210	522,479,922	—	119,656,288	8,682,447	12,798,490	21,480,937	44,856,715	39,751,859	84,608,574
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	+	18,876,698	19,503,137	8,951,769	28,454,906	34,042,420	32,587,985	66,630,405
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	—	19,562,725	13,696,793	7,203,924	20,900,717	66,980,977	25,151,165	92,132,142
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	+	79,643,481	7,992,709	7,943,972	15,936,681	31,177,050	25,329,252	56,506,302
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	+	151,152,094	26,246,234	14,528,180	40,774,414	26,590,374	29,571,863	56,162,237
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	+	257,814,234	13,330,215	16,491,099	29,821,314	9,204,445	24,535,670	33,740,125
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	+	264,661,666	5,624,948	14,671,052	20,296,000	4,587,614	20,409,827	24,997,441
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	+	167,683,912	80,658,396	12,275,914	93,034,310	3,639,025	13,503,894	17,142,919
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	+	259,712,718	100,031,259	10,544,238	110,575,497	2,565,132	16,841,715	19,406,847
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	+	25,902,683	34,377,054	8,095,336	42,472,390	32,587,880	16,829,599	49,417,479

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TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1789 TO 1900—(Continued).

[1]Fiscal year.	Merchandise. Imports.	Merchandise. Exports.	Excess of imports (— sign) or exports (+ sign).	Specie. Imports. Gold.	Specie. Imports. Silver.	Specie. Imports. Total.	Specie. Exports. Gold.	Specie. Exports. Silver.	Specie. Exports. Total.
1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	+ 100,658,488	17,734,149	10,755,242	28,489,391	11,600,888	20,219,445	31,820,333
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	+ 72,815,916	22,831,317	14,594,945	37,426,262	41,081,957	26,051,426	67,133,383
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	+ 164,662,426	26,691,696	16,550,627	43,242,323	8,477,892	33,753,633	42,231,525
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	+ 44,088,694	20,743,349	17,850,307	38,593,656	42,952,191	29,511,219	72,463,410
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	+ 23,863,443	42,910,601	17,260,191	60,170,792	9,701,187	26,296,504	35,997,691
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	— 28,002,607	43,934,317	15,403,669	59,337,986	18,376,234	28,037,949	46,414,183
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	— 2,730,277	10,284,858	18,678,215	28,963,073	59,952,285	36,689,248	96,641,533
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	+ 68,518,275	12,943,342	21,032,984	33,976,326	17,274,491	34,873,929	52,148,420
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	+ 39,564,614	18,232,567	18,026,880	36,259,447	86,362,654	22,590,988	108,953,642
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	+ 202,875,686	49,699,454	19,955,086	69,654,540	50,195,327	32,810,559	83,005,886
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	— 18,735,728	21,174,381	23,193,252	44,367,633	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	+ 237,145,950	72,449,119	13,286,552	85,735,671	76,978,061	50,451,265	127,429,326
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	+ 75,568,200	36,384,760	20,211,179	56,595,939	66,468,481	47,295,286	113,763,767
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	+ 102,882,264	33,525,065	28,777,186	62,302,251	112,409,947	60,541,670	172,951,617
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	+ 286,263,144	85,014,780	30,533,227	115,548,007	40,361,580	61,946,638	102,308,218
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	+ 615,432,676	120,391,674	30,927,781	151,319,455	15,406,391	55,105,239	70,511,630
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	+ 529,874,813	88,954,603	30,675,056	119,629,659	37,522,086	56,319,055	93,841,141
1900	849,714,670	1,394,186,371	+ 544,471,701	42,829,457	35,236,697	78,066,154	48,266,229	56,712,275	104,978,504
Totals	$31,526,824,646	$33,573,412,658	+$2,046,588,012			$2,137,846,133			$3,599,443,226

[1]Fiscal year ended September 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS OCTOBER 1, 1900.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287) and 4 ducats ($9.149). Silver: 1 & 2 florins Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.052); 10 cr'ns ($2.026).
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.451	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Central American States—Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.

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British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.451	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael.. Amoy	.729	
		Canton	.727	
		Chefoo	.697	
		Chin Kiang	.712	
		Fuchau	.674	
		Haikwan (Customs)	.742	
		Hankow	.682	
		Hong-Kong	(†)	
		Niuchwang	.684	
		Ningpo	.701	
		Shanghai	.666	
		Swatow	.674	
		Takau	.734	
		Tien-Tsin	.707	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.451	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold: Doubloon Isabella, centen ($5.017), Alphonse ($4.823). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.451	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.866⅔	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and silver	Gourde	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	‡Rupee	.324	Gold: sovereign ($4.8665). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.490	Gold: dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.083	Gold: ½, 1 & 2 tomans ($3.409). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 & 5 krans.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold: libra ($4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles ($7.718) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.859). Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.

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VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1900—(Continued).

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*The coins of silver standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date on which these values were fixed.

†The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.

‡The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from the Census statistics of 1890, shows how the States rank in the more important products and industries. The statistics collected under the last census had not been compiled when The Tribune Almanac went to press.

States and Territories.	Farms, acres.	Milk, gallons.	[2]Butter, pounds.	[2]Cheese, pounds.	[1]Wool, pounds.	Apples, bushels.	Cotton, bales.	Sugar, pounds.	Tobacco, pounds.	Iron ore, long tons.	Coal, tons.
Alabama	19,853,000	55,508,687	14,548,435	6,131	768,589	1,238,734	915,210	390,835	162,430	1,570,819	3,572,983
Arizona	1,297,033	709,225	115,203	10,855	551,365	1,973	——	——	——	——	——
Arkansas	14,891,356	54,325,673	15,724,144	21,328	512,396	1,894,346	691,494	——	954,790	——	279,584
California	21,427,293	111,191,186	26,776,704	3,871,575	16,358,547	1,654,636	——	——	12,907	——	119,820
Colorado	4,598,941	19,680,791	3,282,086	87,183	3,334,234	70,728	——	——	120	109,136	2,597,181
Connecticut	2,253,432	54,413,822	7,196,095	112,566	126,508	1,993,724	——	——	8,874,924	[3]88,251	——
Delaware	1,055,692	10,699,362	2,026,498	359	47,281	109,644	——	——	29,690	[4]29,380	——
Florida	3,674,486	5,056,790	867,195	1,731	221,954	2,610	57,928	1,692,015	470,433	——	——
Georgia	25,200,435	53,234,508	14,483,323	12,833	841,141	2,113,055	1,191,846	1,807,625	263,752	[6]258,145	[6]226,156
Idaho	1,302,256	5,085,863	1,078,103	207,218	2,119,242	88,296	——	——	——	[3]24,072	——
Illinois	30,498,277	367,269,464	57,121,486	343,456	4,490,773	9,600,785	——	——	3,042,936	——	12,104,272
Indiana	20,362,516	200,510,797	48,477,766	360,948	4,863,404	8,784,038	——	——	7,710,297	——	2,845,057
Iowa	30,491,541	486,961,411	72,893,079	1,038,358	2,649,652	5,040,352	——	——	74,396	——	4,095,358
Kansas	30,214,456	201,608,099	46,117,076	759,210	2,253,240	3,713,019	212	——	62,083	——	2,221,043
Kentucky	21,412,229	118,497,289	29,038,406	64,822	2,777,533	10,679,389	873	——	221,880,303	77,487	2,399,755
Louisiana	9,544,219	12,881,927	2,089,774	3,939	440,686	117,748	659,180	292,124,050	46,845	——	——
Maine	6,179,925	57,969,791	15,593,315	696,052	1,864,009	3,071,471	——	——	200	——	——
Maryland	4,952,390	46,601,218	9,999,602	9,573	543,225	1,410,413	——	——	12,356,838	——	2,939,715
Massachusetts	2,998,282	82,571,924	8,358,703	122,900	241,314	1,690,110	——	——	2,794,848	——	——
Michigan	14,785,636	224,587,488	50,197,481	328,682	12,378,318	13,154,626	——	——	11,984	5,856,169	67,481
Minnesota	18,663,645	182,968,973	34,766,409	676,642	1,945,249	80,131	——	——	23,285	864,508	——
Mississippi	17,572,547	50,893,371	12,988,637	4,898	1,038,186	605,368	1,154,725	67,860	62,111	——	——
Missouri	30,780,290	193,931,103	48,108,521	288,620	4,040,084	8,698,170	15,856	——	9,424,823	265,718	2,557,823
Montana	1,964,197	6,088,096	1,062,185	11,512	9,335,551	5,896	——	——	25	——	363,301
Nebraska	21,593,444	144,768,263	27,818,078	463,881	791,534	1,172,985	——	——	11,049	——	1,400

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New-Hampshire	3,459,018	42,633,208	7,942,840	341,235	717,149	2,283,347	——	——	86,593	——	——
New-Jersey	2,662,009	64,003,953	8,367,218	23,613	180,844	603,390	——	——	33,855	415,810	——
New-Mexico	787,882	717,155	86,042	18,931	4,074,503	37,192	——	——	1,415	[7]36,050	486,943
New-York	21,961,562	663,917,240	98,241,813	4,324,028	6,715,686	8,493,846	——	——	9,316,135	1,247,537	——
North Carolina..	22,651,896	55,250,665	13,129,374	60,760	733,765	7,591,541	336,261	——	36,375,258	——	——
North Dakota...	7,660,333	26,566,112	5,712,566	131,374	510,417	6	——	——	590	——	28,907
Ohio	23,352,408	326,925,396	74,990,307	1,068,083	20,987,574	13,789,278	——	——	37,853,563	254,294	9,976,787
Oklahoma	1,606,423	1,544,280	387,929	1,600	59,114	——	425	——	——	——	——
Oregon	6,909,888	25,042,276	4,786,277	265,576	9,982,910	1,038,492	——	——	3,325	[9]26,280	64,359
Pennsylvania ...	18,364,370	368,906,480	76,809,041	439,060	6,441,164	7,552,710	——	——	28,956,247	1,560,234	81,719,059
Rhode Island....	469,281	10,610,547	965,456	24,631	41,021	239,367	——	——	——	——	2,000
South Carolina..	13,184,652	23,833,631	5,737,557	2,476	157,707	435,484	747,190	219,980	222,898	——	——
South Dakota...	11,396,460	59,666,525	13,127,244	303,951	1,073,909	1,522	——	——	195	——	——
Tennessee	20,161,583	107,657,116	28,314,387	69,919	1,397,666	7,283,945	190,579	——	36,368,395	473,294	1,925,689
Texas	51,406,937	118,475,320	32,100,560	145,730	14,917,068	742,993	1,471,242	5,482,030	175,706	13,000	128,216
Utah	1,323,705	8,614,694	1,759,354	163,539	4,660,250	56,633	——	——	——	——	236,651
Vermont	4,395,646	90,712,230	23,314,063	609,586	2,118,883	1,213,405	——	——	70,518	——	——
Virginia	19,104,951	78,143,459	17,949,966	109,187	1,449,219	8,391,425	5,375	——	48,522,655	[5]511,255	865,786
Washington	4,179,190	19,873,281	3,482,225	71,281	1,556,792	295,196	——	——	7,040	——	1,030,578
West Virginia...	10,321,326	59,449,066	14,063,627	74,372	2,560,850	4,439,978	——	——	2,602,021	——	6,231,880
Wisconsin	16,787,988	303,701,134	46,295,623	906,206	4,981,083	1,591,747	——	——	19,389,166	837,399	——
Wyoming	1,830,432	3,064,588	428,269	15,196	4,146,773	43	——	——	——	——	1,388,947

[1]Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges. [2]Made on farms only. [3]Embraces output of Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts. [4]Embraces output of Delaware and Maryland. [5]Embraces output of Virginia and West Virginia. [6]Embraces output of Georgia and North Carolina. [7]Embraces output of New-Mexico and Utah. [8]Embraces output of Idaho and Montana. [9]Embraces output of Oregon and Washington.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND HOME CONSUMPTION OF COAL FOR THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

	Production, tons.	Imports, tons.	Exports, tons.	[6]Consumption, tons.		Production, tons.	Imports, tons.	Exports, tons.	[6]Consumption, tons.
United States (1899)....	226,554,000	1,394,000	5,752,000	2.82	Australasia (1898).....	6,316,000	718,000	2,928,000	1.04
United Kingdom (1899)..	220,085,000	2,000	55,810,000	4.00	Canada (1898).....	4,925,000	3,246,000	1,056,000	1.30
Germany (1899).....	[1]101,622,000	6,220,000	13,943,000	1.70	British India (1898).....	4,203,000	379,000	327,000	0.01
France (1899).....	32,331,000	13,087,000	2,531,000	1.11	Japan (1897).....	5,188,000	69,000	2,103,000	0.07
Belgium (1899).....	21,918,000	3,511,000	6,463,000	2.75	Natal (1898).....	388,000	——	126,000	0.37
Russia (1898).....	12,862,000	2,981,000	52,000	0.12	Cape Colony (1898).....	171,000	337,000	144,000	0.20
Austria-Hungary (1898).	[2]12,186,000	6,004,000	1,019,000	0.39	S. African Republic ('98)	1,907,000	——	——	——
Spain (1899).....	2,742,000	1,765,000	8,000	0.25	Other countries.....	[3]2,000,000	——	——	——
Italy (1898).....	341,000	4,432,000	18,000	0.15		——	——	——	——
Sweden (1898).....	236,000	2,458,000	2,694,000	0.53	Total ([4]in short tons).	[5]731,142,000	——	——	——

[1]135,824,000 tons, including lignite. [2]37,787,000 tons, including lignite. [3]Including China, Turkey, Servia, Portugal, United States of Colombia, Chili, Borneo and Labuan, Mexico, Peru, Greece, etc. [4]At 2,000 pounds. [5]Equal to 682,805,000 gross tons. [6]Per capita.

Note.—Figures for the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, India, Australasia, Cape Colony, Natal and the South African Republic are in gross tons of 2,240 pounds; for all other countries (except Canada) in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds; for Canada in net tons of 2,000 pounds.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Total acreage, yield and value of principal farm products of the United States.

1899.	Acres.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	82,106,587	2,078,143,933	$629,210,110
Wheat	44,592,516	547,303,846	319,545,259
Oats	26,341,380	796,177,713	198,167,975
Barley	2,878,220	73,381,563	29,594,254
Rye	1,659,308	23,961,741	12,214,118
Buckwheat	670,148	11,004,473	6,183,675
Potatoes	2,581,353	288,783,232	89,328,832
Hay	41,328,462	*56,655,756	411,926,187
Totals	201,159,983	3,875,412,057	$2,296,170,410

*Tons.

Number and value of live stock on farms and ranches in the U. S. January 1.

	1899.		1900.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses	13,665,307	$511,074,813	13,537,524	$603,969,442
Mules	2,134,213	95,963,261	2,086,027	111,717,092
Milch cows	15,990,115	474,233,925	16,292,360	514,812,106
Oxen and other cattle	27,994,225	637,931,135	27,610,054	689,486,260
Sheep	39,114,453	107,697,530	41,883,065	122,665,913
Swine	38,651,631	170,109,743		
Totals	137,549,944	$1,997,010,407	101,409,030	*$2,042,650,813

*Exclusive of swine.

Wheat crop of the world, in bushels.

Continents.	1898.	1899.
North America	758,303,000	622,264,000
South America	72,000,000	112,331,000
Europe	1,548,881,000	1,499,604,000
Asia	421,321,000	399,196,000
Africa	44,439,000	35,800,000
Australasia	34,980,000	56,212,000
Totals	2,879,924,000	2,725,407,000

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1898 AND 1899.

Metallic.	1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron ([1]spot value), [2]long tons	[2]11,773,934	$116,557,000	[2]13,620,703	$245,172,654
[4]Silver, coining value, troy ounces	54,438,000	[4]70,384,485	54,764,500	[4]70,806,626
[5]Gold, coining value, troy ounces	3,118,398	64,463,000	3,437,210	71,053,400
[6]Copper, value N. Y. City, pounds	526,512,987	61,865,276	585,342,124	104,190,898
Lead, value N. Y. City, [7]short tons	222,000	16,650,000	209,240	18,831,600
Zinc, value N. Y. City, [7]short tons	115,399	10,385,910	119,408	13,731,920
Quicksilver, value S. Francisco, [8]flasks	31,092	1,188,627	30,454	1,452,745
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg, pounds	5,200,000	1,716,000	5,200,000	1,716,000
Antimony, value S. Francisco, short tons	[9]1,120	184,050	[9]1,275	251,875
[10]Nickel, value Philadelphia, pounds	13,411	4,694	22,541	8,566
Platinum, value (crude), San Francisco, troy ounces	225	1,913	300	1,800
Total value metallic products		$343,400,955		$527,218,084
Nonmetallic ([1]Spot Values).				
Fuels:				
[11]Bituminous coal, short tons	166,592,023	132,586,313	193,321,987	167,935,304
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons	47,663,076	75,414,537	53,944,647	88,142,130
Natural gas		15,296,813		20,024,873
[12]Petroleum, barrels	55,364,233	44,193,359	57,070,850	64,603,904
Structural materials:				
Brick clay		9,000,000		11,250,000
[13]Cement, barrels	12,111,208	9,859,501	14,311,407	14,417,058
[14]Stone		36,607,264		44,736,576
Abrasive materials:				
Corundum and emery, short tons	4,064	275,064	4,900	150,600
Garnet, abrasive purposes, short tons	2,967	86,850	2,765	98,325
Grindstones		489,769		675,586
Infusorial earth & Tripoli, short tons	2,733	16,691	4,634	37,032
Millstones		25,934		28,115
Oilstones, etc., pounds		180,738		208,283

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MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1898 AND 1899—(Continued).

Metallic.	1898. Quantity.	1898. Value.	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value.
Chemical materials:				
Borax, pounds	16,000,000	1,120,000	40,714,000	1,139,882
Bromine, pounds	486,979	126,614	433,004	108,251
Fluorspar, short tons	7,675	63,050	15,900	96,650
Gypsum, short tons	291,638	755,280	479,285	1,287,080
Marls, short tons	60,000	30,000	60,000	30,000
Phosphate rock, long tons	1,308,885	3,453,460	1,515,702	5,084,076
Pyrite, long tons	193,364	593,801	174,734	543,249
[15]Salt, barrels	17,612,634	6,212,554	18,356,503	7,509,184
Sulphur, short tons	1,200	32,960	4,830	107,500
Pigments:				
Barytes (crude), short tons	31,306	108,339	41,894	139,528
Cobalt oxide, pounds	7,848	11,772	10,230	18,512
[16]Mineral paints, short tons	58,850	694,856	63,111	728,389
Zinc white, short tons	33,000	2,310,000	40,146	3,211,680
Miscellaneous:				
Asbestos, short tons	605	10,300	681	11,740
Asphaltum, short tons	76,337	675,649	75,085	553,904
Bauxite, long tons	25,149	75,437	35,280	125,598
Clay (all other than brick), long tons	———	1,000,000	———	1,250,000
Feldspar, long tons	12,000	32,395	27,202	228,545
Fibrous talc, short tons	54,356	411,430	54,655	438,150
Flint, long tons	19,130	42,670	37,852	231,345
Fuller's earth, short tons	14,860	106,500	12,381	79,644
Graphite, pounds	*2,360,000 †890	75,200	*2,900,732 †2,324	167,106
Limestone for iron flux, long tons	5,275,819	2,638,000	6,707,435	4,695,205
Magnesite, short tons	1,263	19,075	1,280	18,480
Manganese ore, long tons	15,957	129,185	9,935	82,278
Mica, pounds	‡129,520	103,534	‡108,570	70,587
	**3,999	27,564	**1,505	30,878
Mineral waters, gallons sold	28,853,464	8,051,833	39,562,136	6,948,030
Monazite, pounds	250,776	13,542	350,000	20,000
Precious stones	———	160,920	———	185,770
Pumice stone, short tons	600	13,200	400	10,000
Rutile, pounds	140	700	230	1,030
Soapstone, short tons	22,231	287,112	24,765	330,805
T'tal value nonmet'llic min'l prod'ts	———	$353,419,765	———	$447,790,862
Total value of metallic products	———	343,400,955	———	527,218,084
[17]Estimated value of mineral products unspecified	———	1,000,000	———	1,000,000
Grand total	———	$697,820,720	———	$976,008,946

[1]By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production. [2]Long tons are tons of 2,240 avoirdupois pounds; short tons are tons of 2,000 avoirdupois pounds. [3]Iron ore 1892: 16,296,666 long tons; value at mines: $33,204,896. 1893: 11,587,629 long tons; value at mines: $19,265,973. 1894: 11,879,679 long tons; value at mines: $13,577,325. 1895: 15,957,614 long tons; value at mines: $18,219,684. 1896: 16,005,449 long tons; value at mines: $22,788,069. 1897: 17,518,046 long tons; value at mines: $18,953,221. 1898: 19,433,716 long tons; value at mines: $22,060,887. 1899: 24,683,173 long tons; value at mines: $34,999,077. [4]Figures of production furnished by the Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department; coining value, $1.2929 per troy ounce; commercial value 1895, $36,445,000; 1896, $39,655,000; 1897, $32,316,000; 1898, $32,118,420; 1899, $32,858,700. [5]Figures of production furnished by the Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department; coining value, $20.6718 per troy ounce. [6]Including copper made from imported pyrites. [7]The product from domestic ores only. [8]Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net. [9]Includes antimony smelted from imported ores, in 1899, 83 per cent. [10]Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte. [11]Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. [12]Of 42 gallons. [13]Of 300 pounds for natural cement, and 400 pounds for artificial Portland. [14]Not including limestone for iron flux, or grindstones. [15]Of 280 pounds net. The reduced price in 1893 is due to omitting cost of packages. [16]Including metallic paints, ochre, umber, venetian red, sienna, ground soapstone, ground slate, and mineral black. [17]Including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and alum clays used by paper manufacturers. *Crystalline, pounds. †Amorphous, tons. ‡Sheet, pounds. **Scrap, tons.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1880 TO 1897.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Metallic Products	$190,039,865	$192,892,408	$219,755,109	$203,128,859
Nonmetallic products	173,279,135	206,783,144	231,340,150	243,812,214
Unspecified	6,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Totals	$369,319,000	$406,175,552	$457,595,259	$453,441,073

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TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1880 TO 1897—(Continued).

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
$186,109,599	$181,586,587	$214,897,825	$248,925,054	$253,731,822	$267,247,083	$305,735,670
221,879,506	241,312,093	230,088,769	270,989,420	286,150,114	282,623,812	312,776,503
5,000,000	5,000,000	900,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
$412,989,105	$427,898,680	$445,786,594	$520,714,474	$540,781,936	$550,870,845	$619,512,173

1891..	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
$300,282,796	$307,716,239	$249,981,866	$218,168,788	$281,913,639	$287,596,906	$302,196,502
321,767,846	339,958,842	323,318,020	307,455,351	338,345,361	333,936,110	327,655,427
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
$623,000,644	$648,675,081	$574,299,886	$526,624,139	$621,259,000	$622,533,016	$630,853,929

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

COUNTRIES.	GOLD. 1898.	GOLD. 1899.	*SILVER. 1898.	*SILVER. 1899.
North America:				
United States	$64,463,000	$71,053,400	54,438,000	54,764,500
Mexico	8,500,000	8,500,000	56,738,000	55,612,000
Canada and Newfoundland	13,838,700	21,324,300	4,452,333	3,411,644
Africa	80,128,500	73,227,100		
Australasia	64,860,800	73,714,100	10,491,100	12,686,658
Europe:				
Russia	25,463,400	22,167,100	278,492	134,887
Austria-Hungary	1,859,500	1,943,900	1,814,294	1,895,253
Germany	73,600	74,200	5,571,516	6,242,053
Norway			173,321	166,908
Sweden	83,600	70,600	65,345	73,619
Italy	165,900	165,900	804,512	804,512
Spain	37,900	37,900	7,678,378	7,678,378
Portugal	10,400	4,700	2,349	3,790
Greece			981,356	981,356
Turkey	7,300	7,300	225,225	225,225
Servia	13,300	13,300	18,322	18,322
France			460,946	460,946
Great Britain	6,600	6,600	211,347	211,347
South America:				
Argentina	137,700	137,700	383,479	383,479
Bolivia	17,600	68,500	16,082,718	10,843,977
Chili	893,600	893,600	4,754,636	4,754,636
Colombia	2,158,700	1,809,500	5,483,717	3,521,563
Ecuador	39,500	47,900	7,734	7,734
Brazil	1,583,700	2,149,500		
Venezuela	1,089,300	1,089,300		
Guiana (British)	2,048,700	2,040,500		
Guiana (Dutch)	569,100	587,600		
Guiana (French)	1,644,400	1,688,700		
Peru	628,000	628,000	4,368,772	4,368,772
Uruguay	88,500	88,500		
Central America	477,800	584,200	719,307	924,695
Asia:				
Japan	790,800	790,800	1,659,856	1,659,856
China	6,078,700	8,898,300		
Corea	1,168,200	1,466,600		
India (British)	7,781,500	8,517,500		
East Indies (British)	529,700	425,100		
East Indies (Dutch)	117,600	117,600		
Totals	$287,305,600	$309,289,800	177,815,050	171,836,200

*Ounces (fine).

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

(As estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Coining value.	State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Coining value.
Alabama	$4,300	$129	New-Mexico	$584,100	$650,731
Alaska	5,459,500	181,140	North Carolina	34,500	388
Arizona	2,566,100	2,040,630	Oregon	1,429,500	173,641
California	15,197,800	1,065,762	South Carolina	160,100	517
Colorado	25,982,800	29,301,527	South Dakota	6,469,500	188,251

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APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—(Continued).

State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Coining value.	State or Territory.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Coining value.
Georgia	113,000	517	Texas	6,900	672,323
Idaho	1,889,000	4,980,105	Utah	3,450,800	9,171,135
Maine	3,600	646	Vermont	100	—
Maryland	800	129	Virginia	7,100	129
Michigan	100	145,843	Washington	685,400	330,990
Missouri	100	129	Wyoming	29,200	517
Montana	4,760,100	20,810,990			
Nevada	2,219,000	1,090,457	Totals	$71,053,400	$70,806,626

Note—The commercial value of silver bullion for 1899 was 60 cents per fine ounce; for 1898, 59 cents per fine ounce.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1899–1900.

RESOURCES.

Classification.	State banks (4,369 banks).	Loan and trust companies (290 companies).	Savings banks (1,002 banks).	Private banks (898 banks).	Total (6,650 banks).
Loans on real estate	$61,040,331	$49,965,197	$914,066,518	$10,027,368	$1,035,099,414
Loans on other collateral security	34,510,033	402,763,092	43,738,808	11,921,668	492,933,601
Other loans and discounts	934,805,867	275,223,848	209,522,670	54,094,838	1,473,647,223
Overdrafts	8,810,100	177,850	457,710	2,323,929	11,769,589
United States bonds	3,213,909	1,863,255	111,118,450	1,266,202	117,461,816
State, county and municipal bonds	3,606,977	7,399,672	513,971,965	1,182,159	526,160,773
Railroad bonds and stocks	2,963,295	10,439,090	230,488,662	543,408	244,434,455
Bank stocks	388,307	205,763	34,607,547	358,871	35,560,488
Other stocks, bonds and securities	179,566,311	305,933,306	312,284,385	2,428,817	800,212,819
Due from other banks and bankers	254,017,909	188,752,556	113,562,042	25,699,672	582,032,179
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	64,196,760	39,720,024	56,651,224	6,184,165	166,752,173
Checks and other cash items	43,175,246	3,884,792	263,278	673,176	52,996,492
Cash on hand	153,411,896	26,811,263	32,115,609	8,328,341	220,667,109
Other resources	11,128,861	17,020,635	52,024,766	1,756,427	81,930,689
Totals	$1,759,835,802	$1,330,160,343	$2,624,873,634	$126,789,041	$5,841,658,820

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$237,004,340	$126,930,845	$19,892,294	$19,364,735	$403,192,214
Surplus fund	91,381,666	112,650,803	184,919,263	3,187,261	392,138,993
Other undivided profits	88,474,072	35,738,536	21,879,492	2,423,864	98,515,964
Dividends unpaid	741,224	197,264	28,170	57,538	1,024,196
Individual deposits	1,266,735,282	1,028,232,407	4,949,105	96,206,049	2,396,122,843
Savings deposits	—	—	2,384,770,849	—	2,384,770,849
Due to other banks and bankers	104,178,196	3,502,865	431,992	1,457,349	109,570,402
All other liabilities	21,321,022	22,907,628	8,002,469	4,092,245	56,323,359
Totals	$1,759,835,802	$1,330,160,343	$2,624,873,634	$126,789,041	$5,841,658,820

MONEY HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1900.

Gold	$74,804,488
Silver	11,476,414
Specie (not classified)	7,403,070
Paper currency	59,734,541
Cash (not classified)	67,248,596
Total	$220,667,109

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NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1898-1899 AND 1899-1900.

States.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Aver. to each Depositor.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Aver. to each Depositor.
Maine	173,509	$62,583,435	$360 69	183,103	$66,132,677	$361 18
New-Hampshire	133,174	52,131,879	391 45	136,544	53,896,711	394 72
Vermont	113,369	36,526,750	322 19	118,354	38,290,394	323 52
Massachusetts	*1465,960	509,215,854	*347 36	1,491,143	533,845,790	358 01
Rhode Island	140,815	70,589,065	501 29	142,096	73,489,533	517 18
Connecticut	375,810	163,482,499	435 01	393,137	174,135,195	442 94
Totals	2,402,637	$894,529,482	$372 31	2,464,377	$939,790,300	$381 35
New-York	1,865,653	816,144,368	437 45	2,036,016	922,081,596	452 89
New-Jersey	*189,674	52,120,644	274 79	*202,682	57,886,922	285 60
Pennsylvania	334,178	97,404,243	291 47	*361,220	105,416,854	291 84
Delaware	15,641	4,512,769	288 52	20,300	5,027,395	247 65
Maryland	166,337	55,564,940	334 05	171,130	57,857,276	338 09
District of Columbia				3,360	421,313	125 39
Totals	2,571,483	$1,025,746,964	$398 89	2,794,708	$1,148,691,356	$411 37
West Virginia	4,127	324,081	78 53	12,369	1,926,407	155 74
North Carolina	7,604	1,218,319	160 22	*8,550	1,717,158	200 84
South Carolina	*3,565	2,042,337	572 89	*2,515	5,086,451	202 24
Florida				877	225,395	257 01
Louisiana	10,094	3,105,461	307 65	10,518	3,284,892	312 31
Texas				2,980	584,424	196 12
Tennessee	17,678	2,023,686	114 47	19,687	2,015,472	102 37
Totals	43,068	$8,713,884	$202 32	57,496	$14,840,199	$258 11
Ohio	89,762	38,050,942	423 91	*99,592	44,535,975	447 18
Indiana	20,191	5,323,607	263 66	21,091	5,650,961	267 93
Illinois	164,216	50,8[illegible],655	309 95	‡208,992	†64,777,036	309 95
Wisconsin	2,350	405,196	172 42	2,945	568,187	192 93
Minnesota	46,000	10,864,228	236 18	51,418	12,066,170	234 67
Iowa	*132,986	48,147,861	362 05	‡160,773	58,208,115	362 05
Totals	455,505	$153,690,489	$337 41	544,811	$185,806,444	$341 05
California	‡209,908	145,943,163	695 75	‡216,534	158,167,462	730 45
Utah	5,217	1,742,972	334 00	3,480	797,458	229 15
Totals	215,125	$147,686,135	$686 51	220,014	$158,964,920	$722 52
Totals, United States.	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392 13	6,081,406	2,448,093,219	402 55

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 7, 1899 (3,595 banks).	Sept. 5, 1900 (3,871 banks).
Loans and discounts	$2,496,751,251 11	$2,686,759,642 57
Overdrafts	19,231,907 24	23,130,598 65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	229,639,610 00	204,890,130 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	80,976,980 00	102,811,380 00
U. S. bonds on hand	19,328,220 00	11,047,870 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,626,212 72	9,951,815 46
Stocks, securities, etc	320,437,066 36	367,255,545 79
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	79,064,021 51	81,209,233 26
Other real estate and mortgages owned	30,255,465 34	26,002,369 21
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	212,431,744 50	220,673,982 42
Due from State banks and bankers	59,288,465 86	64,972,431 52
Due from approved reserve agents	414,126,660 44	450,714,269 48
Internal Revenue stamps		1,470,910 83
Checks and other cash items	17,414,999 52	19,749,086 17
Exchanges for Clearing House	154,800,514 95	124,517,116 87
Bills of other National banks	20,077,605 00	25,416,666 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,121,297 56	1,241,387 03
Specie	338,571,383 83	373,328,410 71
Legal tender notes	111,214,651 00	145,046,493 00
U. S. certfs of deposit for legal tender notes	16,540,000 00	2,085,000 00
Five per cent redemption fund	10,116,130 63	14,244,066 61
Due from United States Treasury	1,340,945 87	1,620,093 71
Totals	$4,650,355,133 44	$5,048,138,499 29

*Partially estimated. †Savings deposits in State institutions having savings departments—abstract of report included with State banks. ‡Estimated.

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER, ETC.—(Continued).

LIABILITIES.

	Sept. 7, 1899 (3,595 banks).	Sept. 5, 1900 (3,871 banks).
Capital stock paid in	$605,772,970 00	$630,299,030 72
Surplus fund	248,449,234 99	261,874,067 84
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	102,066,430 50	127,594,908 82
National banknotes outstanding	200,345,567 50	283,948,631 50
State banknotes outstanding	53,108 50	52,231 50
Due to other National banks	594,609,884 34	609,652,961 83
Due to State banks and bankers	334,258,085 48	243,805,378 88
Due to trust companies and savings banks		215,898,530 98
Due to approved reserve agents		27,209,179 43
Dividends unpaid	1,137,392 24	1,171,983 39
Individual deposits	2,450,725,595 31	2,505,248,557 53
United States deposits	72,826,840 37	87,596,246 77
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	6,053,440 79	6,221,742 17
Notes and bills rediscounted	4,365,777 08	6,000,740 00
Bills payable	9,945,237 89	10,645,714 14
Liabilities other than above stated	19,745,568 45	27,918,593 79
Totals	$4,650,355,133 44	$5,048,138,490 29

*COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1880	$62,308,279 00	$27,411,693 75	$391,395 95	$90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882	65,887,685 00	27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,383 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	76,028,485 00	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
1898	77,985,757 50	23,034,033 45	1,124,835 14	102,144,626 09
1899	111,344,220 00	26,061,519 90	1,837,451 86	139,243,191 76
Totals, 1793 to 1879	1,009,766,456 00	278,674,547 00	13,122,403 05	1,391,563,406 05
Grand totals	$2,104,580,203 00	$778,280,379 10	$32,685,068 33	$2,915,545,650 43

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	3,924,635	$78,492,700 00
Eagles	2,177,934	21,779,340 00
Half eagles	1,505,811	7,529,055 00
Quarter eagles	54,406	136,015 00
Total gold	7,662,786	$107,937,110 00
Standard dollars	18,244,984	18,244,984 00
Half dollars	10,689,717	5,344,858 50
Quarter dollars	19,263,569	4,815,892 25
Dimes	27,160,984	2,716,098 40
Total silver	75,359,254	$31,121,833 15
Five cents	30,749,992	1,537,499 60
One cent	70,551,761	705,517 61
Total minor	101,301,753	$2,243,017 21
Total coinage	184,323,793	$141,301,960 36

*For coinage of each year from organization of the Mints (1793) to 1879, see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1894, pages 132-133.

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COINAGE OF NATIONS, 1899.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States....	$111,344,220	$26,061,520	Abyssinia	———	$201,724
Mexico	676,063	18,749,740	Brazil	$105,673	———
Great Britain....	43,852,085	7,910,885	Hong Kong.....	———	34,596,188
Australasia	46,926,487	———	China	———	———
India	———	7,221,063	Indo-China	———	5,733,397
France	10,419,111	5,211,000	Tunis	579,232	347
Germany	33,628,453	4,346,302	Canada	———	398,895
Russia	194,481,077	20,967,769	Newfoundland ...	———	100,000
Aust.-Hungary ..	4,992,663	3,176,050	Costa Rica	698,023	10,000
Liechtenstein	9,178	15,322	Bolivia	———	1,941,532
Spain	4,863,650	14,884,262	Peru	164,658	165,000
Italy	———	485,950	Columbia	———	———
San Marino.....	———	28,950	Ecuador	964,700	50,000
Servia	———	———	Chili	———	———
Japan	8,705,377	4,363,709	British Honduras.	———	———
Portugal	———	2,754,000	Santo Domingo...	———	240,395
Netherlands	724,452	265,320	German E. Africa	———	73,567
Norway	———	160,800	Str. Settlements..	———	636,000
Sweden	1,537,641	248,910	Morocco	———	443,120
Denmark	———	136,548	Mauritius	———	9,730
Belgium	———	96,500	Ceylon	———	97,320
Switzerland	1,158,000	115,800	Siam	———	4,080,000
Turkey	279,871	248,330			
Arabia	———	1,022	Totals	$466,110,614	$166,226,964
Egypt	———	———			

PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Denomination.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
One dollar.....	$2,131,554	$5,458,662	$347,945	———	$52,222,038
Two dollars	1,899,702	4,970,758	167,244	———	30,838,684
Five dollars.....	77,056,202	27,153,260	74,539,555	———	114,004,972
Ten dollars	99,922,211	27,253,690	108,727,430	———	133,137,351
Twenty dollars.....	77,031,172	8,522,830	78,552,820	$55,496,324	64,832,150
Fifty dollars	13,564,175	119,000	15,522,050	20,389,555	15,791,585
One hundred dollars.....	23,090,750	1,224,500	31,618,000	21,155,300	3,731,220
Five hundred dollars.....	10,835,250	———	105,500	9,925,500	113,000
One thousand dollars.....	42,125,000	1,324,000	27,000	31,440,500	1,344,000
Five thousand dollars....	15,000	———	———	25,470,000	———
Ten thousand dollars.....	10,000	———	———	63,920,000	———
Fractional parts.....	———	———	32,899	———	———
Totals	$347,681,016	$76,027,000	$309,640,443	$227,797,179	$416,015,000
Unknown, destroyed.....	1,000,000	———	———	———	———
Net	$346,681,016	$76,027,000	$309,640,443	$227,797,179	$416,015,000

Note—Also $35,000 of $5,000 denomination and $3,670,000 of $10,000 denomination of currency certificates issued under act of June 8, 1872, and representing United States notes deposited in the Treasury.

MARKET PRICES OF SILVER.

Highest, lowest and average value of a United States silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and the quantity (in grains) of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver, in years since 1873:

Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Grains purchasable.	Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Grains purchasable.
1875	0.977	0.941	0.961	386.31	1894	0.538	0.457	0.491	756.11
1880	0.895	0.873	0.885	419.49	1895	0.532	0.461	0.505	735.14
1885	0.847	0.794	0.823	451.09	1896	0.541	0.504	0.522	711.20
1890	0.926	0.740	0.809	458.90	1897	0.505	0.400	0.467	794.96
1891	0.827	0.738	0.764	485.93	1898	0.481	0.424	0.456	814.14
1892	0.742	0.642	0.674	550.81	1899	0.491	0.451	0.465	791.84
1893	0.657	0.517	0.604	614.65					

GOLD COINS.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.
One dollar ($1).....	23.22	2.58	Half eagle ($5).....	116.10	12.90
Quarter eagle ($2 50)	58.05	6.45	Eagle ($10).....	232.20	25.80
Three dollars ($3)..	69.66	7.74	Double eagle ($20)..	464.40	51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

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SILVER COINS.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.
Standard dollar.....	371.25	41.25	Quarter dollar.....	86.805	9.645
Half dollar.....	173.61	19.29	Dime	34.722	3.858

MINOR COINS.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.
*Five-cent piece....	57.87	19.29	†One-cent piece.....	45.60	2.40

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), National bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight. Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other National banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents. The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1897, was $1,886,338.958, of which it is estimated that $671,676,250 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts. The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored by the act of February 28, 1878. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1897, was $451,993,742. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES.

(Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.)

Manufacturers.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1900.	*1899.	*1900.	*1899.
Iron, foundries and nails.....	38	19	$2,430,586	$1,205,577
Machinery and tools.....	189	133	7,036,444	2,684,121
Woollens, carpets and knit goods	25	29	1,371,719	3,668,760
Cottons, lace and hosiery.....	9	15	64,100	421,909
Lumber, carpenters and coopers.	346	365	11,882,618	5,277,356
Clothing and millinery.....	305	233	3,115,673	3,505,470
Hats, gloves and furs.....	23	29	272,698	283,190
Chemicals, drugs and paints.....	40	40	£77,913	955,567
Printing and engraving.....	135	143	1,289,493	1,385,752
Milling and bakers.....	132	121	770,205	1,395,932
Leather, shoes and harness.....	102	103	2,006,201	1,658,472
Liquors and tobacco.....	99	91	2,386,101	2,514,632
Glass, earthenware and bricks..	26	43	864,919	967,959
All other.....	846	620	13,309,322	7,788,561
Total manufacturing.....	2,315	1,984	$47,678,082	$33,713,258
Traders.				
General stores	1,135	1,238	$6,741,374	$7,507,244
Groceries, meats and fish.....	2,058	1,884	11,947,651	6,937,227

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. †Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

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FAILURES IN UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Manufacturers.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1900.	*1899.	*1900.	*1899.
Hotels and restaurants	389	364	2,792,432	2,986,400
Liquors and tobacco	878	791	5,35(968	3,541,331
Clothing and furniture	533	533	4,740,213	4,082,338
Drygoods and carpets	429	411	8,858,311	4,770,598
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	318	322	2,604,355	2,372,296
Furniture and crockery	187	186	1,421,164	1,734,537
Hardware, stoves and tools	266	244	3,059,525	1,669,310
Drugs and paints	263	342	1,415,049	1,751,758
Jewelry and clocks	123	139	1,033,438	776,417
Books and papers	56	57	514,128	411,716
Hats, furs and gloves	37	30	475,664	318,613
All other	961	859	12,718,706	7,098,755
Total trading	7,633	7,400	$63,678,978	$45,958,540
Brokers and transporters	512	316	29,345,884	9,020,952
Total commercial	10,460	9,700	$140,702,944	$89,292,750
Banking	60	52	53,363,255	11,755,716

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1857..	4,932	$291,750,000	1872..	4,069	$121,056,000	1887..	9,634	$167,560,944
1858..	4,225	95,749,000	1873..	5,183	228,499,900	1888..	10,679	128,829,973
1859..	3,913	64,394,000	1874..	5,830	155,239,000	1889..	10,882	148,784,337
1860..	3,676	79,807,000	1875..	7,740	201,000,000	1890..	10,907	189,856,964
1861..	6,993	207,210,000	1876..	9,092	191,117,000	1891..	12,273	189,868,638
1862..	1,652	23,049,000	1877..	8,872	190,669,936	1892..	10,344	114,044,167
1863..	495	7,899,900	1878..	10,478	234,383,132	1893..	15,242	146,779,889
1864..	520	8,579,000	1879..	6,658	98,149,053	1894..	13,885	172,992,856
1865..	530	17,625,000	1880..	4,735	65,752,000	1895..	13,197	173,196,060
1866..	1,505	53,783,000	1881..	5,582	81,155,932	1896..	15,088	226,096,334
1867..	2,780	96,666,000	1882..	6,738	101,547,564	1897..	13,351	154,332,071
1868..	2,608	63,694,000	1883..	9,184	172,874,172	1898..	12,186	130,662,899
1869..	2,799	75,054,054	1884..	10,968	226,343,427	1899..	9,337	90,879,889
1870..	3,546	88,242,000	1885..	10,637	124,220,321	*1900.	10,460	140,702,944
1871..	2,915	85,252,000	1886..	9,834	114,644,119			

THE BEET SUGAR FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Supplied by Department of Agriculture, November 1, 1900.)

Name.	Location.	Daily capacity, tons.
Alameda Sugar Co.,	Alvarado, Cal.	800
Spreckels Sugar Co.,	Watsonville, Cal.	1,000
American Beet Sugar Co.,	Chino, Cal.	1,000
Los Alamitos Sugar Co.,	Los Alamitos, Cal.	700
California Beet Sugar and Refining Co.,	Crockett, Cal.	1,200
Oregon Sugar Co.,	Lagrande, Ore.	1,050
Utah Sugar Co.,	Lehi City, Utah.	350
Ogden Sugar Co.,	Ogden, Utah.	350
American Beet Sugar Co.,	Grand Island, Neb.	350
American Beet Sugar Co.,	Norfolk, Neb.	350
Minnesota Sugar Co.,	St. Louis Park, Minn.	350
Michigan Sugar Co.,	Bay City, Mich.	500
Binghamton Beet Sugar Co.,	Binghamton, N. Y.	350
Spreckels Sugar Co.,	Salinas, Cal.	3,000
American Beet Sugar Co.,	Oxnard, Cal.	2,000
Union Sugar Co.,	Santa Maria, Cal.	500
Illinois Sugar Refining Co.,	Pekin, Ill.	700
Colorado Sugar Manufacturing Co.,	Grand Junction, Col.	350
Standard Beet Sugar Co.,	Ames, Neb.	500
Bay City Sugar Co.,	Bay City, Mich.	600
Detroit Sugar Co.,	Rochester, Mich.	500
Wolverine Sugar Co.,	Benton Harbor, Mich.	350
Peninsular Sugar Refining Co.,	Caro, Mich.	600
West Bay City Sugar Co.,	West Bay City, Mich.	500
Alma Sugar Co.,	Alma, Mich.	600
Holland Sugar Co.,	Holland, Mich.	350
Kalamazoo Sugar Co.,	Kalamazoo, Mich.	500

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

American Beet Sugar Co.,	Rockyford, Col.	1,000	
National Sugar Co.,	Sugar City, Col.	500	
Continental Sugar Co.,	Fremont, Ohio.	350	
Empire State Sugar Co.,	Lyons, N. Y.	600	
Marine Sugar Co.,	Marine City, Mich.	350	

*Report covers twelve months from December 1 to November 30; all other figures for calendar year. During the Civil War records very incomplete.

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COMPARISON OF PRICES.

The following are percentages of all quotations in each class to those of distant dates. They were collected through the agency of "Dun's Review." Hides, leather and boots and shoes compare with January 1, 1888, iron and products with January 1, 1887, and the textiles with January 1, 1860. The average is taken of ten grades of hides, ten of leather, twelve of boots and shoes, three of pig iron, eight products of iron, one hundred quotations of wool, ten of woollen goods, spot middling uplands of cotton, and ten grades of cotton goods:

1898.	Hides.	Leather	Boots & shoes.	Pig iron	Iron prod'cts	Wool.	Woollens.	Cotton.	Cott'ns.
Jan. 1..	132.52	95.03	88.13	48.8	45.50	63.7	61.4	54.0	50.8
April 1..	127.03	95.97	86.48	48.8	45.10	60.0	63.3	56.3	50.8
July 1..	144.30	97.64	87.53	47.9	45.20	57.6	63.1	56.8	49.6
Nov. 1..	135.18	93.77	86.75	48.6	46.70	57.4	59.8	48.2	49.0
1899.									
Jan. 4..	136.96	92.00	86.00	51.2	48.00	56.0	58.8	52.8	49.9
April 5..	135.18	95.98	84.90	72.9	65.55	55.5	57.9	56.3	54.6
July 5..	140.39	96.28	87.69	91.0	82.47	60.3	60.2	55.6	56.7
Nov. 1..	155.41	102.10	89.93	111.5	100.43	69.1	64.2	67.0	61.6
1900.									
Jan. 3..	157.98	109.61	96.01	112.7	96.93	76.1	68.8	69.9	64.7
Mar. 14..	144.30	105.43	95.83	108.6	96.48	74.2	74.4	88.6	67.5
July 3..	127.36	97.90	92.87	84.9	73.51	64.2	74.2	90.9	65.3
Oct. 3..	126.06	95.44	89.66	66.3	63.68	60.6	65.8	88.8	64.2
Nov. 7..	139.74	98.30	89.66	67.4	63.71	60.3	65.8	86.9	65.5
Nov. 28..	141.69	99.35	91.05	69.1	65.76	60.3	65.0	92.0	65.4

Of course, it is not possible to make any allowance for the great improvements in the various manufactured articles, owing to better methods, but aside from this consideration, the first striking feature of the table is the enormous reduction in cost to the consumer of the finished product in every case, apparently regardless of the fluctuation in raw material. It will be noticed that even when hides were over 50 per cent higher than they were twelve years ago, the advance in leather was slight, and boots and shoes were about 4 per cent cheaper. Similarly in cotton goods, the highest average price during the last year was only about two-thirds the price in 1860, although the raw material on one or two occasions reached the exact price of forty years ago, but they did not fall on the dates used in the table, which are only taken for points of widest change in the aggregate. Prices of iron and steel were slightly above the range in 1887 for a short time when the raw material reached 11.5 per cent higher. The drop during the last year was sharp, but the average is still well above the figures of 1898. Variations were less extensive in woollens, quotations keeping well below the prices in 1860, and the great gain in appearance and wearing quality of the goods is well known, although designations remain unchanged.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.

Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.

Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.

Gram equals 15.432 grains.

Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.

Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.

Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.

Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.

Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.

Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.

Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.

Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.

Liter equals 0.908 quart.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.

Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2,838 bushels.

Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.

Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.388 fluid ounce.

Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.

Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons.

Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gals.

Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gals.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.

Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.

Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.

Meter equals 39.37 inches.

Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.

Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.

Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).

Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.

Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.

Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Annual salary.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio, President	$50,000
[1]————, Vice-President	8,000
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, of New-York, Secretary to the President	5,000

THE CABINET.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of State	$8,000
Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
Elihu Root, of New-York, Secretary of War	8,000
John W. Griggs, of New-Jersey, Attorney-General	8,000
Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General	8,000
John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior	8,000
James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture	8,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—David J. Hill (1898), New-York, $4,500.

Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (1886), D. C., $4,500.

Third Assistant Secretary—Thomas W. Cridler (1897), West Virginia, $4,500.

Chief Clerk—W. H. Michael (1897), Nebraska, $2,500.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,100.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Robert S. Chilton, jr. (1895), D. C., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—Pendleton King (1894), North Carolina, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Accounts—Frank A. Branagan (1895), Ohio, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—Andrew H. Allen (1892), North Carolina, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce—Frederic Emory (1894), Maryland, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Robert Brent Mosher (1898), Kentucky, $2,100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries—Horace A. Taylor (1899), Wis.; Oliver L. Spalding (1897), Mich.; Frank A. Vanderlip (1897), Ill., each $4,500.

Chief Clerk—Theodore F. Swayze (1897), New-Jersey, $3,000.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Charles Lyman (1898), Conn., $2,750.

Controller—Robert T. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $5,500.

Assistant Controller—Leander P. Mitchell (1897), Ind., $4,500.

Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for Navy Department—Frank H. Morris (1899), Ohio, $4,000.

Auditor for War Department—William W. Brown (1899), Penn., $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Department—William Youngblood (1897), Ala., $4,000.

Auditor for State Department—Ernest G. Timme (1897), Wis., $4,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Department—Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., $4,000.

Treasurer of United States—Ellis H. Roberts (1897), New-York, $6,000.

Register of the Treasury—Judson W. Lyons (1898), Ga., $4,000.

Controller of the Currency—C. G. Dawes (1897), Ill., $5,000.

Commissioner of Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $3,600.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—John W. Yerkes (1900), Kentucky. $6,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Robert Williams (1899), La., $4,000.

Director of the Mint—George E. Roberts (1897), $4,500.

Chief of Secret Service Division—John E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., $3,500.

Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $4,000.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels—James A. Dumont (1876), N. Y., $3,500..

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C., $3,500.

Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897), Penn., $4,500.

Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—William M. Meredith (1900), Ill., $4,500.

Superintendent of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—O. H. Tittman (1900), Mo., $5,000.

General Superintendent of Life Saving Service—S. I. Kimball (1878), Me., $4,000.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Commissioner General, T. V. Powderly (1897), Penn., $4,000. Commissioners at Ports—Thomas Fitchie (1897), New-York, $4,500; Percy C. Hennighausen (1897), Baltimore, $2,200; George B. Billings (1897), Boston, $2,200; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, $2,200; Hart H. North (1895), San Francisco, $2,200; Quebec and Halifax,

[1]Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, inaugurated Vice-President March 4, 1897, died November 21, 1899.

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Peter B. Laird (1897), $2,200; Vancouver, David Healy (1899), $2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General—John K. Richards (1897), Ohio, $7,000.

Assistant Attorneys General—John G. Thompson (1897), Ill.; Louis A. Pradt (1897), Wis.; Henry M. Hoyt (1897), Penn.; James M. Beck (1900), Penn., $5,000 each.

Assistant Attorney General, Int. Dept.—Willis Van Devanter (1897), Wyo., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, P. O. Dept.—James N. Tyner (1897), Ind., $4,500.

Solicitor, State Department—William L. Penfield (1897), Ind., $3,500.

Solicitor of Treasury—M. D. O'Connell (1897), Iowa, $4,500.

Solicitor Internal Revenue—George M. Thomas (1897), Ky., $4,500.

Chief Clerk—Cecil Clay (1883), West Va., $2,500.

Attorney in Charge of Pardons—J. S. Easby Smith, Ala., $2,400.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Postmaster General—William M. Johnson (1900), N. J., $4,000.

Second Assistant Postmaster General—William S. Shallenberger (1897), Penn., $4,000.

Third Assistant Postmaster General—Edward C. Madden (1899), Mich., $4,000.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Joseph L. Bristow (1897), Kan., $4,000.

Chief Clerk—Blain W. Taylor (1896), W. Va., $2,500.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Newton M. Brooks (1890), Va., $3,000.

Superintendent of Money Order System—James T. Metcalf (1897), Iowa, $3,000.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—James E. White (1890), Ill., $3,500.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—David P. Leibhardt (1897), Ind., $2,500.

Superintendent Free Delivery System—August W. Machen (1893), Ohio, $3,000.

Chief Postoffice Inspector—William E. Cochran (1898), Kansas, $3,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary—Thomas Ryan (1897), Kan., $4,500.

Assistant Secretary—Frank L. Campbell (1900), D. C., $4,000.

Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson (1897), Md., $2,750.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Binger Hermann (1897), Ore., $5,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—H. Clay Evans (1897), Tenn., $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Charles H. Duell (1898), New-York, $5,000.

Commissioner of Education—Wm. T. Harris (1889), Mass., $3,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Wm. A. Jones (1897), Wis., $4,000.

Commissioner of Railroads — James Longstreet (1897), Ga., $4,500.

Director of the Census—William R. Merriam (1898), $7,500.

Director of Geological Survey—Charles D. Walcott (1897), N. Y., $5,000.

Architect of the Capitol—Edward Clark (1865), Penn., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Joseph H. Brigham (1897), Ohio, $4,500.

Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ohio, $4,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Procter, Kentucky; Mark S. Brewer, Michigan; John B. Harlow, Missouri; $3,500 each. John T. Doyle, secretary; A. R. Serven, chief examiner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

Martin A. Knapp, New-York, chairman; Judson C. Clements, Georgia; James D. Yeomans, Illinois; Charles S. Prouty, Vermont; William J. Calhoun, Illinois; $7,500 each.

FISH COMMISSION.

Commissioner—Geo. M. Bowers (1897), West Va., $5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Carroll D. Wright (1888), Mass., $5,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Frank W. Palmer (1897), Ill., $4,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian — Herbert Putnam (1899), Mass., $6,000.

Assistant Librarian—A. R. Spofford (1897), Ohio, $4,000.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Director—William Woodville Rockhill (1899), D. C., $5,000.

Secretary—Dr. Horacio Guzman, Nicaragua.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian governments and the various Christian Powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising between persons of different foreign nationalities, and suits of foreigners against natives, the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great Powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance) and a court of appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following judges:

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Anthony M. Keilly, Virginia (app'd 1894).

Court of First Instance at Cairo—Geo. S. Batcheller, N. Y. (app'd 1897).

Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Somerville P. Tuck, New-York (appointed 1894).

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected to December 1, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.....Elihu Root, New-York
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....George D. Meiklejohn, Nebraska
COMMANDING GENERAL.Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, retires August 8, 1903

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.			Date of retirement for age.
Adjutant-General	Major-Gen.	Henry C. Corbin	September 15, 1906.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen.	Joseph C. Breckinridge	January 14, 1906.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen.	M. I. Ludington	July 4, 1903.
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence.	Brig.-Gen.	John F. Weston	November 13, 1909.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen.	George M. Sternberg	June 8, 1902.
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen.	A. E. Bates	July 15, 1904
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen.	John M. Wilson	October 8, 1901.
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen.	A. R. Buffington	November 22, 1901.
Judge Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen.	G. N. Lieber	May 21, 1901.
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen.	Adolphus W. Greely	March 27, 1908.
Chief Record and Pension Officer.	Brig.-Gen.	F. C. Ainsworth	September 11, 1916.
Public Buildings Superintendent.	Colonel	T. A. Bingham	May 14, 1922.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(Date of retirement in parenthesis.)

REGULAR SERVICE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL—Nelson A. Miles (August 8, 1903).

MAJOR-GENERALS—John R. Brooke (July 21, 1902); Elwell S. Otis (March 25, 1902).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS—James F. Wade (April 14, 1907); Henry C. Merriam (November 13, 1901); Samuel B. M. Young (January 9, 1904); Arthur MacArthur (June 2, 1909); William Ludlow (November 27, 1907).

COLONELS OF CAVALRY—Abraham K. Arnold (March 25, 1901); Henry E. Noyes (August 23, 1903); Wirt Davis (May 28, 1903); Camillo C. Carr (March 23, 1906); William A. Rafferty (February 16, 1906); Samuel S. Sumner (February 6, 1906); T. A. Baldwin (December 31, 1903); Adna R. Chaffee (April 14, 1906); Thomas McGregor (June 26, 1901); S. M. Whitside (January 9, 1903).

COLONELS OF ARTILLERY—Wallace F. Randolph (June 11, 1905); William L. Haskin (May 31, 1905); Jacob B. Rawles (August 4, 1903); F. L. Guenther (February 22, 1902); John I. Rodgers (April 18, 1903); Tully McCrea (July 23, 1903); H. C. Hasbrouck (October 26, 1903).

COLONELS OF INFANTRY—Abraham A. Harbach (August 14, 1905); John C. Bates (August 26, 1906); John H. Page (March 26, 1906); Robert H. Hall (November 15, 1901); Richard Comba (July 11, 1901); Charles W. Miner (November 21, 1904); Loyd Wheaton (July 15, 1902); George M. Randall (October 8, 1905); Charles F. Robe (November 23, 1905); Ezra P. Ewers (April 13, 1901); Isaac D. De Russy (June 13, 1904); C. McKibbin (November 2, 1904); William H. Bisbee (January 28, 1904); A. S. Daggett (June 14, 1906); E. Moale (January 29, 1904); C. C. Hood (August 28, 1905); J. H. Smith (January 29, 1904); James M. J. Sanno (December 10, 1904); S. Snyder (February 9, 1903); W. S. McCaskey (October 2, 1907); Jacob Kline (November 5, 1904); J. W. French (June 2, 1907); George W. Davis (July 26, 1903); H. B. Freeman (January 17, 1901); A. S. Burt (November 29, 1903).

(Note—The names of the colonels are given in the numerical order of the regiment of each.)

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

MAJOR-GENERALS—William R. Shafter, Arthur McArthur, Leonard Wood, John C. Bates, Loyd Wheaton, Adna R. Chaffee.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS—James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Robert H. Hall, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, James I. Smith, Frederick Funston, William A. Kobbe, J. Franklin Bell, George M. Randall, James M. Bell, J. H. Smith, L. R. Hare, T. H. Barry.

COLONELS—James Lockett, 11th Cavalry; Edmund Rice, 26th Infantry; Albert S. Cummings, 27th Infantry; William E. Birkhimer, 28th Infantry; Edward E. Hardin, 29th Infantry; Cornelius Gardener, 30th Infantry; James S. Pettit, 31st Infantry; Louis A. Craig, 32d Infantry; Marcus D. Cronin, 33d Infantry; Lyman W. V. Kennon, 34th Infantry; Edward H. Plummer, 35th Infantry; William R. Groves, 36th Infantry; B. Frank Cheatham, 37th Infantry; George S. Anderson, 38th Infantry; Robert L. Bullard, 39th Infantry; Edward A. Godwin, 40th Infantry; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 41st Infantry; J. Milton Thompson, 42d Infantry; Arthur Murray, 43d Infantry; Edward J. McClernand, 44th Infantry; Joseph H. Dorst, 45th Infantry; Walter S. Schuyler, 46th Infantry; Walter Howe, 47th Infantry, William P. Duvall, 48th Infantry; William H. Beck, 49th Infantry.

(Note—All of the above colonels except Groves and Cheatham, who are civilians, are officers of the regular service of ranks of lieutenant to major, and given temporary appointments in volunteer service.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES—Consisting of the Departments of Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao and Jolo, comprising all the islands

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ceded to the United States by Spain; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Major-General Arthur MacArthur.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON—Includes all that part of the island of Luzon north of Laguna de Bay and the province of Laguna, the same being the provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Bataan, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ilocos, Infanta, Morong, Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Isabela de Luzon, Lepanto, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, all that portion of Manila north of the Pasig River, Principe, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales, and all the islands in the Philippine Archipelago north of Manila Bay and the provinces above named; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Major-General Lloyd Wheaton.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON—Includes island of Samar and all the remaining part of the island of Luzon, the same including the following provinces: Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, La Laguna, Manila south of the Pasig, and Tayabas, and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago which lie south of the south line of the Department of Northern Luzon, as above described, including the island of Polillo and north of a line passing southeastwardly through West Pass of Apo to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence easterly along said parallel to 124° 10′ east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence northerly through San Bernardino Straits; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Major-General J. C. Bates.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS—Includes all islands (except island of Samar) south of the southern line of the Department of Southern Luzon and east of longitude 121° 45′ east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, excepting the island of Mindanao and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao; headquarters, Iloilo, P. I. Commander, Brigadier-General R. P. Hughes.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND JOLO—Includes all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago; headquarters, Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brigadier-General W. A. Kobbé.

DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA—Territory of Alaska; headquarters, Fort St. Michael, Alaska. Commander, Brigadier-General G. M. Randall.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Major-General W. R. Shafter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO—States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), Colorado and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Commander, Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA—States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except so much of the latter as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park); headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Major-General W. R. Shafter.

DEPARTMENT OF CUBA—Consisting of the Island of Cuba; headquarters, Havana, Cuba. Commander, Major-General L. Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brigadier-General J. F. Wade.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Porto Rico; headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major-General John R. Brooke.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Major-General E. S. Otis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and the Territory of Oklahoma; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—State of Texas; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Colonel Chambers McKibbin, 12th Infantry.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers: President, General Martin T. McMahon, New-York City; vice-presidents, General William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Colonel John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, General T. J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; managers, General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Penn.; Colonel G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Major W. H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; General William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; General C. M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. M. Brown, Portland, Me.; treasurer, Major J. M. Bermingham, Hartford, Conn. Principal officers of branch homes: Central, Dayton, Ohio: Governor, J. B. Thomas; treasurer, J. G. Galbraith; surgeon, D. C. Huffman. Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.: Governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, J. E. Armitage; surgeon, Almon Clarke. Eastern, Togus, Me.: Governor, S. H. Allen; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, W. E. Elwell. Southern, Hampton, Va.: Governor, P. T. Woodfin; treasurer, William Thompson; surgeon, R. S. Vickery. Western, Leavenworth, Kan.: Governor, J. G. Rowland; treasurer, W. B. Shockley; surgeon, A. G. Hull. Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.: Governor, O. H. La Grange; treasurer, T. J. Cochrane; surgeon, H. E. Hasse. Marion, Marion, Ind.: Governor, J. H. Chapman; treasurer, H. O. Heichert; surgeon, A. D. Kimball. Danville, Danville, Ill.: Governor, Isaac Clements; treasurer, W. C. Tuttle; surgeon, D. C. Jones. The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service; disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors

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whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to the Home unless the reasons are explained to the manager and are satisfactory to him. There are also twenty-six State homes, located as follows: New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.; Vermont Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.; Fitch's Home for the Soldiers, Noroton Heights, Conn.; New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.; Pennsylvania Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, Erie, Penn.; Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn.; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan.; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.; South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.; Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash.; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, Ore.; Idaho Soldiers' Home, Boise, Idaho; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

UNITED STATES SOLIDERS' HOME COMMISSION.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, president; Adjutant-General Henry C. Corbin, Quartermaster-General M. I. Ludington, Acting Commissary-General John F. Weston, Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, Judge Advocate-General G. N. Lieber, Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles. Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington—Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, governor; Brevet Brigadier-General R. F. Bernard, deputy governor; Captain C. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Major Louis A. La Garde, attending surgeon.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congress District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the academy, the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress, and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or Territory from which the appointment is made. There are also 120 appointments at large at the disposition of the President. The number of students is thus limited to 481. Appointments are usually required to be made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate a legally qualified alternate, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in height, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United States. The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and science of war. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and, as a rule, it is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $540 a year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy last year was 429. Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1900 has been 3,993.

MANNER OF APPLICATION.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper Representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congress district in which his residence is situated. Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the cadet must sign the following engagement for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by him: I, ——— ———, of the State (or Territory) of ———, aged —— years —— months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the United States Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. In the presence ——, ——— ———. The candidate must then take the following oath or affirmation: I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States.

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GRADE.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.						PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.				Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.			
	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service 10 p. c.	After 10 y'rs' service 20 p. c.	After 15 y'rs' service 30 p. c.	After 20 y'rs' service 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service	After 10 y'rs' service	After 15 y'rs' service	After 20 y'rs service
Lieutenant-General	$11,000 00	$916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,250 00	$687 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	7,500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625 00	468 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	5,500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	343 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Colonel	3,500 00	291 67	$320 83	$350 00	$375 00	$375 00	2,625 00	218 75	$240 62	$262 50	$281 25	$281 25
‡Lieutenant Colonel	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Major	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67	1,875 00	156 25	171 87	187 50	203 12	218 75
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Captain, not mounted	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50
*Regimental Adjutant	1,500 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Regimental Quartermaster	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant, mounted	1,600 00	133 33	146 67	160 00	173 33	186 67	1,200 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00
First Lieutenant, not mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, not mounted	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33	1,050 00	87 50	96 25	105 00	113 75	122 50
Chaplain	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50

*Regimental Adjutants and Regimental Quartermasters are never retired as such.

†The maximum pay of a Colonel is, by law, $4,500 per annum.

‡The maximum pay of a Lieutenant Colonel is, by law, $4,000 per annum.

NOTES.—Under Sec. 1,261, Revised Statutes, an Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed $200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase; an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, $150 a year, and an Acting Commissary of Subsistence $100 a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' service, service to be reckoned from date of acceptance of appointment or commission.

Retired officers receive 75 per cent of pay (salary and increase) of their rank. Retired officers detailed for duty at colleges under the act of November 3, 1893, are entitled to the full pay of officers of corresponding rank. Those detailed under other laws are not entitled to anything beyond their retired pay.

Mileage, from and after July 1, 1898, is allowed to officers travelling on duty under orders at the rate of seven cents per mile, by the shortest usually travelled routes. Commutation of quarters is paid at the rate of $12 per month per room.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the Army is as follows: Artillery, infantry and cavalry—Privates, $13; corporals, $15; sergeants, $18; first sergeants, $25. Engineers and ordnance—Corporals, $20; sergeants, $34. The pay increases $1 per month each year during the term of the first five years' enlistment. For the second term of enlistment the pay is $2 per month above that of the last year of the first enlistment. The pay of others on the first year of enlistment is: Ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant and post quartermaster sergeant, $34; hospital steward, $45; acting hospital steward, $25; senior veterinary surgeon, $100; junior veterinary surgeon, $75. There is, in addition, a clothing allowance. Twenty per cent increase on pay proper of all enlisted men is allowed in time of war. Enlisted men when retired are entitled to 75 per cent of the pay which they receive in active service.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....John D. Long, Massachusetts.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....Frank Warner Hackett, N. H.
CHIEF CLERK.....Benjamin F. Peters, Penn.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.....Cyrus C. Wells, Illinois.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Bureau.	Name.	Term expires.
Navigation	*Captain A. S. Crowninshield	April 8, 1901
Equipment	*Captain Royal B. Bradford	September 7, 1901
Ordnance	*Captain Charles O'Neil	June 1, 1901
Medicine and Surgery	*Surgeon-General W. K. Van Reypen	October 21, 1901
Supplies and Accounts	*Pay Director Albert S. Kenney	May 4, 1903
Steam Engineering	*Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville	August 9, 1903
Construction and Repair	*Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn	March 4, 1901
Yards and Docks	*Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott	April 4, 1902
Judge Advocate-General	†Lieutenant-Commander Samuel C. Lemly	June 5, 1904
Office of Naval Intelligence	Captain Charles D. Sigsbee	November, 1903

OFFICERS OF GRADE ABOVE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER, ON ACTIVE LIST JULY 1, 1900.

ADMIRAL.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
George Dewey	Vermont	

REAR-ADMIRALS.

(Rank with Major-General in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
John A. Howell	N. Y.	Mar. 16, 1902
Albert Kautz	Ohio.	Jan. 29, 1901
George C. Remey	Iowa.	Aug. 10, 1903
Norman H. Farquhar	Penn.	July 28, 1902
John C. Watson	Ky.	Aug. 24, 1904
Winfield S. Schley	Md.	Oct. 9, 1901
Silas Casey	N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1903
William T. Sampson	N. Y.	Feb. 9, 1902
Bartlett J. Cromwell	Neb.	Feb. 11, 1902

(Rank with Brigadier-General in Army.)

Francis J. Higginson	Mass.	July 19, 1905
Frederick Rodgers	Md.	Oct. 3, 1904
Louis Kempff	Ill.	Oct. 11, 1903
George W. Sumner	Ky.	Dec. 31, 1903
Albert S. Barker	Mass.	Mar. 31, 1905
Charles S. Cotton	Wis.	Feb. 15, 1905
Silas W. Terry	Ky.	Dec. 28, 1904
Merrill Miller	Ohio.	Sept. 13, 1904
John J. Read	N. J.	June 17, 1904

CAPTAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Mortimer L. Johnson	Mass.	June 1, 1904
Edwin M. Shepard	N. Y.	Sept. 16, 1905
Robley D. Evans	Utah.	Aug. 18, 1908
Frank Wildes	Mass.	June 17, 1905
Henry Glass	Ill.	Jan. 7, 1906
Philip H. Cooper	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1906
Henry C. Taylor	Ohio.	Mar. 4, 1907
George H. Wadleigh	N. H.	Sept. 28, 1904
A. S. Crowninshield	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1905
James H. Sands	Md.	July 12, 1907
Yates Stirling	Md.	May 6, 1905
William C. Wise	Ky.	Nov. 8, 1904
Joseph B. Coghlan	Ill.	Dec. 8, 1906
Purnell F. Harrington	Del.	June 6, 1906
[1]Louis J. Allen	Md.	Feb. 23, 1902
[1]George W. Melville	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1903
Nehemiah M. Dyer	Mass.	Feb. 19, 1901
Francis A. Cook	Mass.	May 10, 1905
Colby M. Chester	Conn.	Feb. 28, 1906
Charles E. Clark	Vt.	Aug. 10, 1905
Charles J. Barclay	Penn.	Sept. 8, 1905
Charles D. Sigsbee	N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1907

CAPTAINS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Benjamin P. Lamberton	Penn.	Sept. 26, 1905
Richard P. Leary	Md.	Nov. 3, 1904
William H. Whiting	Wis.	July 8, 1905
Charles O'Neil	Mass.	Mar. 15, 1904
Caspar F. Goodrich	Conn.	Jan. 7, 1909
Bowman H. McCalla	N. J.	June 19, 1906
French E. Chadwick	W. Va.	Feb. 29, 1906
Theodore F. Jewell	Va.	Aug. 5, 1906
William M. Folger	Ohio.	May 19, 1906
[1]Cipriano Andrade	Penn.	Mar. 16, 1902
Francis W. Dickins	Conn.	Nov. 2, 1906
[1]Lewis W. Robinson	N. J.	Mar. 1, 1902
George F. F. Wilde	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1907
Charles H. Davis	Mass.	Aug. 28, 1907
Charles J. Train	Mass.	May 14, 1907
[1]Ralph Aston	Conn.	Jan. 31, 1903
George W. Pigman	Ind.	Dec. 19, 1905
John McGowan	N. J.	Aug. 4, 1905
James G. Green	Mass.	June 27, 1903
Charles H. Rockwell	Mass.	June 12, 1902
James M. Forsyth	Penn.	Jan. 1, 1904
George A. Converse	Vt.	May 13, 1906
Royal B. Bradford	Me.	July 22, 1906
Joseph E. Craig	N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1907
Charles M. Thomas	Penn.	Oct. 1, 1908
Albert S. Snow	Me.	Nov. 18, 1907
George C. Reiter	Penn.	July 6, 1907
Willard H. Brownson	N. Y.	July 8, 1907
William W. Mead	Ky.	Feb. 8, 1907
Edwin S. Houston	Penn.	May 13, 1908
Edwin Longnecker	Penn.	Feb. 19, 1906
George E. Ide	Ohio.	Dec. 6, 1907
Thomas Perry	N. Y.	May 26, 1906
Charles H. Stockton	Penn.	Oct. 13, 1907
Asa Walker	N. H.	Nov. 13, 1907
Oscar W. Farenholt	Tex.	May 2, 1903
Robert E. Impey	Ohio.	Mar. 17, 1907
Eugene W. Watson	Penn.	Feb. 17, 1905
John F. Merry	Me.	Mar. 5, 1902
William C. Gibson	N. Y.	July 23, 1900
Washburn Maynard	Tenn.	Dec. 5, 1906
Henry W. Lyon	Mass.	Nov. 8, 1907

[1]To perform engineer duty on shore only. The Engineer Corps was amalgamated with the line on March 5, 1899, by act of Congress.

*Rank of Rear-Admiral while Chief of Bureau. †Rank of Captain while holding said office.

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CAPTAINS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
James H. Dayton	Md.	Oct. 25, 1908
Morris R. S. Mackenzie	N. J.	May 5, 1910
Charles S. Sperry	Conn.	Sept. 3, 1909

COMMANDERS.

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

William T. Burwell	Mo.	July 19, 1908
Frank Courtis	Cal.	June 18, 1906
William W. Reisinger	Md.	Dec. 14, 1905
John J. Hunker	Ohio.	June 12, 1906
Franklin Hanford	N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1906
Robert M. Berry	Ky.	Jan. 28, 1908
Samuel W. Very	Mass.	April 23, 1908
Henry N. Manney	Minn.	Dec. 27, 1906
Chapman C. Todd	Ky.	April 5, 1910
Joseph N. Hemphill	Ohio.	June 18, 1909
Abraham B. H. Lillie	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1907
William T. Swinburne	R. I.	Aug. 24, 1909
William H. Emory	D. C.	Dec. 17, 1908
George A. Bicknell	Ind.	May 15, 1908
Charles T. Hutchins	Penn.	Feb. 5, 1906
Seth M. Ackley	Mass.	Oct. 13, 1907
Benjamin F. Tilley	R. I.	Mar. 29, 1910
Harry Knox	Ohio.	July 2, 1910
Clifford H. West	N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1910
John P. Merrell	Mich.	Sept. 7, 1908
Joseph G. Eaton	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1909
Charles Belknap	N. Y.	Aug. 25, 1908
Fernando P. Gilmore	Ohio.	Aug. 15, 1909
Eugene H. C. Leutze	D. C.	Nov. 16, 1909
Uriel Sebree	Mo.	Feb. 20, 1910
[1]William A. Windsor	Md.	Feb. 13, 1904
Albert R. Couden	Utah.	Oct. 30, 1906
E. C. Pendleton.Son of officer.	May	27, 1909
William Swift	Conn.	Mar. 17, 1910
Henry B. Mansfield	Mass.	Mar. 5, 1908
[1]Charles R. Roelker	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1903
Frederick M. Symonds	N. Y.	May 16, 1908
Walton Goodwin	Me.	April 10, 1908
[1]John D. Ford	Md.	May 19, 1902
Albert Ross	Penn.	Jan. 3, 1908
Richardson Clover	Mo.	July 11, 1908
James M. Miller	Mo.	May 23, 1909
Frederick M. Wise	Md.	May 19, 1907
J. V. B. Bleecker.Son of officer.	Aug.	16, 1909
Andrew Dunlap	N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1906
[1]John A. B. Smith	Md.	Mar 2, 1905
Edward H. Gheen	Penn.	Dec. 11, 1907
Wells L. Field	N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1908
Harrison G. O. Colby	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1908
Leavitt C. Logan	Ohio.	Jan. 30, 1908
C. H. Arnold..Son of officer.	Nov.	14, 1910
William S. Cowles	Conn.	Aug. 1, 1908
Charles O. Allibone	N. J.	Sept. 2, 1908
[1]Alexander B. Bates	Md.	Nov. 25, 1904
Edward D. Taussig	Mo.	Nov. 20, 1909
John E. Pillsbury	At large.	Dec. 15, 1908
William H. Reeder	Iowa.	Aug. 24, 1910
[1]Robert W. Milligan	Penn.	April 8, 1905
[1]George W. Baird	D. C.	April 22, 1905
[1]Richard Inch	D. C.	June 29, 1905
[1]Harrie Webster	D. C.	Feb. 12, 1905
Charles C. Cornwell	Utah.	Dec. 18, 1909
[1]Holland N. Stevenson	N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1908
[1]Charles W. Rae	N. Y.	June 30, 1909
[1]George H. Kearney	N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1910
[1]William S. Moore	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1908
Royal R. Ingersoll	Mich.	Dec. 4, 1909
Adolph Marix	Iowa.	May 10, 1910
Duncan Kennedy	N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1909
James D. J. Kelley	At large.	Dec. 25, 1909
Jefferson F. Moser	Penn.	May 3, 1910
R. P. Rodgers..Son of officer.	Dec.	30, 1911
Seaton Schroeder	S. C.	Aug. 17, 1911
Franklin J. Drake	N. Y.	Mar. 4, 1908

COMMANDERS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Thomas C. McLean	N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1909
William J. Barnette	N. Y.	Feb. 2, 1909
Francis H. Delano	Mass.	April 14, 1910
Charles T. Forse	Ky.	Dec. 29, 1909
Edwin K. Moore	Ohio.	July 24, 1909
Albion V. Wadhams	N. Y.	June 8, 1909
James D. Adams	Miss.	May 4, 1910
R. Wainwright..Son of officer.	Dec.	17, 1911
James R. Selfridge	Cal.	July 11, 1911
William H. Everett	Conn.	Mar. 6, 1909
John M. Hawley	Mass.	July 28, 1908
John A. Rodgers.Son of officer.	July	26, 1910
Gottfried Blocklinger	Iowa.	Oct. 23, 1909
Perry Garst	Ill.	July 11, 1910
James K. Cogswell	Wis.	Sept. 27, 1909
Frederick Singer	Ohio.	May 3, 1909
Arthur B. Speyers	N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1908
Ebenezer S. Prime	Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1909
Nathan E. Niles	Penn.	Dec. 27, 1909
T. H. Stevens...Son of officer.	July	12, 1910
[1]Julien S. Ogden	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1908
[1]George Cowie	Iowa.	April 28, 1908
Charles P. Perkins	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1910
Charles G. Bowman	Ind.	Oct. 15, 1910
William P. Potter	N. Y.	May 10, 1912
William H. Beehler	Md.	April 2, 1910
Giles B. Harber	Ohio.	Sept. 24, 1911
John B. Briggs	Mass.	Mar. 1, 1911
Newton E. Mason	Penn.	Oct. 14, 1912
Arthur P. Nazro	Mass.	Dec. 3, 1912
Wm. W. Kimball.Son of officer.	Jan.	9, 1910
William P. Day.Enlisted boy.	Sept.	30, 1910
John C. Wilson	N. Y.	July 25, 1911
Uriah R. Harris	Ind.	Sept. 14, 1911
Richard G. Davenport	Ga.	Jan. 11, 1911
Edwd. B. Barry.Son of officer.	Oct.	20, 1911
Herbt. Winslow.Son of officer.	Sept.	22, 1910
William H. Turner	Ohio.	Jan. 28, 1910
G.P.Colvocoresses,S. of officer.	April	3, 1909
Charles E. Colahan	Penn.	Oct. 25, 1911
Albert G. Berry	At large.	Sept. 16, 1910
John A. Norvis	Penn.	Dec. 2, 1910
Nat. J. K. Patch	Mass.	May 6, 1910
T. S. Phelps, jr..Son of officer.	Nov.	7, 1910
Karl Rohrer	Mo.	Jan. 28, 1910
John A. H. Nickels	Miss.	Jan. 12, 1911
Clinton K. Curtis	W. Va.	April 25, 1911
Dennis W. Mullan	Ky.	Nov. 10, 1905

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Walter K. Schofield	Conn.	April 28, 1901
George F. Winslow	Mass.	May 8, 1904
Hosea J. Babin	Mass.	Dec. 15, 1904
Joseph B. Parker	Md.	June 20, 1903
Joseph G. Ayers	N. H.	Nov. 3, 1901
Abel F. Price	Penn.	Dec. 31, 1909
James A. Hawke	Penn.	Jan. 31, 1904
Robert A. Marmion	W. Va.	Sept. 6, 1906
Dwight Dickinson	N. Y.	Oct. 31, 1909
William G. Farwell	Mich.	April 5, 1905
John C. Wise	Md.	Feb. 7, 1910
George P. Bradley	Me.	Jan. 3, 1910
Charles N. Gravatt	Va.	June 28, 1911
Paul Fitzsimmons	Ga.	Feb. 27, 1909

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

William S. Dixon	D. C.	Jan. 3, 1909
Remus C. Persons	Ala.	Dec. 28, 1912
Nelson M. Ferebee	N. C.	April 16, 1912

[1]To perform engineer duty on shore only. The Engineer Corps was amalgamated with the line on March 5, 1899, by act of Congress.

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MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Franklin Rogers	Penn.	July 29, 1912
James R. Waggener	Ky.	Oct. 20, 1908
Thomas H. Streets	Penn.	Nov. 20, 1909
Manly H. Simons	Ohio.	July 10, 1911
John W. Boyd	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1912
George E. H. Harmon	Md.	Mar. 5, 1910
Howard Wells	Penn.	Sept. 17, 1911
Daniel N. Bertolette	Penn.	Jan. 22, 1913
Ezra Z. Dorr	Md.	Jan. 12, 1913
Frank B. Stephenson	Penn.	Mar. 28, 1910
Presley M. Rixey	Va.	July 14, 1914
Walter G. McClurg	Penn.	Feb. 4, 1914

PAY DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army)

Charles H. Eldredge	N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1901
Henry M. Denniston	N. Y.	June 13, 1902
Frank C. Cosby	Ky.	April 10, 1902
Albert S. Kenny	Vt.	Jan. 19, 1903
Edward Bellows	N. H.	April 28, 1902
Arthur Burtis	N. Y.	June 29, 1903
Edwin Putnam	Me.	Sept. 28, 1902
Robert P. Lisle	Penn.	Aug. 28, 1904
Leonard A. Frailey	D. C.	Aug. 8, 1905
George A. Hendee	Mass.	June 30, 1903
Henry T. Wright	Wis.	Feb. 6, 1905
Daniel A. Smith	N. H.	Aug. 27, 1901
Albert W. Bacon	Penn.	Jan. 5, 1903

PAY INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)

Joseph Foster	N. H.	June 17, 1903
Theodore S. Thompson	Mass.	Nov. 6, 1902
William J. Thomson	Md.	April 27, 1903
Henry G. Colby	Vt.	Mar. 4, 1901
John B. Redfield	Mich.	April 13, 1904
Ichabod G. Hobbs	Me.	Mar. 13, 1905
J. Porter Loomis	Penn.	Mar. 5, 1901
H. T. B. Harris	N. Y.	April 5, 1905
Stephen Rand	N. H.	May 11, 1906
Lawrence G. Boggs	D. C.	April 5, 1908
Samuel R. Colhoun	Penn.	May 2, 1908
Josiah R. Stanton	N. Y.	Mar. 4, 1911
James A. King	Mass.	Sept. 15, 1909

CHAPLAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Wesley O. Holway	Me.	June 9, 1901
David H. Tribou	Me.	Sept. 16, 1910
Henry H. Clark	Me.	Mar. 6, 1907
Adam A McAlister	Cal.	Mar. 2, 1903
(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)		
Thomas A. Gill	Penn.	Feb. 8, 1902
Sylvester D. Boorom	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1902
Alfred L. Royce	Wis.	Mar. 4, 1908
William F. Morrison	Md.	Oct. 25, 1912
Frank Thompson	La.	July 14, 1918
Roswell R. Hoes	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1912
Carroll Q. Wright	Penn.	Nov. 6, 1918

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

W. W. Hendrickson	Ohio.	June 21, 1906
Marshall Oliver	N. Y.	April 25, 1905
Stimson J. Brown	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1916
(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)		
Edward K. Rawson	N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1908
Philip R. Alger	At large.	Sept. 29, 1921
Omenzo G. Dodge	Kan.	June 1, 1918

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Philip Hichborn	Cal.	Mar. 4, 1901
John F. Hanscom	Mass.	May 21, 1904
Francis T. Bowles	Mass.	Oct. 7, 1920
Joseph H. Linnard	Penn.	Sept. 27, 1922
Joseph J. Woodward	At large.	Oct. 2, 1922
(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)		
David W. Taylor	Va.	Mar. 4, 1926
Albert W. Stahl	N. Y.	May 12, 1918
William J. Baxter	Ohio.	Oct. 19, 1920
Washington L. Capps	Va.	Jan. 31, 1926
Lloyd Bankson	Penn.	Nov. 15, 1919

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Peter C. Asserson	Va.	Jan. 5, 1901
Mordecai T. Endicott	N. J.	Nov. 26, 1906
(Rank with Lieutenant-Colonel in Army.)		
Franklin C. Prindle	Penn.	July 8, 1903
Ulysses S. G. White	Ohio.	Oct. 20, 1910

In addition to those previously named there are 170 lieutenant-commanders, 300 lieutenants, 105 lieutenants (junior grade), 111 ensigns, 112 naval cadets, 55 surgeons, 39 passed assistant surgeons, 54 assistant surgeons, 40 paymasters, 30 passed assistant paymasters, 36 assistant paymasters, 13 chaplains with rank of lieutenant, 5 professors of mathematics with rank of lieutenant, 25 naval constructors and assistant naval constructors with rank of captain, commander and lieutenant, 2 civil engineers with rank of lieutenant-commander, 4 with rank of lieutenant and 11 with rank of lieutenant (junior grade); 73 boatswains, 71 gunners, 46 carpenters, 11 sailmakers, 100 warrant machinists, 25 pharmacists, 9 mates and 1 secretary to the admiral.

MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

COMMANDANT.—Brigadier-General Charles Heywood, New-York.

GENERAL STAFF.—Colonel George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster; Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector; Major Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster; Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; Major George Richards, assistant paymaster; Captains Cyrus S. Radford, William B. Lemly and R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermasters.

COLONELS.—James Forney, Percival C. Pope, Robert L. Meade, Henry C. Cochrane and Francis H. Harrington.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—Mancil C. Goodrell, George F. Elliott, Allan C. Kelton, Benjamin R. Russell and Otway C. Berryman.

In addition there are 10 majors, 60 captains, 60 first lieutenants and 46 second lieutenants.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

Section 13 of the Navy Personnel bill, which became a law on March 3, 1899, provided that "after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that such officers when on shore duty shall receive the allow-

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ances, but 15 per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under Section 12 of this act. Provided further, that when naval officers are detailed for shore duty beyond seas they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the Army detailed for duty in similar places." The pay of officers of the Army of and below the rank of colonel is increased 10 per cent for each five years of service in the grade, until the increase amounts to 40 per cent of the original pay, when no further increase may be made. The pay of a retired officer is 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade on the active list.

The relative rank between officers of the Navy (whether on the active or retired list) and officers of the Army is as follows: Admiral with general, rear-admiral with major-general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant of junior grade with first lieutenant, ensign with second lieutenant. The following is the pay table:

	Sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore.		Sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore.
*NAVY (LINE).			Chief boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers	$1,400	$1,400
Admiral	$13,500	$13,500	Cadets	950	500
Rear-Admirals:			MARINE CORPS.		
First nine	7,500	6,375	Brigadier-General	——	5,500
Second nine	5,500	4,675	Colonels	3,500	3,500
Chiefs of Bureau	——	5,500	Lieutenant-Colonels	3,000	3,000
Captains	3,500	2,975	Majors	2,500	2,500
Judge Advocate-Gen'l.	——	3,500	Captains (line)	1,800	1,800
Commanders	3,000	2,550	Captains (staff)	2,000	2,000
Lieut.-Commanders	2,500	2,125	First lieutenants	1,500	1,500
Lieutenants	1,800	1,530	Second lieutenants	1,400	1,400
Lieuts. (junior grade)	1,500	1,275	Leader of band	1,500	1,500
Ensigns	1,400	1,190			

NAVY (STAFF).

Chaplains.—First five years at sea, $2,500; shore duty, $2,000; leave or waiting orders, $1,600. Second five years, $2,800, $2,300, $1,900.

Professors of Mathematics.—First five years, at sea or shore duty, $2,400; leave or waiting orders, $1,500. Second five years. $2,700, $2,700, $1,800. Third five years, $3,000, $3,000, $2,100. Fourth five years and thereafter, $3,500, $3,500, $2,600.

Civil Engineers.—Same as professors of mathematics.

Naval Constructors.—First five years, on duty, $3,200; on leave or waiting orders, $2,200. Second five years, $3,400, $2,400. Third five years, $3,700, $2,700. Fourth five years, $4,000, $3,000. After twenty years, $4,200, $3,200.

Assistant Naval Constructors.—First four years, $2,000.

Warrant officers (boatswains, carpenters, gunners, sailmakers and machinists).—First three years, at sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; leave or waiting orders, $700. Second three years, $1,300, $1,000, $800. Third three years, $1,400, $1,300, $900. Fourth three years, $1,600, $1,300, $1,000. After twelve years, $1,800, $1,600, $1,200.

Mates (in service August 1, 1894).—At sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; leave or waiting orders, $700. (Appointed since August 1, 1894.) At sea, $900; shore duty, $700; leave or waiting orders, $500.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.—The students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One cadet is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation. The district then becomes vacant on completion of the cadet's four years' course at the Naval Academy.

NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each member or delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected by the President. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution.

*Officers of the Pay and Medical Corps receive the same pay as other officers with whom they rank.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by May 15 receive permission to present themselves on that date to the Superintendent for examination for admission. Those not nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination are examined on the 1st of September following. When either of the above dates falls on Sunday, the candidates present themselves on the Monday following. Candidates are required to enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leave of absence is granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay, as provided for Naval Cadets.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means breech loading rifles; "M. L. R.," muzzle loading rifles; "S. B.," smoothbore guns; "B. L. H.," breech loading howitzers; "S. B. H.," smoothbore howitzers; "R. F.," rapid firing guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid firing breech loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.," displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; [3]Triple screw; [4]Twin screw; [5]Captured in Spanish-American War.

BATTLESHIPS—FIRST CLASS.

[4]ALABAMA—D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F., 16 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field and 4 Colts; 4 T. Launched May, 1898.

[4]GEORGIA—D., 15,320; speed, 19 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R., 8 8-in. B. L. R., 12 6-in. B. L. R., 12 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. R. F., 8 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. field, 2 machine, 6 auto. guns, 2 T. Building.

[4]ILLINOIS—Same as Alabama; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1898.

[4]INDIANA—D., 10,810; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F., 2 T. Launched Feb., 1893.

[4]IOWA—D., 11,340; speed, 17 knots; armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1896.

[4]KEARSARGE—D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in. and 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in., 20 6-pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4. T. Launched March, 1898.

[4]KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge.

[4]MAINE—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri.

[4]MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,810; speed, 16.2 knots; armament, same as Indiana; 2 T. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MISSOURI—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F., 16 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2. T.

[4]NEW-JERSEY—Same as Georgia.

[4]OHIO—Same as Missouri.

[4]OREGON—Same as Indiana, except D., 11,000. Launched Oct., 1893.

[4]PENNSYLVANIA—Same as Georgia.

[4]RHODE ISLAND—Same as Georgia.

[4]WISCONSIN—Same as Alabama.

BATTLESHIPS—SECOND CLASS.

[4]TEXAS—D., 6,315; speed, 17.8 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 37-mm.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched June, 1892.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

[4]BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.9 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]CALIFORNIA—D., 13,800; speed, 22 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R., 14 6-in. R. F., 18 3-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr. R. F., 8 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field, 2 machine, 6 auto., 2 T. Building.

[4]COLORADO—Same as California.

[4]MARYLAND—Same as California.

[4]NEBRASKA—Same as California.

[4]NEW-YORK—D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots; armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts, 2 field guns, 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

[4]SOUTH DAKOTA—Same as California.

[4]WEST VIRGINIA—Same as California.

DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS.

[4]AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 5 1-pdr. H. R. C. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling. Launched Dec., 1876.

[4]MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh; also 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R. and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Launched Sept., 1883.

[4]MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1891.

[4]PURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armanent, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. R. C. Launched Dec., 1882.

[4]TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh. Launched March, 1883.

SINGLE TURRET HARBOR DEFENCE MONITORS.

ARKANSAS—D., 3,235; speed, 11.5 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.; 3 6-pdr. R. F.; 5 1-pdr. R. F. Building.

FLORIDA—Same as Arkansas.

NEVADA—Same as Arkansas.

WYOMING—Same as Arkansas.

LOW FREEBOARD SINGLE TURRET MONITORS (BUILT IN 1862).

CANONICUS—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.

CATSKILL—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

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JASON—Same as Catskill.
LEHIGH—Same as Catskill.
MAHOPAC—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Canonicus.
MANHATTAN—Same as Mahopac.
MONTAUK—Same as Catskill.
NAHANT—Same as Catskill.

HARBOR DEFENCE RAM.

[4]KATAHDIN—D., 2,155; speed, 16.11 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1893.

PROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

ATLANTA—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-in. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.

[4]BALTIMORE—D., 4,570; speed, 20,096 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1888.

BOSTON—D., 3,035; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1884.

[4]CHARLESTON—D., 9,700; speed, 22 knots; armament, 14 6-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 3-in. field; 2 machine; 8 auto., 30 caliber. Building.

[4]CHICAGO—D., 5,000; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1885.

[4]CINCINNATI—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 1 3-in. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Nov., 1892.

[5]COLUMBIA—D., 7,375; speed, 22.8 knots; armament, 1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun; 4 T. Launched July, 1892.

MILWAUKEE—Same as Charleston.

[5]MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia; 4 T. Launched Aug., 1893.

[4]NEWARK—D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched March, 1890.

[4]OLYMPIA—D., 5,870; speed, 21.7 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling; 6 T. Launched Nov., 1892.

[4]PHILADELPHIA — D., 4,410; speed, 19.67 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts; 1 3-in. Launched Sept., 1889.

[4]RALEIGH—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 1 6-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 Colt, 1 3-in. Launched March, 1892.

[4]SAN FRANCISCO—D., 4,098; speed, 19.5 knots; armament, 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts, 4 T. Launched Oct., 1889.

[4]ST. LOUIS—Same as Charleston.

PROTECTED CRUISERS, SHEATHED.

[4]ALBANY—D., 3,769; speed, 20 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 4 4.7-in., 10 6-pdr. and 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Jan., 1899, England.

[4]CHATTANOOGA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.5 knots; armament, 10 5-in., 8 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Building.

[4]CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]DENVER—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]DES MOINES—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]GALVESTON—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]NEW-ORLEANS—Same as Albany. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]TACOMA—Same as Chattanooga.

UNPROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

[4]DETROIT—D., 2,089; speed, 18.7 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched Oct., 1891.

[4]MARBLEHEAD — D., 2,089; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Aug., 1892.

[4]MONTGOMERY—D., 2,089; speed, 19 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

[5]REINA MERCEDES—D., 3,090; speed, 17.5 knots. Built 1887.

UNARMORED STEEL GUNBOATS.

[4]BANCROFT—D., 839; speed, 14.4 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt; 1 T. Launched April, 1892.

[4]BENNINGTON.—D., 1,710; speed, 17.5 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched June, 1890.

[4]CASTINE.—D., 1,177; speed, 16 knots; armament, same as Machias. Launched May, 1892.

[4]CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched March, 1896.

[5]DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130; speed, 14 knots. Launched 1887.

[5]GENERAL ALAVA—D., 1,390; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 2 42-mm., 4 11-mm. R. F.

[5]ISLA DE CUBA—D., 1,030; speed, 14 knots; armament, 6 4.7-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr.; 4 Nordenfeldts.

[5]ISLA DE LUZON—Same as the Isla de Cuba.

[4]MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched Dec., 1891.

PETREL—D., 892; speed, 11.8 knots; armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched Oct., 1888.

TOPEKA—D., 1,814; speed, 16 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Purchased. Launched 1881.

[4]YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched April, 1888.

No. 16—Plans being prepared.

LIGHT DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

[4]HELENA—D., 1,397; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 field gun. Launched January, 1896.

[4]NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]WILMINGTON—Same as Helena; exception, speed, 15 knots. Launched Oct., 1895.

UNARMORED COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

[4]ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,000; speed, 13.17 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt, 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1896.

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[4]MARIETTA—D., 1,000; speed, 13.03 knots. Launched March, 1897.
[4]NEWPORT—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.29 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.
[4]PRINCETON—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12 knots. Launched June, 1897.
[4]VICKSBURG—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.71 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.
[4]WHEELING—Same as Marietta; speed, 12.88 knots; no field gun. Launched March, 1897.

UNARMORED VESSELS — SPECIAL CLASS.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 3 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 14-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1884.
[4]VESUVIUS—Dynamite cruiser; D., 929; speed, 21.4 knots; armament, 3 15-in. dynamite; 5 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched April, 1888.
CHESAPEAKE—Training ship (sailing); D., 1,175; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched June, 1899.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

[4]BAINBRIDGE—D., 420; speed, 29 knots; armament, 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes; 2 14-pdr. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1899.
[4]BARRY—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]CHAUNCEY—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]DALE—Same as Bainbridge. Speed, 28 knots.
[4]DECATUR—Same as Dale.
[4]HOPKINS—Same as Bainbridge. D., 408.
[4]HULL—Same as Bainbridge. D., 408.
[4]LAWRENCE—Same as Bainbridge. D., 400; speed, 30 knots.
[4]MACDONOUGH—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]PAUL JONES—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]PERRY—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]PREBLE—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]STEWART—Same as Bainbridge.
[4]TRUXTUN—D., 433; speed, 30 knots; armament, 2 14-pdr., 5 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.
[4]WHIPPLE—Same as Truxtun.
[4]WORDEN—Same as Truxtun.

TORPEDO BOATS (ALL TWIN SCREWS).

BAGLEY—D., 167; speed, 28 knots; armament, 3 3-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
BAILEY—D., 235; speed, 30 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
BARCELO—Speed, 17 knots.
BARNEY—Same as Bagley.
BIDDLE—Same as Bagley.
BLAKELEY—Same as Bagley. Speed, 26 knots.
CUSHING—D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes, 3 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1890.
DAHLGREN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1898.
DAVIS—D., 154; speed, 22½ knots; armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.
DE LONG—Same as Blakeley.
DU PONT—D., 165; speed, 27.5 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1896.
ERICSSON—D., 120; speed, 24 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead T. Built 1892.
FARRAGUT—D., 279; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1898.
FOOTE—D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.
FOX—D., 154; speed, 23.1 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.
GOLDSBOROUGH—D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1899.
GWIN—D., 45.8; speed, 20 knots; armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.
MACKENZIE—D., 65; speed, 20.1 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.
M'KEE—D., 65; speed, 19.8 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.
MANLY—Yarrow boat; purchased 1898.
MORRIS—D., 104.7; speed, 24 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.
NICHOLSON—D., 174; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Blakeley. Built 1899.
O'BRIEN—Same as Nicholson.
PORTER—D., 165; speed, 28.6 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1896.
RODGERS—D., 142; speed 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.
ROWAN—D., 182; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1897.
SHUBRICK—Same as Blakeley.
SOMERS—Purchased in 1898.
STOCKTON—Same as Blakeley.
STILETTO—(Single screw) D., 31; speed, 18 knots; wooden vessel; 2 Howell torpedoes.
STRINGHAM—D., 340; speed, 30 knots; armament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
TALBOT—D., 46½; speed, 21.2 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.
T. A. M. CRAVEN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, same as Dahlgren. Built 1898.
THORNTON—Same as Blakeley.
TINGEY—Same as Blakeley.
WILKES—Same as Blakeley; speed, 26.5 knots.
WINSLOW—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

ADDER—D., 120; speed, 8 knots; 1 T. Building.
GRAMPUS—Same as Adder.
HOLLAND—D., 74; speed, 8 knots; 1 T.
MOCCASIN—Same as Adder.
PIKE—Same as Adder.
PLUNGER—Same as Adder.
PORPOISE—Same as Adder.
SHARK—Same as Adder.

OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS—Wooden; D., 1,400; speed, 9.8 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 2 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 12 Colts. Built 1874–'76.
ALERT—Iron; D., 1,100; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 4-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 1 Colt. Built 1873–'75.
ALLIANCE—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 9.98 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1873–'76.
ENTERPRISE — Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots; armament, 1 3-in. B. L. H., 1 field. Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts. Built 1873–'76.

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ESSEX—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 field and 2 Colts. Training ship. Built 1874–'76.

FERN—Wooden; D., 840; armament, 3 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1871.

FRANKLIN—Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard. Built 1855; rebuilt 1865.

HARTFORD—Wooden; D., 2,790; armament, 13 5-in., 4 1-pdr. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 2 Colts. Built 1858; rebuilt 1898.

IROQUOIS—Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service. Built 1858.

LANCASTER—Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 1 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Built 1858.

MARION—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 11¼ knots; armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Built 1871–'75.

MICHIGAN—Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Built 1844.

MINNESOTA—Wooden; D., 4,700; speed, 9.25 knots. Naval Militia ship, Massachusetts.

MOHICAN—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots. Built 1872; rebuilt 1883.

MONOCACY—Iron; D., 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots; armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr. and 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 47-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatling. Built 1863. On China station.

NIPSIC—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots. Station ship at Puget Sound Naval Station. Built 1873–'79.

OMAHA—Wooden; D., 2,400; speed, 11.3 knots. Marine Hospital Service. Built 1867–'69.

PINTA—Iron; D., 550; speed, 8.5 knots; armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Colt; 3 3-pdr. R. F. Built 1865.

PENSACOLA—Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Built 1858.

RANGER—Iron; D., 1,110; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 field gun; 1 Colt. Built 1873–'76.

RICHMOND—Wooden; D., 2,700. Receiving ship, League Island. Built 1858.

WABASH—Wooden; D., 4,650; armament, 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H. Receiving ship, Boston. Built 1854.

YANTIC—Wooden; D., 900; speed, 8.3 knots. Naval Militia ship, Michigan. Built 1864.

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION—Training ship. Newport; armament, 8 8-in. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 Gatling, and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Built 1854.

CONSTITUTION—Armament, 4 32-pdr. Built 1797.

DALE—Receiving-ship, Maryland Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1839.

INDEPENDENCE—Receiving ship. Mare Island. Armament, 3 20-pdr. and 1 12-pdr. S. B. Built 1837.

JAMESTOWN—Quarantine ship. Built 1845.

MONONGAHELA—Training Squadron. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R. H. C. Built 1862, as steam vessel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—New-York Naval Militia practice ship. Armament, 2 20-pdr. B. L. R. Built 1818.

PORTSMOUTH — Training Squadron. Armament, 11 8-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R. Built 1843.

ST. LOUIS—Pennsylvania Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1828.

ST. MARY'S—Nautical schoolship, New-York. Built 1844.

SARATOGA—Nautical schoolship, Philadelphia. Built 1842.

VERMONT—Receiving ship, New-York Navy Yard. Armament, 1 12-pdr. S. B. H. Built 1818.

In addition to the above there are eighteen tugboats, eight gunboats under 500 tons, captured during the war with Spain; fourteen gunboats, under 500 tons, purchased by War Department and transferred to Navy list, and the following purchased during the war with Spain for the "Auxiliary Navy": 6 cruisers, 23 yachts, 21 tugs, 16 colliers and 11 special class.

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Salary of Chief Justice, $10,500; of each Justice, $10,000.)

Chief Justice—MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois. Appointed 1888.

No. of Circuit.	Justices.	When appointed.
1.	HORACE GRAY, Massachusetts	1881
2.	RUFUS W. PECKHAM, New-York	1895
3.	GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr., Pennsylvania	1892
4.	MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois	1888
5.	EDWARD D. WHITE, Louisiana	1894
6.	JOHN M. HARLAN, Kentucky	1877
7.	HENRY B. BROWN, Michigan	1890
8.	DAVID J. BREWER, Kansas	1889
9.	JOSEPH M'KENNA, California	1898

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salary, $6,000 a year each.)

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine.
2. William J. Wallace and E. Henry Lacombe, New-York; Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut.
3. Marcus W. Acheson and George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania, and George Gray, Delaware.
4. Nathan Goff, West Virginia; C. H. Simonton, South Carolina.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; A. P. Mc-

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Cormick, Texas, and David D. Shelby, Alabama.

6. Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee; William R. Day, Ohio, and Henry F. Severens, Michigan.
7. W. A. Woods, Indiana; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin, and Peter S. Grosscup, Illinois.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; Amos M. Thayer, Missouri.
9. William W. Morrow, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon; Erskine M. Ross, California.

The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

The Second, of Connecticut, New-York and Vermont.

The Third, of Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Indian Territory, New-Mexico and Oklahoma.

The Ninth, of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Arizona and Hawaii.

DISTRICT JUDGES. ANNUAL SALARY, $5,000.

State.	Name.	Where detailed.
Alabama (N. and M.D.)	John Bruce	Montgomery
(S.D.)	Harry T. Toulmin	Mobile
Ark. (E.D.)	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock
(W.D.)	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith
California (N.D.)	John J. De Haven.	S. Fr.
(S.D.)	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver
Connecticut	W. K. Townsend.	New-Haven
Delaware	Edw'd G. Bradford.	Wilmington
Florida (N.D.)	Charles Swayne.	Pensacola
(S.D.)	James W. Locke	Jacksonville
Georgia (N.D.)	W. T. Newman	Atlanta
(S.D.)	Emory Speer	Macon
Hawaii	Morris M. Estee	Honolulu
Idaho	James H. Beatty	Boise City
Illinois (N.D.)	O. C. Kohlsaat	Chicago
(S.D.)	William J. Allen	Springfield
Indiana	John H. Baker	Indianapolis
Indian Territory (N.C. and S.D.)	John R. Thomas	Vinita
Iowa (N.D.)	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque
(S.D.)	Smith McPherson	Red Oak
Kansas	William C. Hook	Leavenworth
Kentucky	Walter Evans	Louisville
Louisiana (E.D.)	Chas. Parlauge.	N.-O'ns
(W.D.)	Aleck Boarman	New-Orleans
Maine	Nathan Webb	Portland
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Francis C. Lowell.	Boston
Michigan (E.D.)	Hy. H. Swan	Detroit
(W.D.)	George P. Wanty.	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	William Lochren.	Minneapolis
Mississippi (N.&S.D.)	Henry C. Niles.	Kosciusko
Missouri (E.D.)	E. B. Adams	St. Louis
(W.D.)	John F. Phillips	Kansas City
Montana	Hiram Knowles	Helena
Nebraska	William H. Munger	Omaha
Nevada	Thomas P. Hawley.	Carson City
New-Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich.	Littleton
New-Jersey	Andrew Kirkpatrick.	Newark
New-York (N.D.)	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica
(S.D.)	Addison Brown	N. Y. City
(E.D.)	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn
(W.D.)	John R. Hazel	Buffalo
No. Carolina (E.D.)	T. R. Purnell.	R'leigh
(W.D.)	James E. Boyd	Greensboro
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon.	Fargo
Ohio (N.D.)	Aug. J. Ricks	Cleveland
(S.D.)	Albert C. Thompson.	Cincinnati
Oregon	Charles B. Bellinger	Portland
Pennsylvania (E.D.)	John B. McPherson,	Philadelphia
(W.D.)	Joseph Buffington	Pittsburg
Porto Rico	William H. Holt	San Juan
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown.	Providence
South Carolina	W. H. Brawley.	Charleston
South Dakota	J. E. Carland.	Sioux Falls
Tennessee (E. and M.D.)	C. D. Clark.	Chat
(W.D.)	Eli S. Hammond	Memphis
Texas (N.D.)	Edward R. Meek.	Ft. Worth
(E.D.)	David E. Bryant	Sherman
(W.D.)	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin
Utah	John A. Marshall	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Hoyt H. Wheeler	Brattleboro
Virginia (E.D.)	E. Waddill, jr.	Richmond
(W.D.)	John Paul	Harrisonburg
Washington	Cornelius H. Hanford.	Seattle
West Virginia	J. J. Jackson.	Parkersburg
Wisconsin (E.D.)	W. H. Seaman	Milwaukee
(W.D.)	Romanza Bunn	Madison
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

([1]Annual salary, $3,000. [2]Annual salary, $5,000. [3]Annual salary, $5,500. [4]Annual salary, $4,500.)

[3]Alaska—First Division, M. C. Brown, Juneau; Second Division, A. H. Noyes, St. Michael; Third Division, J. Wickersham, Eagle City.

[1]Arizona—Chief Justice—Webster Street. Associates—George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan, Richard E. Sloan.

Hawaii—[3]Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—W. F. Frear. [3]Associate Justices—Clinton A. Galbraith, Antonio Perry.

[1]New-Mexico—Chief Justice—Wm. J. Mills. Associates—John R. McFie, Jonathan W. Crumpacker, Frank W. Parker and Daniel H. McMillan.

[3]Indian Territory—Judges District Courts—(W.D.), Joseph A. Gill; (S.D.), Hosea Townsend; (C.D.), William H. H. Clayton.

[1]Oklahoma—Chief Justice—J. H. Burford. Associates—B. F. Burwell, John L. McAtee, Bayard T. Hainer, John C. Tarsney.

Porto Rico—[3]Chief Justice—Jose Severo Quinones. [4]Associate Justices—Louis Sulzbacher, Jose C. Hernandez, Jose M. Figueras, Rafael Nilto y Abelllé.

COURT OF CLAIMS, OLD CORCORAN ART GALLERY, PENNSYLVANIA-AVE. AND 17TH-ST. (TEMPORARY), WASHINGTON.

([1]Annual salary, $4,500 each.)

[1]Chief Justice—Charles C. Nott, New-York.

[1]Judges—Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John Davis, District of Columbia; Stanton

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J. Peelle, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

([1]Annual salary, $5,000 each.)

[1]Chief Justice—Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

[1]Associate Justices—Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kan.; Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Col.; William W. Murray, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Thomas C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C.

Attorney—Matthew G. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., $3,500.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

([1]Annual salary, $5,000 each.)

[1]Chief Justice—Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.

[1]Associate Justices—Alexander B. Hagner, Maryland; Andrew C. Bradley, Charles C. Cole, Job Barnard and Harry M. Clabaugh, all of District of Columbia.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—Richard H. Alvey, Maryland, $6,500.

Associate Justices—Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, $6,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.
Alabama, N. D.	William Vaughan	Birmingham.
Alabama, M. D.	Warren S. Reese, jr.	Montgomery.
Alabama, S. D.	Morris D. Wickersham	Mobile.
Alaska, 1st D.	Robert A. Friedrich	Juneau.
Alaska, 2d D.	J. K. Wood	St. Michaels.
Alaska, 3d D.	Alfred M. Post	Eagle City.
Arizona	Robert E. Morrison	Prescott.
Arkansas, E. D.	William G. Whipple	Little Rock.
Arkansas, W. D.	James K. Barnes	Fort Smith.
California, N. D.	Frank S. Coombs	San Francisco.
California, S. D.	Frank P. Flint	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Greeley W. Whitford	Denver.
Connecticut	Francis H. Parker	Hartford.
Delaware	William M. Byrne	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Thomas H. Anderson	Washington.
Florida, N. D.	John Eagan	Pensacola.
Florida, S. D.	Joseph N. Stripling	Jacksonville.
Georgia, N. D.	Edgar A. Angier	Atlanta.
Georgia, S. D.	Marion Erwin	Macon.
Hawaii	John C. Baird	Honolulu.
Idaho	Robert V. Cozier	Moscow.
Illinois, N. D.	Solomon H. Bethea	Chicago.
Illinois, S. D.	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield.
Indiana	Albert W. Wishard	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory, N. D.	Pliny L. Soper	Vinita.
Indian Territory, C. D.	John H. Wilkins	S. McAlester.
Indian Territory, S. D.	William B. Johnson	Ardmore.
Iowa, N. D.	Horace G. McMillan	Cedar Rapids.
Iowa, S. D.	Lewis Miles	Corydon.
Kansas	Isaac E. Lambert	Topeka.
Kentucky	Reuben D. Hill	Louisville.
Louisiana, E. D.	William Wirt Howe	New-Orleans.
Louisiana, W. D.	Milton C. Elstner	Shreveport.
Maine	Isaac W. Dyer	Portland.
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boyd B. Jones	Boston.
Michigan, E. D.	William D. Gordon	Detroit.
Michigan, W. D.	George G. Covell	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Robert G. Evans	St. Paul.
Mississippi, N. D.	Mack A. Montgomery	Oxford.
Mississippi, S. D.	Albert M. Lea	Vicksburg.
Missouri, E. D.	Edward A. Rozier	St. Louis.
Missouri, W. D.	William Warner	Kansas City.
Montana	William B. Rodgers	Helena.
Nebraska	Williamson S. Summers	Omaha.
Nevada	Summerfield Sardis	Carson City.
New-Hampshire	Charles J. Hamblett	Concord.
New-Jersey	David O. Watkins	Woodbury.
New-Mexico	William B. Childers	Albuquerque.
New-York, N. D.	Charles H. Brown	Buffalo.
New-York, S. D.	Henry L. Burnett	New-York City.
New-York, E. D.	George H. Pettit	Brooklyn.
New-York, W. D.	Charles H. Brown	Buffalo.
North Carolina, E. D.	Claude M. Bernard	Raleigh.
North Carolina, W. D.	Alfred E. Holton	Winston.
North Dakota	Patrick H. Rourke	Fargo.
Ohio, N. D.	John T. Sullivan	Cleveland.
Ohio, S. D.	William E. Bundy	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Horace Speed	Guthrie.
Oregon	John H. Hall	Portland.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—Continued.

District.	Name.	Address.
Pennsylvania, E. D.	James B. Holland	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania, W. D.	Daniel B. Heiner	Pittsburg.
Porto Rico	N. B. K. Pettingill	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Charles A. Wilson	Providence.
South Carolina	Abial Lathrop	Charleston.
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee, E. D.	William D. Wright	Knoxville.
Tennessee, M. D.	Abram M. Tillman	Nashville.
Tennessee, W. D.	George Randolph	Memphis.
Texas, E. D.	Marcus C. McLemore	Galveston.
Texas, N. D.	William H. Atwell	Dallas.
Texas, W. D.	Henry Terrell	San Antonio.
Utah	Charles O. Whittemore	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	James L. Martin	Brattleboro.
Virginia, E. D.	Edgar Allan	Norfolk.
Virginia, W. D.	Thomas M. Alderson	Abingdon.
Washington	Wilson R. Gay	Seattle.
West Virginia	Joseph H. Gaines	Charleston.
Wisconsin, E. D.	Milton C. Phillips	Oshkosh.
Wisconsin, W. D.	David F. Jones	Madison.
Wyoming	Timothy F. Burke	Cheyenne.

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

Table showing the number of deaths, by causes, in the United States Army during the Civil War:

Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Totals.
Killed in action	4,142	62,916	67,058
Died of wounds received in action	2,223	40,789	43,012
Died of disease	2,795	221,791	224,586
Accidental deaths (except by drowning)	142	3,972	4,114
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944
Murdered	37	483	520
Killed after capture	14	90	104
Committed suicide	26	365	391
Executed by U. S. military auth'ties.	——	267	267
Executed by enemy	4	60	64
Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
[2]Other known causes	62	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
Totals	9,584	349,944	359,528

[2]This item includes all deaths resulting from quarrels, riots and the like, which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination or by provost guards or sentinels in attempting to escape or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens, and all other causes not mentioned in the foregoing table.

Desertions (estimated by War Department), 117,247. No trustworthy deductions with regard to the nativity of soldiers in service during the Civil War can be made from any existing statistics.

The following, giving the number of enlistments in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the war of 1861-'65, is taken from the latest revised reports of the Government; many of the men who served in the war enlisted two or more times and are counted that number of times in the table:

States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Colored troops.
Alabama	2,576	——	——
Arkansas	8,289	——	——
California	15,725	——	——
Colorado	4,903	——	——
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764
Dakota	206	——	——
Delaware	11,236	94	954
Dist. of Colum.	11,912	1,353	3,269
Florida	1,290	——	——
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537
Iowa	75,797	5	440
Kansas	18,069	——	2,080
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703
Louisiana	5,224	——	——
Maine	64,973	5,030	104
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718
Massachusetts	122,781	19,983	3,966
Michigan	85,479	498	1,387
Minnesota	23,913	3	104
Mississippi	545	——	——
Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Nebraska	3,157	——	——
Nevada	1,080	——	——
New-Hampshire	32,930	882	125
New-Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
New-Mexico	6,561	——	——
New-York	404,805	39,920	4,125
North Carolina	3,156	——	——
Ohio	304,814	2,274	5,092
Oregon	1,810	——	——
Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612
Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837
Tennessee	31,092	——	——
Texas	1,965	——	——
Vermont	32,549	619	120
Washington	964	——	——
West Virginia	31,872	——	196
Wisconsin	91,029	133	166
Indian Nation	[1]3,530	——	——
[2]Colored troops	——	——	99,337
Totals	2,493,366	105,963	178,975

[1]Indians. [2]Number not credited on the quota of any State.

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DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Corrected to December 1, 1900.)

Argentine Republic—Dr. Eduardo Wilde, E. E. and M. P. 1635 Connecticut-ave.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar, E. E. and M. P. 1307 Connecticut-ave.

Belgium—Count G. de Lichtervelde, E. E. and M. P. 1109 Sixteenth-st.

Bolivia—Señor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, E. E. and M. P. The Gordon.

Brazil—Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, E. E. and M. P. 2012 Columbia Road.

Chili—Señor Don Mola Vicuña, E. E. and M. P. 1333 Sixteenth-st.

China—Mr. Wu Ting Fang, E. E. and M. P. 1764 Q-st.

Colombia—Señor Don Luis Cuervo Marquez, Chargé d'Affaires. Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Costa Rica—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, E. E. and M. P. 2011 S-st.

Denmark—Mr. Constantine Brun, E. E. and M. P. 1521 20th-st.

Dominican Republic—Señor Don Emilio C. Goubert, Chargé d'Affaires. 81 Broadway, New-York City.

Ecuador—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P. 29 Broadway, New-York City.

France—M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador E. and P. 1710 H-st.

Germany—Herr von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P. 1435 Massachusetts-ave.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. 1300 Connecticut-ave.

Guatemala—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. 1733 P-st.

Hayti—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P. 1426 K-st.

Honduras—Vacant.

Italy—Baron de Fava, Ambassador E. and P. 1708 H-st

Japan—Mr. Kogoro Tatsakira, E. E. and M. P. 1310 N-st.

Korea—Mr. Sin Teh Moo, Chargé d'Affaires. 1500 Thirteenth-st.

Mexico—Señor Don Manuel de Aspiros, Ambassador E. and S. P. 1413 I-st.

Netherlands—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, E. E. and M. P. 1612 Twentieth-st.

Nicaragua—Señor Don L. F. Correa, E. E. and M. P. 1704 Q-st.

Peru—Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, E. E. and M. P. 1750 Massachusetts-ave.

Portugal—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P. The Albany.

Russia—Count Cassini, Ambassador E. and P. 1829 I-st.

Salvador—Señor Don Rafael Zaldivar, E. E. and M. P. Care of Mexican Embassy.

Siam—Phya Prasiddhi, E. E. and M. P. 23 Ashburn Place, London, England.

Spain—Duke of Arcos, E. E. and M. P. 1785 Massachusetts-ave.

Sweden and Norway—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P. 1015 Connecticut-ave.

Switzerland—Mr. J. B. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. 2013 Hillyer Place.

Turkey—Ali Ferrouh Bey, E. E. and M. P. Cleveland Park.

Uruguay—Señor Doctor Don Juan Cuestas, M. R. The Arlington.

Venezuela—Señor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Chargé d'Affaires. The Cochran.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

AMBASSADORS.

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of ap't.
France	Paris	Horace Porter	N. Y.	$17,500	1897
Germany	Berlin	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	17,500	1897
Great Britain	London	Joseph H. Choate	N. Y.	17,500	1899
Italy	Rome	George von L. Meyer	Mass	12,000	1900
Mexico	City of Mexico	Powell Clayton	Ark.	17,500	1897
Russia	St. Petersburg	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	17,500	1899

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic.	Buenos Ayres	William P. Lord	Ore.	$10,000	1899
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	12,000	1899
Belgium	Brussels	Lawrence Townsend	Penn.	10,000	1899
Bolivia	La Paz	George H. Bridgman	N. J.	5,000	1897
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Charles Page Bryan	Ill.	12,000	1898
Chili	Santiago	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	10,000	1897
China	Peking	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	12,000	1898
Colombia	Bogota	Charles B. Hart	W. Va.	10,000	1897
Costa Rica	San Jose	[1]William L. Merry	Cal.	10,000	1897
Denmark	Copenhagen	Laurits S. Swenson	Minn.	7,500	1897
Dominican Republic.	Port-au-Prince	[6]William F. Powell	N. J.	7,500	1897
Ecuador	Quito	Archibald J. Sampson	Ariz.	5,000	1897
Greece and Servia	Athens	[3]Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	6,500	1899
Guatemala	Guatemala	[2]W. Godfrey Hunter	Ky	10,000	1897
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	[5]William F. Powell	N. J.	[8]	1897
Japan	Tokio	Alfred E. Buck	Ga.	12,000	1897

*Where city or town is not given in the above, the address is Washington, D. C.

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MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY—(Continued).

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of ap't.
Korea	Seoul	[9]Horace N. Allen	Ohio ..	7,500	1897
Liberia	Monrovia	[9]Owen L. W. Smith	N. C..	4,000	1898
Netherlands	The Hague	Stanford Newel	Minn ..	10,000	1897
Nicaragua	Managua	[1]William L. Merry	Cal. ..	7	1897
Paraguay	Montevideo	[4]William R. Finch	Wis. ..	7,500	1897
Persia	Teheran	[9]Herbert W. Bowen	N. Y..	5,000	1899
Peru	Lima	Irving B. Dudley	Cal. ..	10,000	1897
Portugal	Lisbon	John N. Irwin	Iowa .	7,500	1899
Salvador	San Jose	[1]William L. Merry	Cal. ..	10,000	1897
Siam	Bangkok	[9]Hamilton King	Mich ..	7,500	1898
Spain	Madrid	Bellamy Storer	Ohio ..	12,000	1899
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	William W. Thomas, jr	Me.	7,500	1897
Switzerland	Berne	J. G. A. Leishman	Penn.	7,500	1897
Turkey	Constantinople	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y..	10,000	1898
Uruguay	Montevideo	William R. Finch	Wis.	7,500	1897
Venezuela	Caracas	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio ..	7,500	1897

[1]Accredited to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador. [2]Accredited also to Rumania and Servia. [3]Accredited also to Honduras. [4]Accredited also to Uruguay. [5]Also Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. [6]See also Hayti. [7]See also Costa Rica. [8]See also Dominican Republic. [9]Ministers Resident and Consuls General.

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Corrected to December 10, 1900).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899. Official.	Notarial.
ARGENTINE REP'BLIC						
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer (C.)	W. Va..	1897	$2,500	$1,644	$351
Cordoba	[2]John M. Thome (V. C.)	Argen..	1877	Fees.	—	—
Rosario	[2]John M. Ayers (C.)	Ohio..	1898	1,500	2,121	351
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.						
Budapest	[2]Frank D. Chester (C.)	Mass..	1897	Fees.	947	1,362
Prague	Hugo Donzelmann (C.)	Wyo..	1897	3,000	5,067	340
Reichenberg	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa..	1897	2,500	5,086	78
Trieste	Frederick W. Hosefeld (C.)	Iowa..	1897	2,000	1,263	299
Vienna	Carl B. Hurst (C. G.)	D. C..	1897	3,500	4,946	1,084
BELGIUM.						
Antwerp	George F. Lincoln (C. G.)	Conn..	1898	3,000	5,142	1,300
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt (C.)	Penn..	1889	2,500	4,674	582
Ghent	Richard Le Bert (C.)	Col..	1899	2,000	3,214	338
Liege	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind..	1898	1,500	2,112	75
BOLIVIA.						
La Paz	Gerardo Zalles (V. C)	Bol..	1894	Fees.	—	—
BRAZIL.						
Bahia	Henry W. Furniss (C.)	Ind..	1898	2,500	1,611	90
Para	K. K. Kenneday (C.)	Miss..	1898	2,000	2,341	96
Pernambuco	Edwin N. Gunsaulus (C.)	Ohio..	1900	2,500	298	75
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger (C. G.)	Ill..	1897	5,000	4,553	756
Santos	John J. Girimondi (C.)	Cal..	1900	2,500	4,213	166
CHILI.						
Antofagasta	[2]C. C. Greene (C.)	R. I..	1898	Fees.	199	24
Arica	[2]John W. Lutz (C.)	Ohio..	1898	Fees.	180	90
Iquique	Chas. S. Winans (C.)	Mich..	1900	Fees.	806	93
Valparaiso	John F. Caples (C.)	Ore..	1897	3,000	226	121
CHINA.						
Amoy	Anson B. Johnson (C.)	Col..	1897	3,500	3,704	829
Canton	Robert M. McWade (C.)	Penn..	1900	3,500	3,131	81
Che-Foo	John Fowler (C.)	Mass..	1896	3,000	213	195
Chin-Kiang	William Martin (C.)	N. Y..	1897	3,000	12	223
Chung-King	Henry B. Miller (C.)	Ore..	1900	3,000	1	195
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey (C.)	Mass..	1897	3,000	1,020	66
Hankow	Levi S. Wilcox (C.)	Ill..	1898	3,000	541	415
Niu-Chwang	[2]J. J. F. Bandinel (V. C.)	China..	1875	Fees.	—	—
Shanghai	John Goodnow (C. G.)	Minn..	1897	5,000	5,858	98
Tien-Tsin	James W. Ragsdale (C.)	Cal..	1897	3,500	942	141
COLOMBIA.						
Baranquilla	Vacant	..	..	2,000	7,103	126
Bogota	†Arthur M. Beaugré (C. G.)	Ill..	1899	2,000	2	—

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Cartagena	[3]John C. Ingersoll (C.)	Ill.	1900	1,500	2,587	370
Colon	Vacant			3,000	994	87
Medellin	[3]Thomas Herran (C.)	Colom.	1893	Fees.	—	—
Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger (C. G.)	N. C.	1897	4,000	684	92
COSTA RICA.						
San Jose	John C. Caldwell (C.)	Kan.	1897	2,000	3	54
DENMARK & DOM.						
Copenhagen	John C. Freeman (C.)	Wis.	1900	1,500	1,478	837
St. Thomas, W. I.	Mahlon Van Horne (C.)	R. I.	1897	2,500	1,067	463
DOMINICAN REP'BLIC.						
Puerto Plata	Thomas Simpson (C.)	R. I.	1882	Fees.	678	85
Samana	Jean M. Villain (V. C. A.)	S. Dom.	1885	Fees.	137	—
Santo Domingo	Campbell L. Maxwell (C. G.)	Ohio.	1898	2,000	709	139
ECUADOR.						
Guayaquil	Perry M. De Leon (C. G.)	Ga.	1897	3,000	1,312	154
FRANCE & DOM'S.						
Algiers, Africa	Daniel S. Kidder (C.)	Fla.	1899	Fees.	663	199
Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgee (C.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	8,678	536
Calais	James B. Milner (C.)	Ind.	1898	2,000	3,252	98
Goree-Dakar, Africa	[2]Peter Strickland (C.)	Conn.	1883	Fees.	101	—
Grenoble	Grenville James (C.)	N. Y.	1900	1,500	1,402	18
Gaudeloupe, W. I.	Louis H. Ayme (C.)	Ill.	1898	1,500	169	5
Havre	Alex. M. Thackara (C.)	Penn.	1897	3,500	2,223	1,158
La Rochelle	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn.	1898	1,500	43	428
Limoges	Walter T. Griffin (C. A.)	N. Y.	1887	1,500	2,093	127
Lyons	John C. Covert (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	12,929	437
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	6,200	1,569
Martinique, W. I.	T. T. Prentis (C.)	Mass.	1900	1,500	353	74
Nantes	[2]Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio.	1897	1,500	414	86
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren (C.)	N. J.	1897	1,500	212	651
Paris	John K. Gowdy (C. G.)	Ind.	1897	5,000	52,973	8,130
Rheims	William A. Prickitt (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,000	3,052	111
Roubaix	William P. Atwell (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	1,916	91
Rouen	Thornwell Haynes (C.)	S. C.	1900	Fees.	415	8
Saigon, Cochin China	[2]E. Schneegans (C. A.)	Saigon.	1894	Fees.	75	3
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	2,984	74
St. Pierre, Miquelon	[2]Charles M. Freeman (C. A.)	N. H.	1898	Fees.	1,274	28
Tahiti, Society Islands	[3]Jacob L. Doty (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	2,984	74
Tamatave, Madagascar	Mifflin W. Gibbs (C.)	Ark.	1897	2,000	12	8
Tunis, Africa	St. Leger A. Touhay (V. C.)	D. C.	1900	Fees.	—	—
GERMANY.						
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	2,973	306
Annaberg	John F. Winter (C.)	Ill.	1898	2,500	2,807	58
Apia, Samoa	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb.	1897	3,000	30	2
Bamberg	Louis Stern (C. A.)	Minn.	1893	2,000	1,972	139
Barmen	Max Bouchsein (C.)	Ill.	1897	3,000	10,415	346
Berlin	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio.	1898	4,000	11,358	2,151
Bremen	Henry W. Diederich (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,500	3,349	3,230
Breslau	Charles W. Erdman (C.)	Ky.	1898	1,500	2,800	505
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	1,312	170
Chemnitz	J. F. Monaghan (C.)	R. I.	1900	2,500	11,157	217
Coburg	Oliver J. D. Hughes (C.)	Conn.	1898	2,000	6,997	496
Cologne	Charles B. Barnes (C.)	Ill.	1900	2,000	4,184	806
Crefeld	Julian Phelps (C.)	Iowa.	1897	2,000	5,317	124
Dresden	Charles L. Cole (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	4,611	1,059
Dusseldorf	Peter Lieber (C.)	Ind.	1899	2,000	939	346
Frankfort	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis.	1898	3,000	7,069	1,674
Freiburg	E. T. Liefeld (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	2,989	328
Glauchau	George Sawter (C.)	Conn.	1896	2,000	2,740	125
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	12,388	4,484
Hanover	Jay White (C.)	Mich.	1899	1,500	2,307	868
Kehl	Alex. Wood (C.)	Penn.	1899	2,000	2,434	554
Leipzig	Brainard H. Warner, jr. (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	6,238	715
Magdeburg	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb.	1900	2,000	3,216	301
Mainz	Walter Schumann (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	5,218	456
Mannheim	Heaton W. Harris (C.)	Ohio.	1899	1,500	2,928	726
Munich	James H. Worman (C.)	N. Y.	1899	2,000	1,475	1,189
Nuremburg	G. C. E. Weber (C.)	Ohio.	1897	3,000	6,984	479
Plauen	Thomas W. Peters (C.)	D. C.	1896	2,500	3,159	72
Solingen	Edmund Z. Brodowski (C.)	Ill.	1898	2,000	2,278	97

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Stettin	[2]John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,000	1,225	242
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun (C.)	Minn.	1897	2,500	2,789	2,101
Weimar	Thomas E. Moore (C. A.)	D. C.	1899	2,000	3,109	1,562
Zittau	William K. Herzog (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	2,057	106
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.						
Aden, Arabia	[2]Edw'd S. Cunningham (C.)	Tenn.	1898	1,500	1,319	6
Amherstburg, Ont.	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich.	1897	1,500	206	4
Antigua, W. I.	Henry M. Hunt (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	465	12
Auckland, N. Z.	[2]Frank Dillingham (C.)	Cal.	1897	2,000	801	129
Barbadoes, W. I.	S. A. MacAllister (C.)	Del.	1897	2,500	1,138	30
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	12,013	622
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery (C.)	Mont.	1898	1,500	1,105	39
Belleville, Ont.	[2]M. J. Hendrick (C.)	N. Y.	1893	Fees.	393	52
Birmingham, Eng.	Marshal Halstead (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	5,694	538
Bombay, India	William T. Fee (C.)	Ohio	1899	2,000	582	3
Bradford, Eng.	Erastus S. Day (C.)	Conn.	1897	3,000	12,469	415
Bristol, Eng.	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal.	1891	1,500	1,352	165
Brockville, Ont.	Chas. W. Merriman (C.)	Wis.	1898	1,500	387	14
Calcutta, India	R. F. Patterson (C. G.)	Tenn.	1897	5,000	9,655	441
Campbelltown, N. B.	[2]James S. Benedict (C. A.)	N. Y.	1897	Fees.	2,328	—
Cape Town, Africa	James G. Stowe (C. G.)	Mo.	1898	3,000	409	23
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,757	237
Ceylon, India	William Morey (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	1,699	91
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Delmar J. Vail (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	430	36
Chatham, Ont.	Chas. E. Monteith (C.)	Idaho	1897	2,000	1,080	51
Coaticook, Quebec	Jesse H. Johnson (C.)	Tex.	1899	1,500	284	14
Collingwood, Ont.	[2]William Small (C.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	635	12
Cork, Ireland	Daniel Swiney (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	1,065	1,329
Dawson City, N. W. Ter.	James C. McCook (C.)	Penn.	1898	3,000	460	960
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton (C.)	Col.	1898	3,000	757	77
Dublin, Ireland	Joshua Wilbour (C.)	R. I.	1898	2,000	1,373	1,516
Dundee, Scotland	John C. Higgins (C.)	Del.	1897	2,500	7,078	410
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,000	2,128	30
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	2,807	836
Falmouth, Eng.	[2]Howard Fox (C.)	Eng.	1874	Fees.	650	121
Fort Erie, Ont.	Ossian Bedell (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	485	2
Gaspe Basin, Quebec	[2]Almar F. Dickson (C.)	Mass.	1887	1,000	75	10
Gibraltar, Spain	H. J. Sprague (C.)	Mass.	1848	1,500	967	65
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	9,411	952
Goderich, Ont.	Robert S. Chilton (C. A.)	D. C.	1882	1,500	110	—
Guelph, Ont.	Charles N. Daly (C.)	N. J.	1893	1,500	371	4
Halifax, N. S.	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt.	1897	3,500	3,122	86
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	R. I.	1898	2,000	1,675	281
Hamilton, Ont.	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich.	1897	2,000	885	134
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander G. Webster (C.)	Tasm.	1876	Fees.	8	1
Hong Kong, China	Rounseveile Wildman (C. G.)	Cal.	1898	5,000	15,736	1,056
Huddersfield, Eng.	Benjamin F. Stone (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	3,752	92
Hull, Eng.	William P. Smyth (C.)	Mo.	1897	1,500	3,101	53
Kingston, Jamaica	Ethelbert Watts (C.)	Penn.	1899	3,000	2,991	188
Kingston, Ont.	M. H. Twitchell (C.)	La.	1878	1,500	642	57
Leeds, Eng.	Lewis Dexter (C.)	R. I.	1897	2,000	1,316	227
Liverpool, Eng.	James Boyle (C.)	Ohio	1897	5,000	28,416	3,754
London, Eng.	William M. Osborne (C. G.)	Mass.	1897	5,000	59,172	7,609
London, Ont.	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	966	36
Malta (Island)	John H. Grout (C.)	Mass.	1898	1,500	78	58
Manchester, Eng.	William F. Grinnell (C.)	N. Y.	1889	3,000	20,949	1,111
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray (C. G.)	N. D.	1897	4,500	741	179
Moncton, N. B.	[2]G. Beutelspacher (C. A.)	Ohio	1897	Fees.	1,250	8
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger (C. G.)	Mo.	1897	4,000	4,780	355
Morrisburgh, Ont.	John E. Hamilton (C. A.)	Ky.	1897	1,500	128	28
Nassau, N.P.	Thomas J. McLain (C.)	Ohio	1877	2,000	1,026	170
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.	Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me.	1897	2,000	3,098	159
Newcastle, N. S. W.	[2]Frederick W. Goding (C.)	Ill.	1898	Fees.	2,500	91
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y.	1899	1,500	227	11
Nottingham, Eng.	Silas C. McFarland (C.)	Iowa	1899	2,500	9,514	202
Orillia, Ont.	[2]E. A. Wakefield (C. A.)	Me.	1898	1,500	1,367	4
Ottawa, Ont.	Charles E. Turner (C. G.)	Conn.	1897	3,500	5,652	22
Plymouth, Eng.	[2]Joseph G. Stephens (C.)	Ind.	1897	Fees.	1,209	190
Port Antonio, Jam	N. R. Snyder (C. A.)	Penn.	1898	Fees.	3,286	8

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Port Hope, Ont.	Harry P. Dill (C. A.)	Me.	1897	1,500	380	27
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell (C.)	Cal.	1894	2,000	180	—
Port Rowan, Ont.	[2]G. B. Kilimaster (C. A.)	Mich.	1894	Fees.	436	37
Port Sarnia, Ont.	Neal McMillan (C.)	Mich.	1898	1,500	751	—
Port Stanley, Fiji Islands.	John E. Rowen (C.)	Iowa	1898	1,500	—	—
Prescott, Ont.	Geo. B. Anderson (C.)	D. C.	1900	1,500	285	12
Pretoria, S. A.	Adelbert S. Hay (C.)	N. H.	1899	2,000	29	43
Quebec, Que.	William W. Henry (C.)	Vt.	1897	2,500	1,016	142
Rimouski, Que.	[2]C. A. Boardman (C. A.)	Me.	1897	Fees.	2,254	—
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	[2]George W. Shotts (C. A.)	Mich.	1898	Fees.	1,193	—
Sheffield, Eng.	Church Howe (C.)	Neb.	1900	2,500	3,522	474
Sherbrooke, Que.	Paul Lang (C.)	N. H.	1897	2,000	2,229	26
Sierra Leone, Africa	John T. Williams (C.)	N. C.	1898	1,500	45	23
Singapore, Straits Set.	W. Irwin Shaw (C. G.)	Penn.	1900	3,000	3,911	48
Southampton, Eng.	John E. Hopley (C.)	Ohio	1898	2,500	640	575
St. Christopher's, W. I.	[2]Joseph Haven (C. A.)	Ill.	1899	Fees.	900	19
St. George, Bermuda	Edward T. Jenkins (C. A.)	N. C.	1900	Fees.	564	90
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley (C.)	N. Y.	1898	1,500	5	9
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Joseph M. Authier (C. A.)	R. I.	1898	1,500	198	24
St. John, N. B.	Ira B. Myers (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,000	4,971	74
St. John's, N. F.	Martin J. Carter (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	1,256	39
St. John's, Que.	Charles Deal (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	199	26
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	182	8
St. Thomas, Ont.	Michael J. Burke (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,327	28
Stanbridge, Que.	F. S. S. Johnson (C. A.)	N. J.	1899	Fees.	137	—
Stratford, Ont.	Augustus G. Seyfert (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	510	30
Suva, Fiji Islands.	[2]Alexander B. Joske (C. A.)	Fiji	1897	Fees.	—	—
Swansea, Wales.	Griffith W. Prees (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,500	1,466	10
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	246	11
Sydney, N. S. W.	Orlando H. Baker (C.)	Iowa	1900	2,000	1,750	271
Three Rivers, Que.	Urbain J. Ledoux (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	1,809	10
Toronto, Ont.	William L. Sewell (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	3,984	287
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	2,002	323
Tunstall, Eng.	William H. Bradley (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	10,774	38
Turk's Island, W. I.	[2]Vacant			Fees.	424	7
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley (C.)	Mass.	1897	2,000	1,961	62
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	1,531	462
Wallaceburgh, Ont.	Isaac G. Worden (C. A.)	Mich.	1886	1,500	307	—
Windsor, N. S.	[2]Joseph T. Hoke (C.)	W. Va.	1897	1,000	832	52
Windsor, Ont.	Hugh C. Morris (C.)	Mich.	1899	1,500	1,565	26
Winnipeg, Manitoba	W. H. H. Graham (C.)	Ind.	1898	1,500	1,350	122
Woodstock, N. B.	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	475	41
Yarmouth, N. S.	Radcliffe H. Ford (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	1,345	2
GREECE.						
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley (C.)	Wis.	1898	2,500	93	82
Patras	George L. Darte (C.)	Penn.	1900	1,000	971	5
GUATEMALA.						
Guatemala	J. C. McNally (C. G.)	Penn.	1900	2,000	21	508
HAYTI.						
Cape Haitien	[2]L. W. Livingston (C.)	Fla.	1898	1,000	433	43
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres (V. C. G.)	Hayti	1885	Fees.	1,292	110
HONDURAS.						
Tegucigalpa	Frederick H. Allison (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	1	100
Utilla	[2]Benjamin Johnston (C.)	Iowa	1898	1,000	304	—
ITALY.						
Castellamare di Stabia	Joseph E. Hayden (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	787	16
Catania	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio	1898	1,500	766	7
Florence	Edward C. Cramer (C.)	Wis.	1897	1,500	3,183	654
Genoa	James Fletcher (C.)	Iowa	1883	2,000	3,698	675
Leghorn	James A. Smith (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	3,025	101
Messina	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md.	1893	1,500	4,871	122
Milan	William Jarvis (C.)	N. H.	1897	2,000	3,693	446
Naples	A. Homer Byington (C.)	Conn.	1897	2,000	2,364	2,515
Palermo	James Johnston (C.)	N. J.	1900	2,000	7,705	362
Rome	Hector de Castro (C. G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	614	650
Turin	[2]Percy McElrath (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,000	518	134
Venice	Henry A. Johnson (C.)	D. C.	1886	1,500	719	163
JAPAN.						
Hiogo and Osaka	Samuel S. Lyon (C.)	N. J.	1897	3,000	8,065	1,030
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	327	91

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899. Official.	Notarial.
Yokohama	E. C. Bellows (C. G.)	Wash...	1900	4,000	9,973	800
Tam-Sui, Formosa	James W. Davidson (C.)	Minn...	1898	1,500	5	450
KOREA.						
Seoul	‡Horace N. Allen (C. G.)	Ohio....	1897	7,500	81	5
LIBERIA.						
Monrovia	‡Owen L. W. Smith (C. G.)	N. C....	1898	4,000	25	6
MASKAT.						
Maskat	Archibald MacKirdy (V. C.)	Maskat.	1881	Fees.	165	—
MEXICO.						
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y....	1898	2,000	302	22
Chihuahua	[2]William W. Mills (C.)	Tex....	1897	2,000	1,027	227
City of Mexico	Andrew D. Barlow (C. G.)	Mo.....	1897	4,000	1,197	860
Durango	[2]Walter H. Faulkner (C.)	Tex....	1898	1,500	193	130
Ensenada	Everett E. Bailey (C.)	Ill.....	1900	2,000	761	27
Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick (C.)	La.....	1897	2,500	2,186	36
La Paz	[2]Vacant (C.)	.....	....	Fees.	367	26
Matamoros	P. M. Griffith (C.)	Ohio....	1898	1,500	296	55
Mazatlan	Louis Kaiser (C.)	Ill.....	1898	2,000	1,022	391
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna (C. G.)	Iowa...	1899	2,500	768	210
Nogales	James F. Darnell (C.)	Ind.....	1897	1,500	3,257	35
Nuevo Laredo	Robert B. Mahone (C.)	Va.....	1898	2,000	1,913	22
Porfirio Diaz	Charles P. Snyder (C.)	W. Va..	1897	2,000	1,756	35
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson (C.)	Mass...	1897	1,500	682	—
Saltillo	[2]Charles B. Towle (C.)	N. H...	1898	1,000	342	52
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill.....	1897	2,000	1,936	202
Tuxpan	[2]——— (C.)	.....	....	Fees.	459	40
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada (C.)	Ind.....	1897	3,000	4,557	337
MOROCCO.						
Tangier	Samuel R. Gummere (C. G.)	N. J....	1898	2,000	295	163
NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.						
Amsterdam	Frank D. Hill (C.)	Minn...	1899	1,500	7,051	937
Batavia, Java	B. S. Rairden (C.)	Me.....	1900	1,000	804	173
Curacao, W. I.	Elias H. Cheney (C.)	N. H...	1899	2,000	875	121
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe (C.)	Minn...	1897	2,500	7,447	864
St. Martin, W. I.	[2]D. C. Van Romondt (C.)	St.Mar.	1876	Fees.	103	6
NICARAGUA.						
Managua	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y...	1898	2,000	17	39
San Juan del Norte	William B. Sorsby (C.)	Miss...	1897	2,500	673	30
NORWAY.						
Bergen	[2]Victor E. Nelson (C.)	Cal.....	1898	Fees.	1,908	163
Christiania	[2]Henry Bordewich (C.)	Minn...	1900	1,500	706	340
PARAGUAY.						
Asuncion	John N. Ruffin (C.)	Tenn...	1897	1,500	6	4
PERSIA.						
Teheran	‡Herbert W. Bowen (C. G.)	N. Y...	1899	5,000	32	1
PERU.						
Callao	William B. Dickey (C.)	La.....	1897	3,500	838	328
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.						
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones (C.)	Ky.....	1893	1,500	313	9
Lisbon, Port	[2]Jacob H. Thieriot (C.)	N. Y...	1898	Fees.	1,199	13
Lourenço Marques, Africa	W. Stanley Hollis (C.)	Mass...	1898	2,000	54	
St. Michaels, Azores	George H. Pickerell (C.)	Ohio....	1898	1,500	674	2
RUMANIA.						
Bucharest	Wm. G. Boxshall (V. C. G.)	Rum.	1884	—	—	
RUSSIA.						
Batum	[2]James C. Chambers (C.)	N. Y...	1890	Fees.	176	
Helsingfors	[2]——— (C.)	.....	....	Fees.	22	
Moscow	[2]Thomas Smith (C.)	N. J....	1897	Fees.	760	2

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UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1899. Notarial.
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan (C.)	Minn.	1885	2,000	131	103
Riga	[2]N. P. A. Bornholdt (C.)	Rus.	1890	Fees.	518	44
St. Petersburg	William R. Holloway (C.G.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	425	148
Vladivostock	Richard T. Greener (C. A.)	N. Y.	1898	2,500	23	4
Warsaw	[2]Joseph Rawicz (C.)	Rus.	1875	Fees.	253	246
SALVADOR.						
San Salvador	John Jenkins (C.)	Neb.	1897	2,000	—	—
SERVIA.						
Belgrade	Christian Vogeli (V. C. G.)	Servia.	1900	—	—	—
SIAM.						
Bangkok	‡Hamilton King (C. G.)	Mich.	1897	5,000	42	375
SPAIN.						
Alicante	[2]_____ (C.)			Fees.	—	—
Barcelona	Rich'd M. Bartleman, (C.G.)	Mass.	1900	3,000	—	795
Cadiz	John H. Carroll (C.)	Md.	1899	1,500	—	2
Carthagena	[2]Joseph Bowron (C.)	Spain.	1899	Fees.	—	—
Corunna	Julio Harmony (C.)	N. Y.	1899	Fees.	—	—
Madrid	Dwight T. Reed (V. C.)	N. Y.	1899	Fees.	—	—
Malaga	Benj. H. Ridgely (C.)	Ky.	1900	1,500	—	—
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	Sol. Berliner (C.)	N. Y.	1899	Fees.	—	—
Valencia	Richard M. Bartleman (C.)	Mass.	1900	1,500	—	—
SWEDEN.						
Gothenburg	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. D.	1898	1,500	1,166	396
Stockholm	Edward D. Winslow (C. G.)	Ill.	1898	1,500	1,531	562
SWITZERLAND.						
Aarau	Henry H. Morgan (C.)	La.	1898	2,000	1,799	77
Basle	George Gifford (C.)	Me.	1884	3,000	4,033	330
Berne	Adolph L. Frankenthal (C.)	Mass.	1898	2,000	1,119	396
Geneva	Horace L. Washington (C.)	Tex.	1900	1,500	525	763
St. Gall	James T. Dubois (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	9,895	333
Zurich	A. Lieberknecht (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	3,434	717
TONGA.						
Nukualofa	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb.	1897	††	—	—
TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.						
Alexandretta	William R. Davis (C.)	Ohio.	1899	1,500	102	66
Bagdad	Vacant (C.)			Fees.	443	—
Beirut, Syria	Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C.)	S. D.	1898	2,000	304	435
Cairo, Egypt	[1]John G. Long (C. G.)	Fla.	1899	5,000	491	180
Constantinople	Charles M. Dickinson (C.G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	1,842	513
Erzerum	Leo Bergholz (C.)	N. Y.	1896	2,000	—	—
Harput	Thos H. Norton (C.)	Ohio.	1900	1,500	—	—
Jerusalem, Syria	Selah Merrill (C.)	Mass.	1898	2,500	69	283
Sivas	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	Mass.	1892	1,500	—	7
Smyrna	Rufus W. Lane (C.)	Ohio.	1898	2,500	1,193	217
URUGUAY.						
Colonia	[2]Benjamin D. Manton (C.)	R. I.	1869	Fees.	[illegible]	—
Montevideo	Albert W. Swaim (C.)	Iowa.	1897	3,000	828	231
Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel (C. A.)	Md.	1891	Fees.	32	10
VENEZUELA.						
La Guayra	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H.	1898	2,000	680	90
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher (C.)	Tenn.	1883	2,000	2,504	107
Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	1,563	133
ZANZIBAR.						
Zanzibar	Robert E. Mansfield (C.)	Ind.	1899	2,000	287	19

On September 20, 1895, an Executive order was issued incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is

[1]Also diplomatic agent. [2]Authorized to transact business. †Also Secretary of Legation. ‡Minister Resident. ††Also C. G. at Apia, Samoa. "C. G.," Consul-General. "C.," Consul. "V. C.," Vice-Consul. "C. A.," Consular Agent. The aggregate of official fees, when not exceeding $2,500, is retained by officers who are not allowed a fixed salary by law; any surplus over $2,500 is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the Government for all official fees received by them. Clerk hire, except when especially authorized by law, is not chargeable to the Government.

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hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than $2,500 nor less than $1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed $2,500 nor fall below $1,000, shall be filled (first) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (second) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (third) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position."

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO 1899.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, Va., April 30, 1789, to Mar. 4, 1793. V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1789. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789. NAVY—The War Department had charge of Naval Affairs until April, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Aug. 12, 1791. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, second term, Mar. 4, 1793, to Mar. 4, 1797. V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—*Thos. Jefferson, reappointed; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Dec. 10, 1795. SEC. TREASURY—*Alexander Hamilton, reappointed; Oliver Wolcott, jr., Conn., Feb. 2, 1795.. SEC. WAR—*Henry Knox, continued; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Jan. 2, 1795; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796. SEC. NAVY—George Cabot, Mass., May 3, 1798, declined; Benj. Stoddert, Md., May 21, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Timothy Pickering, continued, June 2, 1794; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Edmund Randolph, reappointed; William Bradford, Penn., Jan. 27, 1794; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795.

PRESIDENT—John Adams, Mass., Mar. 4, 1797, to Mar. 4, 1801. V.-PRES'T—Thos. Jefferson, Va. SEC. STATE—*Timothy Pickering, reappointed; John Marshall, Va., May 13, 1800. SEC. TREASURY—*Oliver Wolcott, jr., reappointed; Samuel Dexter, Mass., Jan. 1, 1801. SEC. WAR—*James McHenry, continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., May 13, 1800; Roger Griswold, Conn., Feb. 3, 1801. SEC. NAVY—*Benj. Stoddert, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—*Joseph Habersham, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Charles Lee, continued.

PRESIDENT—Thos. Jefferson, Va., Mar. 4, 1801, to Mar. 4, 1805. V.-PRES'T—Aaron Burr, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, Va., Mar. 5, 1801. SEC. TREASURY—*Samuel Dexter, reappointed; Albert Gallatin, Penn., May 14, 1801. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, Mass., Mar. 5, 1801. SEC. NAVY—*Benj. Stoddert, reappointed; Robert Smith, Md., July 15, 1801. POST'R-GEN.—*Joseph Habersham, continued; Gideon Granger, Conn., Nov. 28, 1801. ATT'Y-GEN.—Levi Lincoln, Mass., Mar. 5, 1801; Robert Smith, Md., Mar. 3, 1805.

PRESIDENT—Thomas Jefferson, second term, Mar. 4, 1805, to Mar. 4, 1809. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—*James Madison, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—*Albert Gallatin, reappointed. SEC. WAR—*Henry Dearborn, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—Jacob Crowninshield, Mass., May 3, 1805. POST'R-GEN.—*Gideon Granger, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Breckinridge, Ky., Aug. 7, 1805; Cæsar A. Rodney, Penn., Jan. 20, 1807.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, Va., Mar. 4, 1809, to Mar. 4, 1813. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y., died; †William H. Crawford, Ga. SEC. STATE—Robert Smith, Md., Mar. 6, 1809; James Monroe, Va., April 2, 1811. SEC. TREASURY—*Albert Gallatin, reappointed. SEC. WAR—William Eustis, Mass., Mar. 7, 1809; John Armstrong, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1813. SEC. NAVY—Paul Hamilton, S. C., Mar. 7, 1809; William Jones, Penn., Jan. 12, 1813. POST'R-GEN.—*Gideon Granger, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Cæsar A. Rodney, continued; William Pinckney, Md., Dec. 11, 1811.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, second term, Mar. 4, 1813, to Mar. 4, 1817. V.-PRES'T—Elbridge Gerry, Mass., died; †John Gaillard, S. C. SEC. STATE—James Monroe, reappointed, Feb. 28, 1815. SEC. TREASURY—George W. Campbell, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Penn., Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Oct. 22, 1816. SEC. WAR—*James Monroe, Va., Sept. 27, 1814; A. J. Dallas, Acting, Mar. 14 to Aug. 8, 1815; William H. Crawford, Ga., Aug. 1, 1815. SEC. NAVY—B. W. Crowninshield, Mass., Dec. 19, 1814. POST'R-GEN.—*Gideon Granger, reappointed; Return J. Meigs, jr., Ohio, Mar. 17, 1814. ATT'Y-GEN.—*William Pinckney, continued; Richard Rush, Penn., Feb. 10, 1814.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, Va., Mar. 4, 1817, to Mar. 4, 1821. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, Mass., Mar. 5, 1817. SEC. TREASURY—*William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—*George Graham, Va., April 7, 1817; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Oct. 8, 1817. SEC. NAVY—*B. W. Crowninshield, reappointed; Smith Thompson, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1818. POST'R-GEN.—*Return J. Meigs, jr., reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, Va., Nov. 13, 1817.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, second term, Mar. 5, 1821, to Mar. 4, 1825. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—*John Q. Adams, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—*William H. Crawford, reappointed. SEC. WAR—*John C. Calhoun, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—John Rodgers, Acting, Sept. 1, 1823; Samuel L. South-

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ard, N. J., Sept. 16, 1823. POST'R-GEN.—John McLean, Ohio, June 26, 1823. ATT'Y-GEN.—*William Wirt, reappointed.

PRESIDENT—John Quincy Adams, Mass., Mar. 4, 1825, to Mar. 4, 1829. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Henry Clay, Ky., Mar. 7, 1825. SEC. TREASURY—Richard Rush, Penn., Mar. 7, 1825. SEC. WAR—James Barbour, Va., Mar. 7, 1825; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26, 1828. SEC. NAVY—*Samuel L. Southard, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—*John McLean, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*William Wirt, reappointed.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1829, to Mar. 4, 1833. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1829; Edward Livingston, La., May 24, 1831. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel D. Ingham, Penn., Mar. 6, 1829; Louis McLane, Del., Aug. 8, 1831. SEC. WAR—John H. Eaton, Tenn., Mar. 9, 1829; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1831. SEC. NAVY—John Branch, N. C., Mar. 9, 1829; Levi Woodbury, N. H., May 23, 1831. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, Ky., Mar. 9, 1829. ATT'Y-GEN.—John M. Berrien, Ga., Mar. 9, 1829; Roger B. Taney, Md., July 20, 1831.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, second term, Mar. 4, 1833, to Mar. 4, 1837. V.-PRES'T—Martin Van Buren, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Louis McLane, Del., May 29, 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., June 27, 1834. SEC. TREASURY—William J. Duane, Penn., May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., Sept. 23, 1833; Levi Woodbury, N. H., June 27, 1834. SEC. WAR—*Lewis Cass, reappointed; Benjamin F. Butler, Acting, Mar. 3, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., June 30, 1834. POST'R-GEN.—Amos Kendall, Ky., May 1, 1837. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833.

PRESIDENT—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1837, to Mar. 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—Richard M. Johnson, Ky. SEC. STATE—*John Forsyth, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—*Levi Woodbury, reappointed. SEC. WAR—Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., Mar. 7, 1837. SEC. NAVY—*Mahlon Dickerson, reappointed; James K. Paulding, N. Y., June 25, 1838. POST'R-GEN.—*Amos Kendall, reappointed; John M. Niles, Conn., May 19, 1840. ATT'Y-GEN.—*Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1837; Felix Grundy, Tenn., July 5, 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, Penn., Jan. 11, 1840.

PRESIDENT—William H. Harrison, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—John Tyler, Va. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., Mar. 5, 1841. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1841. SEC. WAR—John Bell, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1841. SEC. NAVY—G. E. Badger, N. C., Mar. 5, 1841. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., Mar. 5, 1841.

PRESIDENT—John Tyler, Va., April 4, 1841, to Mar. 4, 1845. V.-PRES'T—†Samuel L. Southard, N. J.; †Willie P. Mangum, N. C. SEC. STATE—Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., May 9, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Va., July 24, 1843; John Nelson, Md., Acting, Feb. 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Mar. 6, 1844. SEC. TREASURY—Walter Forward, Penn., Sept. 13, 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1843; George M. Bibb, Ky., June 15, 1844. SEC. WAR—John McLean, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1841; James M. Porter, Penn., Mar. 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Penn., Feb. 15, 1844. SEC. NAVY—A. P. Upshur, Va., Sept. 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., July 24, 1843; T. W. Gilmer, Va., Feb. 15, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., Mar. 14, 1844. POST'R-GEN.—Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Sept. 13, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Sept. 13, 1841; John Nelson, Md., July 1, 1843.

PRESIDENT—James K. Polk, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1845, to Mar. 4, 1849. V.-PRES'T—George M. Dallas, Penn. SEC. STATE—James Buchanan, Penn., Mar. 6, 1845. SEC. TREASURY—Robert J. Walker, Miss., Mar. 6, 1845. SEC. WAR—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1845. SEC. NAVY—George Bancroft, Mass., Mar. 10, 1845; John Y. Mason, Va., Sept. 9, 1846. POST'R-GEN.—Cave Johnson, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1845. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Y. Mason, Va., Mar. 6, 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., Oct. 17, 1846; Isaac Toucey, Conn., June 21, 1848.

PRESIDENT—Zachary Taylor, La., Mar. 5, 1849, to July 9, 1850. V.-PRES'T—Millard Fillmore, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John M. Clayton, Del., Mar. 7, 1849. SEC. TREASURY—W. M. Meredith, Penn., Mar. 8, 1849. SEC. WAR—*Reverdy Johnson, Acting, Mar. 8, 1849; George W. Crawford, Ga., Mar. 8, 1849. SEC. NAVY—Wm. B. Preston, Va., Mar. 8, 1849. POST'R-GEN.—Jacob Collamer, Vt., Mar. 8, 1849. ATT'Y-GEN.—Reverdy Johnson, Md., Mar. 8, 1849. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1849.

PRESIDENT—Millard Fillmore, N. Y., July 9, 1850, to Mar. 4, 1853. V.-PRES'T—†William R. King, Ala. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., July 22, 1850; Edward Everett, Mass., Nov. 6, 1852. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July 23, 1850. SEC. WAR—Winfield Scott, ad interim, July 23, 1850; Charles M. Conrad, La., Aug. 15, 1850. SEC. NAVY—William A. Graham, N. C., July 22, 1850; J. P. Kennedy, Md., July 22, 1852. POST'R-GEN.—Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., July 23, 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., July 22, 1850. SEC. INTERIOR—Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Sept. 12, 1850.

PRESIDENT—Franklin Pierce, N. H., Mar. 4, 1853, to Mar. 4, 1857. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., died; †D. R. Atchison, †J. D. Bright. SEC. STATE—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. TREASURY—James Guthrie, Ky., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. WAR—Jefferson Davis, Miss., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. NAVY—James C. Dobbin, N. C., Mar. 7, 1853. POST'R-GEN.—James Campbell, Penn., Mar. 7, 1853. ATT'Y-GEN.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., Mar. 7, 1853. SEC. INTERIOR—Robert McClelland, Mich., Mar. 7, 1853.

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PRESIDENT—James Buchanan, Penn., Mar. 4, 1857, to Mar. 4, 1861. V.-PRES'T—John C. Breckinridge, Ky. SEC. STATE—Lewis Cass, Mich., Mar. 6, 1857; Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Dec. 17, 1860. SEC. TREASURY—Howell Cobb, Ga., Mar. 6, 1857; Philip F. Thomas, Md., Dec. 12, 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1861. SEC. WAR—John B. Floyd, Va., Mar. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Jan. 18, 1861. SEC. NAVY—Isaac Toucey, Conn., Mar. 6, 1857. POST'R-GEN.—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Mar. 14, 1859; Horatio King, Me., Feb. 12, 1861. ATT'Y-GEN.—Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Mar. 6, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1860. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob Thompson, Miss., Mar. 6, 1857.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, Ill., Mar. 4, 1861, to Mar. 4, 1865. V.-PRES'T—Hannibal Hamlin, Me. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1861. SEC. TREASURY—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1861; William P. Fessenden, Me., July 1, 1864. SEC. WAR—Simon Cameron, Penn., Mar. 5, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Jan. 15, 1862. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, Conn., Mar. 5, 1861. POST'R-GEN.—Montgomery Blair, D. C., Mar. 5, 1861; William Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1864. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edward Bates, Mo., Mar. 5, 1861; James Speed, Ky., Dec. 2, 1864. SEC. INTERIOR—Caleb B. Smith, Ind., Mar. 5, 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., Jan. 8, 1863.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, second term, Mar. 4, 1865, to April 15, 1865. V.-PRES'T—Andrew Johnson, Tenn. SEC. STATE—*William H. Seward, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Mar. 7, 1865. SEC. WAR—*Edwin M. Stanton, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—*Gideon Welles, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—*William Dennison, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—*James Speed, reappointed. SEC. INTERIOR—*John P. Usher, reappointed.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Johnson, Tenn., April 15, 1865, to Mar. 4, 1869. V.-PRES'T—†Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.; †Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio. SEC. STATE—*William H. Seward, continued. SEC. TREASURY—*Hugh McCulloch, continued. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, suspended, Aug. 12, 1867; *U. S. Grant, ad interim, Aug. 12, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton, reinstated, Jan. 14, 1868; J. M. Schofield, May 28, 1868. SEC. NAVY—*Gideon Welles, continued. POST'R-GEN.—*William Dennison, continued; Alexander W. Randall, Wis., July 25, 1866. ATT'Y-GEN.—*James Speed, continued; Henry Stanberry, Ohio, July 23, 1866; William M. Evarts, N. Y., July 15, 1868. SEC. INTERIOR—*John P. Usher, continued; James Harlan, Iowa, May 15, 1865; O H. Browning, Ill., July 27, 1866.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1873. V.-PRES'T—Schuyler Colfax, Ind. SEC. STATE—E. B. Washburne, Ill., Mar. 5, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1869. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, Mass., Mar. 11, 1869. SEC. WAR—John A. Rawlins, Ill., Mar. 11, 1869; Wm. T. Sherman, ad interim, Sept. 9, 1869; William W. Belknap, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1869. SEC. NAVY—Adolph E. Borie, Penn., Mar. 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., June 25, 1869. POST'R-GEN.—John A. J. Creswell, Md., Mar. 5, 1869. ATT'Y-GEN.—E. R. Hoar, Mass., Mar. 5, 1869; Amos T. Ackerman, Ga., June 23, 1870; Geo. H. Williams, Ore., Dec. 14, 1871. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1870.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, second term, Mar. 4, 1873, to Mar. 4, 1877. V.-PRES'T—Henry Wilson, Mass., died; †Thomas W. Ferry, Mich. SEC. STATE—Hamilton Fish, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873. SEC. TREASURY—William A. Richardson, Mass., Mar. 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., June 2, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., June 21, 1876. SEC. WAR—Wm. W. Belknap, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873; George M. Robeson, Acting, Mar. 2, 1876; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1876; J. D. Cameron, Penn., May 22, 1876. SEC. NAVY—Geo. M. Robeson, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873. POST'R-GEN.—J. A. J. Creswell, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873; J. W. Marshall, Va., July 3, 1874; Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24, 1874; James N. Tyner, Ind., July 12, 1876. ATT'Y-GEN.—G. H. Williams, reappointed, Mar. 17, 1873; Edwards Pierrepont, N. Y., April 26, 1875; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, May 22, 1876. SEC. INTERIOR—Columbus Delano, continued, Mar. 17, 1873; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19, 1875.

PRESIDENT—Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, Mar. 5, 1877, to Mar. 4, 1881. V.-PRES'T—William A. Wheeler, N. Y. SEC. STATE—William M. Evarts, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1877. SEC. TREASURY—John Sherman, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1877. SEC. WAR—George W. McCrary, Iowa, Mar. 12, 1877; Alex. Ramsey, Minn., Dec. 10, 1879. SEC. NAVY—R. W. Thompson, Ind., Mar. 12, 1877; Nathan Goff, jr., W. Va., Jan. 6, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—David M. Key, Tenn., Mar. 12, 1877; Horace Maynard, Tenn., June 2, 1880. ATT'Y-GEN.—Charles Devens, Mass., Mar. 12, 1877. SEC. INTERIOR—Carl Schurz, Mo., Mar. 12, 1877.

PRESIDENT—James A. Garfield, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881. V.-PRES'T—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, La., Mar. 5, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1881. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, Penn., Mar. 5, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa, Mar. 5, 1881.

PRESIDENT—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1881, to Mar. 4, 1885. V.-PRES'T—†T. F. Bayard, †David Davis, †G. F. Edmunds. SEC. STATE—F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., Dec. 12, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—Charles J. Folger, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Sept. 24, 1881; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Oct. 28, 1884. SEC. WAR—*Robert T. Lincoln, continued. SEC. NAVY—William E. Chandler, N. H., April 12, 1882. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, reappointed, Oct. 27, 1881; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Dec. 20, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., April 3, 1883;

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Frank Hatton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1884. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benj. H. Brewster, Penn., Dec. 19, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Henry M. Teller, Col., April 6, 1882.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1885, to Mar. 4, 1889. V.-PRES'T—Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., died; †John Sherman, †J. J. Ingalls. SEC. STATE—Thomas F. Bayard, Del., Mar. 6, 1885. SEC. TREASURY—Daniel Manning, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1885, died; Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y., April 1, 1887. SEC. WAR—William C. Endicott, Mass., Mar. 6, 1885. SEC. NAVY—William C. Whitney, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1885. POST'R-GEN.—William F. Vilas, Wis., Mar. 6, 1885; Don M. Dickinson, Mich., Jan. 16, 1888. ATT'Y-GEN.—Augustus H. Garland, Ark., Mar. 6, 1885. SEC. INTERIOR—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss., Mar. 6, 1885; William F. Vilas, Jan. 16, 1888.

PRESIDENT—Benjamin Harrigon, Ind., Mar. 4, 1889, to Mar. 4, 1893. V.-PRES'T—Levi P. Morton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mar. 5, 1889; J. W. Foster, Ind., June 29, 1892, resigned; W. F. Wharton, Acting, Feb. 24, 1893. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mar. 5, 1889; Charles Foster, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1891. SEC. WAR—Redfield Proctor, Vt., Mar. 5, 1889; Stephen B. Elkins, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1891. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin F. Tracy, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1889. POST'R-GEN.—John Wanamaker, Penn., Mar. 5, 1889. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wm. H. H. Miller, Ind., Mar. 5, 1889. SEC. INTERIOR—John W. Noble, Mo., Mar. 5, 1889.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1893, to Mar. 4, 1897. V.-PRES'T—Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. SEC. STATE—Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., Mar. 6, 1893, died; E. F. Uhl, Mich., ad interim, May 28, 1895; Richard Olney, Mass., June 8, 1895. SEC. TREASURY—John G. Carlisle, Ky., Mar. 6, 1893. SEC. WAR—Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1893. SEC. NAVY—Hilary A. Herbert, Ala., Mar. 6, 1893. POST'R-GEN.—Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1893. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Olney, Mass., Mar. 6, 1893; Judson Harmon, Ohio, June 8, 1895. SEC. INTERIOR—Hoke Smith, Ga., Mar. 6, 1893; David R. Francis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1896.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1897, to ——. V.-PRES'T—Garret A. Hobart, N. J. SEC. STATE—John Sherman, Ohio, Mar. 6, 1897, retired; Wm. R. Day, Ohio, April 26, 1898, retired; A. A. Adee, D. C., Sept. 17, 1898, retired, assistant; John Hay, D. C., Sept. 20, 1898. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mar. 5, 1897. SEC. WAR—Russell A. Alger, Mich., Mar. 5, 1897. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mar. 5, 1897. POST'R-GEN.—James A. Gary, Md., Mar. 5, 1897; Charles Emory Smith, Penn., April 21, 1898. ATT'Y-GEN.—Joseph McKenna, Cal., Mar. 5, 1897; John W. Griggs, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898. SEC. INTERIOR—Cornelius N. Bliss, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1897; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Dec. 21, 1898.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—Peyton Randolph, Va., Sept. 5, 1774; Henry Middleton, S. C., Oct, 22, 1774; John Hancock, Mass., May 24, 1775; Henry Laurens, S. C., Nov. 1, 1777; John Jay, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1778; Samuel Huntington, Conn., Sept. 28, 1779; Thomas McKean, Del., July 10, 1781; John Hanson, Md., Nov. 5, 1781; Elias Boudinot, N. J., Nov., 1782; Thomas Mifflin, Penn., Nov. 3, 1783; Richard Henry Lee. Va., Nov. 30, 1784; Nathaniel Gorham, Mass., June 6, 1786; Arthur St. Clair, Penn., Feb. 2, 1787; Cyrus Griffin, Va., Jan. 22, 1788.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—Norman J. Colman, Mo., Feb. 13, 1889; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis., Mar. 5, 1889; Julius Sterling Morton, Neb., Mar. 6, 1893; James Wilson, Iowa, Mar. 5, 1897.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT—John Jay, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1789; John Rutledge, S. C., July 1, 1795; Oliver Elsworth, Conn., Mar. 4, 1796; John Marshall, Va., Jan. 31, 1801; Roger B. Taney, Md., Mar. 15, 1836; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1864; Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1874; Melville W. Fuller, Ill., July 20, 1888.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

On April 24, 1900, the Senate refused by a vote of 33 to 32 to accept as valid the recess appointment credentials offered by M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Legislature at its regular session of the winter before had failed to elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. Quay's term on March 3, 1899. The Legislature remained in deadlock from January 17 to April 19, 1899. On April 21, the day after its adjournment, Governor Stone appointed Mr. Quay to serve until the next regular meeting of the Legislature in January, 1901, ignoring that clause in the State constitution which directs the Governor to call the Legislature together in special session whenever a vacancy occurs in the State's representation in the upper branch of Congress. The Governor's right to appoint under Clause 2, Section 3, Article 1, of the Federal Constitution was debated at great length in the Senate, and the vote, though influenced to a marked extent by extraneous considerations, confirmed the view of recess appointments previously taken by the Senate in the settlement of the Mantle and Corbett cases. As a result of Mr. Quay's defeat no recess appointment certificates were issued by the Governors of Delaware and Utah, where vacancies, similarly occasioned, existed.

ALABAMA.—On November 15 the Democratic members of the two branches of the Alabama Legislature unanimously renominated John T. Morgan to succeed himself as United States Senator. The ten opposition members in the Legislature also in caucus indorsed Mr. Morgan's candidacy. On November 27 he was elected by a unanimous vote in each House for the six year term, beginning March 4, 1901.

CALIFORNIA.—The Legislature having failed at the regular session of 1899 to

*No record of commission in Department of State. †President pro tempore of the Senate.

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elect a United States Senator for the full term beginning March 3, 1899, a special session was called in February by Governor Gage. Eighty-five of the 88 Republicans in the two houses signed a call for a party caucus, and 52 were present at its first session on February 2. Thomas R. Bard received 50 votes for Senator, and U. S. Grant 2 votes. On February 7 the two houses balloted separately, with this result: Senate—Bard (Rep.), 26; Phelan (Dem.), 10; not voting, 3. Assembly—Bard, 59; Phelan, 20; White (Dem.), 1. At the meeting of the joint Assembly February 8 Bard was declared elected.

GEORGIA.—On November 6 Augustus O. Bacon was elected by a unanimous vote in both branches of the Georgia Legislature to succeed himself as United States Senator for the six year term, beginning March 4, 1901.

IOWA.—John H. Gear was nominated by acclamation by the Republican members of the Legislature to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the full term beginning March 4, 1901. His chief competitor in the fight for the Senatorship, A. B. Cummins, withdrew in the Republican caucus before the balloting. On January 16 the two branches of the Legislature voted seperately, with this result: Senate—Gear, 35; F. E. White (Dem.), 15. House of Representatives—Gear, 78; White, 18; 3 Republicans and 1 Democrat absent. At the meeting of the joint Assembly January 17 Gear was declared elected. Mr. Gear died on July 14. On August 22 Governor Shaw appointed Jonathan P. Dolliver Senator to serve out the unexpired portion of Mr. Gear's first term, which ends March 3, 1901. The Iowa Legislature will not meet again in regular session until January, 1902.

KENTUCKY.—On January 9, 1900, Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn (Dem.) was elected a United States Senator for the six year term beginning March 4, 1901. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was as follows: Senate—Blackburn, 22; William O. Bradley (Rep.), 12. House of Representatives—Blackburn, 57; Bradley, 42. At the meeting of the joint Assembly January 10 Blackburn was declared elected.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of Louisiana elected two United States Senators on May 22 by a unanimous vote in each branch. Murphy J. Foster (Dem.) was chosen to succeed Donelson Caffery (Sound Money Dem.) for the full term beginning March 4, 1901, and Samuel Douglas McEnery (Dem.) was chosen to succeed himself for the full term beginning March 4, 1903. Each Senator-elect received 38 votes in the Senate and 110 in the House of Representatives.

MISSISSIPPI.—Two United States Senators were elected by the Legislature at a joint session of the two houses on January 16. To fill out the term of James Z. George, ending March 3, 1901, Will Van Amberg Sullivan (Dem.), who had been serving under a recess appointment from the Governor, was chosen unanimously. For the six year term ending March 3, 1907, A. J. McLaurin (Dem.) was unanimously elected. In the Democratic caucus McLaurin had won a victory unopposed, the supporters of "Private" John Allen deciding to make no contest and absenting themselves from the gathering. For the short term Mr. Sullivan received 88 votes in caucus, against 72 for Robert Lowry.

MONTANA.—On April 10 the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided by a unanimous vote that the election of W. A. Clark, of Montana, for the six year term beginning March 4, 1899, had been vitiated by excessive and extraordinary expenditures of money on Mr. Clark's part, and that his title was null and void. A report embodying these conclusions was presented to the Senate, but on May 15, before it had been acted upon, Mr. Clark resigned his seat, announcing that fact in a farewell speech from the floor of the Senate. The same day word came from Montana that in the absence from the State of Governor Robert E. Smith, the Lieutenant-Governor, A. E. Sprigg, had signed a recess certificate appointing Mr. Clark to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation. On Governor Smith's return to the State he sent a protest to Washington declaring Mr. Clark's title illegal, and a few days later he issued a recess certificate appointing Martin Maginnis Mr. Clark's successor. Both sets of credentials were presented in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where they remained unacted on till the close of the session.

RHODE ISLAND.—On June 12 George Peabody Wetmore (Rep.), who had been renominated without opposition in the Republican caucus, was elected United States Senator to succeed himself for the full term beginning March 4, 1901. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was as follows: Senate—Wetmore, 33; Samuel R. Honey (Dem.), 1. House of Representatives—Wetmore, 55; Honey, 9.

UTAH.—On September 19, in the absence from the State of Governor Wells, the President of the State Senate, Aquila Nebeker, acting as Governor, signed credentials appointing O. W. Powers (Dem.) a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Frank G. Cannon's term on March 3, 1899. Mr. Powers subsequently announced, however, that in view of the Senate's refusal to seat M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, on similar credentials, he would not present his certificate at Washington.

VERMONT.—William P. Dillingham (Rep.) was elected a United States Senator on October 18, 1900, to fill out the unexpired term of Justin S. Morrill, which began on March 4, 1897, and will end on March 3, 1903. Three ballots were taken, the first in the two branches separately and two in joint assembly. On the first ballot the result in the Senate was Dillingham (Rep.), 18; W. W. Grout (Rep.), 8; C. A. Prouty (Rep.), 3; Jonathan Ross (Rep.), 1. In the House the vote was: Dillingham, 88; Grout, 77; Seneca Hazleton (Dem.), 49; Prouty, 14; Ross, 14. On the first ballot in joint assembly Dillingham received 109 votes, Grout 82, Hazleton 48, Prouty 20, Ross 13. On the final ballot Dillingham got most of the votes hitherto cast for Hazleton and Prouty, his total rising to 162; Grout had 96, Hazleton 6, Ross 5 and Prouty 1.

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THE SENATE.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, of Maine, President of the Senate. CHARLES G. BENNETT, of New-York, Secretary.

Republicans, 51; Democrats, 28; Silverites, 3; Populists, 4; vacancies, 4; total, 90.

Term exp. Home P. O.

ALABAMA.

1903 E. W. Pettus (D.).....Selma.
1901 [1]John T. Morgan (D.)..Selma.

ARKANSAS.

1903 James K. Jones (D.)...Washington.
1901 James H. Berry (D.)...Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.

1905 Thomas R. Bard (R.)..Hueneme.
1903 George C. Perkins (R.).Oakland.

COLORADO.

1903 Henry M. Teller (Sil.)...Central City.
1901 Edward O. Wolcott (R.).Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

1905 Jos. R. Hawley (R.)...Hartford.
1903 Orville H. Platt (R.)....Meriden.

DELAWARE.

1905 (Vacant.)
1901 Rich'd R. Kenney (D.)..Dover.

FLORIDA.

1905 James P. Taliaferro(D.).Jacksonville.
1903 S. R. Mallory (D.).....Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1903 A. S. Clay (D.).....Marietta.
1901 [1]A. O. Bacon (D.).....Macon.

IDAHO.

1903 Henry Heitfeld (P.).....Lewiston.
1901 George L. Shoup (R.)...Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

1903 Wm. E. Mason (R.).....Chicago.
1901 Shelby M. Cullom (R.)..Springfield.

INDIANA.

1905 Albert J. Beveridge (R.).Indianapolis.
1903 C. W. Fairbanks (R.)...Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1903 Wm. B. Allison (R.)....Dubuque.
1901 [2]J. P. Dolliver (R.).....Fort Dodge.

KANSAS.

1903 Wm. A. Harris (P.).....Linwood.
1901 Lucien Baker (R.).....Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

1903 Wm. J. Deboe (R.).....Marion.
1901 William Lindsay (D.)...Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

1903 [3]S. D. McEnery (D.)....New-Orleans.
1901 Donelson Caffery (D.)...Franklin.

MAINE.

1905 Eugene Hale (R.).....Ellsworth.
1901 William P. Frye (R.)...Lewiston.

MARYLAND.

1905 Louis E. McComas (R.).Williamsport.
1903 G. L. Wellington (D.)...Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1905 Henry C. Lodge (R.)....Nahant.
1901 George F. Hoar (R.)....Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

1905 Julius C. Burrows (R.)..Kalamazoo.
1901 James McMillan (R.)....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1905 [4]Charles A. Towne (D.).Duluth.
1901 Knute Nelson (R.).....Alexandria.

MISSISSIPPI.

1905 H. de S. Money (D.)....Carrollton.
1901 W. Van A. Sullivan(D.).Oxford.

MISSOURI.

1905 F. M. Cockrell (D.).....Warrensburg.
1903 George G. Vest (D.).....Sweet Springs.

MONTANA.

1905 (Vacant.)
1901 Thos. H. Carter (R.)....Helena.

NEBRASKA.

1905 [5]William V. Allen (P.).Madison.
1901 John M. Thurston (R.)..Omaha.

NEVADA.

1905 W. M. Stewart (R.).....Virginia City.
1903 John P. Jones (Sil.).....Gold Hill.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1903 J. H. Gallinger (R.).....Concord.
1901 Wm. E. Chandler (R.)..Concord.

NEW-JERSEY.

1905 John Kean (R.).....Elizabeth.
1901 Wm. J. Sewell (R.).....Camden.

NEW-YORK.

1905 Chauncey M. Depew (R.)New-York.
1903 Thos. C. Platt (R.).....Owego.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1903 Jeter C. Pritchard (R.)..Marshall.
1901 Marion Butler (P.).....Elliot.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1905 Porter J. McCumber(R.).Wahpeton.
1903 H. C. Hansbrough (R.)..Devils Lake.

OHIO.

1903 Jos. B. Foraker (R.)....Cincinnati.
1905 Marcus A. Hanna (R.)..Cleveland.

OREGON.

1903 Joseph Simon (R.).....Portland.
1901 G. W. McBride (R.).....St. Helens.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1903 Boies Penrose (R.).....Philadelphia.
1905 (Vacant.)

RHODE ISLAND.

1905 Nelson W. Aldrich (R.)..Providence.
1901 [1]Geo. P. Wetmore (R.)..Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1903 J. L. McLaurin (D.)....Bennettsville.
1901 [1]B. R. Tillman (D.).....Trenton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1903 Jas. H. Kyle (R.).....Aberdeen.
1901 R. F. Pettigrew (Sil.)...Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.

1905 William B. Bate (D.)....Nashville.
1901 Thos. B. Turley (D.)....Memphis.

TEXAS.

1905 Charles A. Culberson(D.)Dallas.
1901 Horace Chilton (D.).....Tyler.

UTAH.

1905 (Vacant.)
1903 Jos. L. Rawlins (D.)....Salt Lake.

VERMONT.

1905 Redfield Proctor (R.)....Proctor.
1903 W. P. Dillingham (R.)..Waterbury.

VIRGINIA.

1905 John W. Daniel (D.)....Lynchburg.
1901 [1]Thos. S. Martin (D.)...Scottsville.

WASHINGTON.

1905 Addison G. Foster (R.)..Tacoma.
1903 Geo. Turner (D.).....Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1905 Nathan B. Scott (R.)....Wheeling.
1901 Stephen B. Elkins (R.)..Elkins.

WISCONSIN.

1905 Joseph V. Quarles (R.)..Milwaukee.
1903 John C. Spooner (R.)....Madison.

WYOMING.

1905 Clarence D. Clark (R.)..Evanston.
1901 Francis E. Warren (R.).Cheyenne.

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[1]Re-elected for term beginning March 4, 1901. [2]Appointed to succeed John H. Gear for term ending March 3, 1901. No meeting of Legislature until January, 1902. [3]Re-elected for term beginning March 4, 1903. [4]Appointed, vice Cushman K. Davis, to serve until successor is chosen by the Legislature in January, 1901. [5]Vice M. L. Hayward (R.), died December 5, 1899. Will hold seat until successor is chosen by Legislature in January, 1901.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DAVID B. HENDERSON (R.), Iowa, Speaker.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

In LVIth Congress—(R.), Republicans, 197; (D.), Democrats, 151; (Pop.), Populists, 6; (Silver), Silverites, 3; total, 357. In LVIIth Congress—(R.), Republicans, 197; (D.), Democrats, 151; (F.), Fusionists, 9; total, 357.

LVITH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

1. Geo. W. Taylor (D.)...Demopolis.
2. Jesse F. Stallings (D.). Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton (D.). Eufaula.
4. [1]Wm. F. Aldrich (R.)..Aldrich.
5. Willis Brewer (D.)..... Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead (D.).Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett (D.).. Gadsden.
8. [2]Wm. Richardson (D.)...Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.). Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1. P. D. McCulloch (D.).. Marianna.
2. John S. Little (D.)..... Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)... Prescott.
4. Wm. L. Terry (D.).... Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.) Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.).. Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

1. John A. Barham (R.).. Santa Rosa.
2. [3]Samuel D. Woods (R.). Stockton.
3. Victor Metcalf (R.)..... Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.)..... San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)...San Francisco.
6. Russell J. Waters (R.)..Los Angeles.
7. Jas. C. Needham (R.)... Modesto.

COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (S.)..... Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Pop.)..... Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry (R.). Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.)..... New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.).. Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.).. Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

[4]W. O. Hoffecker (R.). Smyrna.

FLORIDA.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)...Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.)..... Palatka.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.).. Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.).. Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.)..... Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.)... Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.).. Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.).. Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.).. Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.).. Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.).... Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.).... Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.)... Brunswick.

IDAHO.

Edgar Wilson (S)..... Boise City.

[1]Seated March 8, 1900, in place of Gaston A. Robbins (D.).

[2]Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by Joseph Wheeler's acceptance of commission as brigadier-general.

[3]Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Marion De Vries (D.).

[4]Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by death of J. H. Hoffecker (R.).

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.)...Chicago.
2. Wm. Lorimer (R.)..... Chicago.
3. Geo. P. Foster (D.).... Chicago.
4. Thos. Cusack (D.)..... Chicago.
5. E. T. Noonan (D.).... Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.).. Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.)... Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).Aurora.
9. Rob't R. Hitt (R.).... Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.)... Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves (R.).... Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.)... Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.).Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.).. Peoria.
15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.).... Warsaw.
16. W. E. Williams (D.)... Pittsfield.
17. B. F. Caldwell (D.).... Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett (D.).. Hillsboro.
19. J. B. Crowley (D.)..... Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams (D.)..... Carmi.
21. W. A. Rodenberg (R.)..East St. Louis.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.)... Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.) Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.).. Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.)..... Corydon.
4. F. M. Griffith (D.)..... Greensburg.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.)..... Terre Haute.
6. James E. Watson (R.). Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)... Indianapolis.
8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.).. Muncie.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)... Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.). Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.).... Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.)... Fort Wayne.
13. Abraham L. Brick (R.). South Bend.

IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.)..... Burlington.
2. J. R. Lane (R.)..... Davenport.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.).. Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen (R.)..... Northwood.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.).. Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.).... Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)... Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.).. Clarinda.
9. [1]Walter I. Smith (R.)... Council Bluffs.
10. [2]J. P. Connor (R.)..... Denison.
11. Lot Thomas (R.)..... Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At Large—W.J. Bailey (R.) Baileyville.
1. Chas. Curtis (R.)..... Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock (R.).. Lawrence.
3. E. R. Ridgely (Pop.).. Pittsburg.
4. J. M. Miller (R.)..... Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.). Marysville.
6. W. A. Reeder (R.).... Logan.
7. Chester T. Long (R.)... Medicine Lodge

[1]Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith McPherson (R.).

[2]Elected to fill vacancy caused by appointment of Jonathan P. Dolliver (R.), as United States Senator.

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KENTUCKY.
1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.). Paducah.
2. H. D. Allen (D.)..... Morganfield.
3. John S. Rhea (D.)..... Russellville.
4. D. H. Smith (D.)..... Hodgensville.
5. Oscar Turner (D.)..... Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry (D.)... Newport.
7. [1]June W. Gayle (D.).... Owenton.
8. G. G. Gilbert (D.)..... Shelbyville.
9. Samuel J. Pugh (R.).. Vanceburg.
10. T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.).. Prestonburg.
11. Vincent Boreing (R)... London.

LOUISIANA.
1. Adolph Meyer (D.)..... New-Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey (D.).. New-Orleans.
3. Rob't F. Broussard (D.). New-Iberia.
4. T. Brazeale (D.)..... Natchitoches.
5. [2]Joseph E. Ransdell (D.) Lake P'vidence
6. S. M. Robertson (D.).. Baton Rouge.

MAINE.
1. [3]Amos L. Allen (R.)... Alfred.
2. [4]Chas. E. Littlefield(R.). Rockland.
3. E. C. Burleigh (R.).... Augusta.
4. Chas. A. Boutelle (R.). Bangor.

MARYLAND.
1. [5]Josiah L. Kerr (R.).... Cambridge.
2. Wm. B. Baker (R.).... Aberdeen.
3. F. C. Wachter (R.).... Baltimore.
4. J. W. Denny (D.)..... Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.).. La Plata.
6. G. A. Pearre (R.)..... Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.) North Adams.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.).. Springfield.
3. J. R. Thayer (D.)..... Worcester.
4. G. W. Weymouth (R.). Fitchburg.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.).... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.).... Haverhill.
7. E. W. Roberts (R.).... Chelsea.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.). Winchester.
9. John F. Fitzgerald (D.)Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen (D.). Boston.
11. Chas. F. Sprague (R.). Brookline.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.).. Taunton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.)... Fall River.

MICHIGAN.
1. John B. Corliss (R.)... Detroit.
2. H. C. Smith (R.)..... Adrian.
3. W. Gardner (R.)..... Albion.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.)... Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.).... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.). Pontiac.
7. Edgar Weeks (R.)..... Mount Clemens
8. J. W. Fordney (R.).... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.) Ludington.
10. Rosseau O. Crump (R.). Bay City.
11. Wm. S. Mesick (R.)... Mancelona.
12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.). Houghton.

MINNESOTA.
1. James A. Tawney (R.) Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.). Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.).. Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.).... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.)..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.)... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. John M. Allen (D.).... Tupelo.
2. Thomas Spight (D.).... Ripley.
3. T. C. Catchings (D.).. Vicksburg.
4. A. F. Fox (D.)..... West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.).. Yazoo City.
6. F. A. McLain (D.).... Gloster.
7. Patrick Henry (D.).... Brandon.

MISSOURI.
1. James T. Lloyd (D.)... Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker (D.)..... Keytesville.
3. John Dougherty (D.)... Liberty.
4. C. F. Cochran (D.).... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.). Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.). Butler.
7. James Cooney (D.).... Marshall.
8. [1]D. W. Shackleford (D.) Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark (D.)..... Bowling Green.
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.).. St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.).... St. Louis.
12. Chas. E. Pearce (R.).. St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)..... Perryville.
14. W. D. Vandiver (D.).. Cape Girardeau
15. M. E. Benton (D.)..... Neosho.

MONTANA.
A. J. Campbell (D.).... Butte.

NEBRASKA.
1. E. J. Burkett (R.)..... Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.). Omaha.
3. John S. Robinson (D.). Madison.
4. Wm. L. Stark (Pop.).. Aurora.
5. R. D. Sutherland(Pop.). Nelson.
6. [2]William Neville (Pop.). North Platte.

NEVADA.
F. G. Newlands (S.)... Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.) Manchester.
2. Frank G. Clarke (R.).. Peterboro.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.).. Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.).. N. Brunswick.
4. J. S. Salmon (D.)..... Boonton.
5. James F. Stewart (R.) Paterson.
6. R. Wayne Parker(R.)... Newark.
7. [3]A. L. McDermott (D.).. Jersey City.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.).. Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK.
1. Townsend Scudder (D.). Glenhead.
2. John J. Fitzgerald (D.) Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs (D.)Brooklyn.
4. B. T. Clayton (D.)..... Brooklyn.
5. Frank E. Wilson (D.).. Brooklyn.
6. Mitchell May (D.)..... Brooklyn.
7. Nicholas Muller (D.)... New-Brighton.
8. D. J. Riordan (D.)..... New-York.
9. Thos. J. Bradley (D.).. New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.) New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.).... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.) New-York.
13. Jefferson M. Levy (D.). New-York.
14. Wm. Astor Chanler (D.). New-York.
15. Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.) New-York.
16. John Q. Underhill (D.) New-Rochelle.
17. A. S. Tompkins (R.).. Nyack.

[1]Elected December 18, 1899, to fill vacancy caused by death of E. E. Settle (D.).
[2]Vice Samuel T. Baird (D.), died April 22, 1899.
[3]Vice Thomas B. Reed (R.), resigned August 22, 1899.
[4]Vice Nelson Dingley (R.), died January 13, 1899.
[5]Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John Walter Smith (D.).

[1]Vice Richard P. Bland (D.), died June 15, 1899.
[2]Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of W. L. Greene (Pop.).
[3]Elected November 6, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by death of W. D. Daly (D.).

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18. John H. Ketcham (R.) Dover Plains.
19. A. V. S. Cochrane (R.) Hudson.
20. Martin H. Glynn (D.). Albany.
21. J. K. Stewart (R.)..... Amsterdam.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.).... Gloversville.
23. L. W. Emerson (R.)... Warrensburg.
24. [1]A. D. Shaw (R.)..... Watertown.
25. James S. Sherman (R.) Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)... Norwich.
27. M. E. Driscoll (R.)..... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.).. Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)... Addison.
30. J. W. Wadsworth (R.)... Geneseo.
31. J. M. E. O'Grady (R.). Rochester.
32. W. H. Ryan (D.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.).. Buffalo.
34. [2]E. B. Vreeland R.).... Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small (D.).... Washington.
2. Geo. H. White (R.).... Tarboro.
3. C. R. Thomas (D.)..... Newbern.
4. J. W. Atwater (Pop.)... Rialto.
5. W. W. Kitchin (D.)... Roxboro.
6. J. D. Bellamy (D.).... Wilmington.
7. T. F. Kluttz (D.)..... Salisbury.
8. R. Z. Linney (R.)..... Taylorsville.
9. [3]Richmond Pearson(R.). Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

B. F. Spalding (R.).... Fargo.

OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.).. Cincinnati.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.) Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.).. Dayton.
4. R. B. Gordon (D.)..... St. Marys.
5. D. Meekison (D.)..... Napoleon.
6. Seth W. Brown (R.)... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.) Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.) Delaware.
9. James H. Southard (R.) Toledo.
10. Stephen Morgan (R.).... Oak Hill.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens.
12. John J. Lentz (D.)..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.).. Tiffin.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.).. Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.) Zanesville.
16. [4]Joseph J. Gill (R.)..... Steubenville.
17. J. A. McDowell (D.)... Millersburg.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.).. New-Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)..... Akron.
20. F. O. Phillips (R.)..... Medina.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.) Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody (R). The Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.) Glenwood.
S. A. Davenport (R.)... Erie.

1. H. H. Bingham (R.).. Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.) Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (D.)..... Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.).. Philadelphia.
5. [5]E. de V. Morrell (R.). Philadelphia.
6. Thos. S. Butler (R.)... West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.). Norristown.
8. L. H. Barber (D.)..... Mauch Chunk.
9. [1]H. D. Green (D.)..... Reading.
10. Marriott Brosius (R.)... Lancaster.
11. Wm. Connell (R.)..... Scranton.
12. S. W. Davenport (D.)... Plymouth.
13. J. W. Ryan (D.)..... Pottsville.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg.
15. Charles F. Wright (R.).. Susquehanna.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.). Wellsboro.
17. R. K. Polk (D.)..... Danville.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.) Chambersburg.
19. Edw. Zeigler (D.)..... York.
20. Jos. E. Thropp (R.).... Bedford.
21. S. M. Jack (R.)..... Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. W. H. Graham (R.).... Allegheny City.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.) Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.).. Chicora.
26. A. Gaston (D.)..... Meadville.
27. J. C. Sibley (R.)..... Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.).... Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull (R.)..... Middletown.
2. Adin P. Capron (R.)... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott (D.).... Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.) Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.) Belton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.). Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley (D.)..... Yorkville.
6. James Norton (D.)..... Mullins.
7. J. William Stokes (D.). Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—R. J. Gamble (R.) Yankton.
C. H. Burke (R.)... Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow(R.) Jonesboro.
2. Henry R. Gibson (R.).. Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.).... Chattanooga.
4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.).. Crossville.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.) Murfreesboro.
6. J. W. Gaines (D)..... Nashville.
7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.).. Franklin.
8. T. W. Sims (D.)..... Linden.
9. Rice A. Pierce (D.)... Union City.
10. E. W. Carmack (D.)... Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Thomas H. Ball (D.).. Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (D.)... Beaumont.
3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.) Longview.
4. J. L. Sheppard (D.).... Texarkana.
5. Joseph W. Bailey (D.). Gainesville.
6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.). Weatherford.
9. A. S. Burleson (D.).... Austin.
10. R. B. Hawley (R.).... Galveston.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.).. Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens (D.). Vernon.

UTAH.

[2]W. H. King (D.)..... Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1. H. Henry Powers (R.). Morrisville.
2. William W. Grout (R.) Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones (D.). Warsaw.
2. [3]Richard A. Wise (R.).. Williamsburg.

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[1]Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles A. Chickering (R.).

[2]Vice Warren B. Hooker (R.), resigned March 4, 1899.

[3]Seated by vote of the House in place of William T. Crawford (D.).

[4]Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Lorenzo Danford (R.), June 19, 1899.

[5]Vice Alfred C. Harmer (R.), died March 6, 1900.

[1]Elected November 7, 1899, to fill vacancy caused by death of Daniel Ermentrout (D.).

[2]Elected to fill vacancy caused by exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts (D.).

[3]Seated by vote of the House in place of William A. Young (D.).

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3. John Lamb (D.).....Richmond.
4. [1]F. R. Lassiter (D.).....Petersburg.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.) Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.).....Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.).....Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.).....Brandy.
9. Wm. F. Rhea (D.).....Bristol.
10. J. M. Quarles (D.)....Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—W. L. Jones (R.) North Yakima.
F. W. Cushman (R.). Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.)....Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton (R.).Philippi.
3. David E. Johnson (D.) Bluefield.
4. R. H. Freer (R.).....Harrisville.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.)..Racine.
2. H. B. Dahle (R.)..... Mount Horeb.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.)Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.)....Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.)..West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)...Oshkosh.
7. J. J. Esch (R.).....La Crosse.
8. Edw'd S. Minor (R.)..Sturgeon Bay.
9. Alexander Stewart (R.) Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.)...Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.

F. W. Mondell (R.)..... Newcastle.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

J. F. Wilson (D.)..... Tucson.

HAWAII.

R.W. Wilcox (Ind. Royalist).Honolulu.

NEW-MEXICO.

Pedro Perea (R.).....Bernalillo.

OKLAHOMA.

Dennis T. Flynn (R.)..Guthrie.

LVIIITH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

1. G. W. Taylor (D.)..... Demopolis.
2. A. A. Wiley (D.).....Montgomery.
3. H. D. Clayton (D.).....Eufala.
4. S. J. Bowie (D.).....Talladega.
5. C. W. Thompson (D.)....Tuskegee.
6. J. H. Bankhead (D.)....Fayette.
7. J. L. Burnett (D.).....Gadsden.
8. W. Richardson (D.).....Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.)...Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1. P. D. McCulloch, jr.(D.).Marianna.
2. John S. Little (D.).....Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)... Prescott.
4. Charles C. Reid (D.)....Morrillton.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.). Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.)...Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

1. F. L. Coombs (R.)..... Napa.
2. S. D. Woods (R.).....Stockton.
3. Victor H. Metcalf (R.)..Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.).....San Francisco.
5. E. F. Loud (R.).....San Francisco.
6. J. McLachlan (R.)..... Los Angeles.
7. J. C. Needham (R.).....Modesto.

COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (Fus.)....Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Fus.).....Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry (R.)..Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.).....New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.)... Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.)....Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

L. H. Ball (R.).....Faulkland.

FLORIDA.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)....Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.).....Palatka.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.).....Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.)....Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.).....Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.).....Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)....Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.)... Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.)....Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.)...Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.).....Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.).....Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.).....Brunswick.

IDAHO.

Thomas L. Glenn (Fus.) Paris.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.).....Chicago.
2. John J. Feeley (D.).....Chicago.
3. Geo. P. Foster (D.).....Chicago.
4. Jas. McAndrews (D.).....Chicago.
5. W. F. Mahoney (D.).....Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.)....Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.).....Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.)... Aurora.
9. Robert R. Hitt (R.).....Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.).....Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves (R.).....Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.).....Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.)...Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.).....Peoria.
15. J. Ross Mickey (D.)..... Macomb.
16. T. J. Selby (D.).....Hardin.
17. B. F. Caldwell (D.).....Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett (D.).....Hillsboro.
19. J. B. Crowley (D.).....Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams (D.).....Carmi.
21. F. J. Kern (D.).....Belleville.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.).....Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.)..Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.)....Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.).....Corydon.
4. F. M. Griffith (D.)..... Vevay.
5. E. S. Holliday (R.).....Brazil.
6. James E. Watson (R.)...Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.).....Indianapolis.
8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.).....Muncie.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)....Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.)...Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.).....Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.).....Fort Wayne.
13. Abraham L. Brick (R.). South Bend.

IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.)..... Burlington.
2. J. N. W. Rumple (R.)...Marengo.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)....Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen (R.).....Northwood.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.)....Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.)..... Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)..... Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.)..... Clarinda.
9. Walter I. Smith (R.)....Council Bluffs.
10. J. P. Conner (R.).....Denison.
11. Lot Thomas (R.).....Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At Large—C. F. Scott (R.)... Iola.
1. Chas. Curtis (R.)..... Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock (R.)..... Lawrence.

[1]Vice Sydney Epes (D.), died March 3, 1900.

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3. A. M. Jackson (Fus.).....Winfield.
4. J. M. Miller (R.).....Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.)....Marysville.
6. W. A. Reeder (R.).....Logan.
7. Chester I. Long (R.).....Med. Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.)....Paducah.
2. H. D. Allen (D.).....Morganfield.
3. John S. Rhea (D.).....Russellville.
4. D. H. Smith (D.).....Hodgenville.
5. H. S. Irwin (R.).....Louisville.
6. D. L. Gooch (D.).....Covington.
7. South Trimble (D.).....Frankfort.
8. G. G. Gilbert (D.).....Shelbyville.
9. James N. Kehoe (D.)....Marysville.
10. J. B. White (D.).....Irvine.
11. Vincent Boreing (R.).....London.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer (D.).....New-Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey (D.)....New-Orleans.
3. Rob't F. Broussard (D.).. New-Iberia.
4. T. Brazeale (D.).....Natchitoches.
5. Joseph E. Ransdell (D.).. L. Providence.
6. S. M. Robertson (D.)..... Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. Amos L. Allen (R.).....Alfred.
2. Chas. E. Littlefield (R.).. Rockland.
3. E. C. Burleigh (R.).....Augusta.
4. C. A. Boutelle.....Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. W. H. Jackson (R.)..... Salisbury.
2. A. A. Blakeney (R.)..... Lutherville.
3. F. C. Wachter (R.)..... Baltimore.
4. Charles R. Schirm (R.)... Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.)... La Plata.
6. George A. Pearre (R.)... Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.)....North Adams.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.).....Springfield.
3. J. R. Thayer (D.)..... Worcester.
4. C. Q. Terrell (R.)..... Natick.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.)..... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.)..... Haverhill.
7. E. W. Roberts (R.)..... Chelsea.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.).... Winchester.
9. J. A. Conry (D.)..... Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen (D.)...Boston.
11. Samuel C. Powers (R.)...Newton.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.)... Taunton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.)..... Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Corliss (R.)..... Detroit.
2. H. C. Smith (R.)..... Adrian.
3. W. Gardner (R.)..... Albion.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.)..... Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.)..... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.).. Pontiac.
7. Edgar Weeks (R.)..... Mount Clemens
8. J. W. Fordney (R.)..... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.).. Ludington.
10. Rosseau O. Crump (R.)... Bay City.
11. A. B. Darragh (R.)..... St. Louis.
12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.)....Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney (R.)...Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.)... Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.)... Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.)..... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.)..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.)..... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. E. S. Candler, jr. (D.)... Corinth.
2. Thomas Spight (D.)..... Ripley.
3. Patrick Henry (D.)..... Vicksburg.
4. A. F. Fox (D.)..... West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.)...Yazoo City.
6. F. A. McLain (D.)..... Gloster.
7. Charles E. Hooker (D.)... Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd (D.)..... Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker (D.)..... Keytesville.
3. John Dougherty (D.)..... Liberty.
4. C. F. Cochran (D.)..... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.)..... Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.)..... Butler.
7. James Cooney. (D.)..... Marshall.
8. D. W. Shackleford (D.)... Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark (D.....Bowling Green.
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.)..... St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.)..... St. Louis.
12. James J. Butler (D.)..... St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)..... Perryville.
14. W. D. Vandiver (D.)..... Cape Girardeau
15. M. E. Benton (D.)..... Neosho.

MONTANA.

Caldwell Edwards (D.)....Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1. E. J. Burkett (R.)..... Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.)...Omaha.
3. John S. Robinson (Fus.).Madison.
4. Wm. L. Stark (Fus.)...Aurora.
5. A.C. Shallenberger(Fus.). Alma.
6. Wm. Neville (Fus.)..... North Platte.

NEVADA.

F. G. Newlands (Fus.)... Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.)..Manchester.
2. Frank D. Currier (R.)... Canaan.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.).. Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.)..... Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.)..... N. Brunswick.
4. Joshua S. Salmon (D.)... Boonton.
5. James F. Stewart (R.)... Paterson.
6. R. Wayne Parker (R.)... Newark.
7. Allan L. McDermott (D.). Jersey City.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.)..... Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK.

1. Frederick Storm (R.)..... Bayside.
2. John J. Fitzgerald (D.).. Brooklyn.
3. Henry Bristow (R.)..... Brooklyn.
4. H. A. Hanbury (R.)..... Brooklyn.
5. Frank E. Wilson (D.)..... Brooklyn.
6. George H. Lindsay (D.). Brooklyn.
7. Nicholas Muller (D.)..... New-Brighton.
8. T. J. Creamer (D.)..... New-York.
9. H. M. Goldfogle (D.)..... New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.).. New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.)..... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.)..... New-York.
13. O. H. P. Belmont (D.)... New-York.
14. W. H. Douglass (R.)..... New-York.
15. Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.).. New-York.
16. C. A. Pugsley (D.)..... Peekskill.
17. A. S. Tompkins (R.)..... Nyack.
18. John H. Ketcham (R.)... Dover Plains.
19. William H. Draper (R.).. Lansingburg.
20. Geo. N. Southwick (R.).. Albany.
21. J. K. Stewart (R.)..... Amsterdam.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.)..... Gloversville.
23. L. W. Emerson (R.)..... Warrensburg.
24. Albert D. Shaw (R.)..... Watertown.
25. James S. Sherman (R.).. Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)..... Norwich.
27. M. E. Driscoll (R.)..... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.)..... Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)..... Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R.). Geneseo.
31. J. B. Perkins (R.)..... Rochester.
32. W. H. Ryan (D.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.)..... Buffalo.
34. E. B. Vreeland (R.)..... Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small (D.)..... Washington.

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2. Claude Kitchin (D.).....Scotland Neck.
3. C. R. Thomas (D.).....New-Bern.
4. E. W. Pau (D.).....Smithfield.
5. W. W. Kitchin (D.).....Roxboro.
6. John D. Bellamy (D.)....Wilmington.
7. Theo. F. Kluttz (D.).....Salisbury.
8. Spencer Blackburn (R.)..Winston.
9. J. H. Moody (R.)..... Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Thomas F. Marshall....Okes.

OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.)....Cincinnati.
2 Jacob H. Bromwell (R.)...Cincinnati.
3. Robert M. Nevin (R.).....Dayton.
4. R. B. Gordon (D.)..... St. Marys.
5. John S. Snook (D.)..... Paulding.
6. Chas. Q. Hildebrant (R.). Wilmington.
7. Thomas S. Kyle (R.).... Troy.
8. Wm. R. Warnock (R.).... Urbana.
9. James H. Southard (R.)...Toledo.
10. Stephen Morgan (R.).....Oak Hill.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.).. Athens.
12. Emmett Tompkins (R.)..Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.)....Tiffin.
14. C. E. Skiles (R.).....Shelby.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.). Zanesville.
16. Joseph J. Gill (R.).....Steubenville.
17. John W. Cassingham (D.).Coshocton.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.).. Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)..... Akron.
20. Jacob A. Beidler (R.).... Cleveland.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.).. Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.)...Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.)... The Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.)...Glenwood.
R. H. Foerderer, jr. (R.). Philadelphia.
1. H. H. Bingham (R.)..... Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R).. Philadelphia.
3. Henry Burk (R.)..... Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.).... Philadelphia.
5. E. de V. Morrell (R.).... Philadelphia.
6 Thos. S. Butler (R.)..... West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.)... Norristown.
8. Howard Mutchler (D.)... Easton.
9. Henry D. Green (D.)..... Reading.
10. Marriott Brosius (R.).... Lancaster.
11. William Connell (R.).....Scranton.
12. Henry W. Palmer (R.)...Wilkesbarre.
13. G. R. Patterson (R.).....Ashland.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.).. Harrisburg.
15. Charles F. Wright (R.)...Susquehanna.
16. Elias Deemer (R.)..... Williamsport.
17. R. K. Polk (D.)..... Danville.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.)..Chambersburg.
19. Robert J. Lewis (R.)..... York.
20. Alvin Evans (R.)..... Ebensburg.
21. S. M. Jack (R.)..... Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. W. H. Graham (R.)..... Allegheny City.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.)... Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.).....Chicora.
26. Arthur A. Bates (R.).... Meadville.
27. Joseph C. Sibley (R.).... Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.)..... Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull (R.)..... Middletown.
2. Adin B. Capron (R.).... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott (D.).....Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.)....Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.)... Belton.
4. J. T. Johnson (D.)..... Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley (D.)..... Yorkville.
6. R. B. Scarborough (D.)... Conway.
7. J. William Stokes (D.).... Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—C. H. Burke (R.).. Pierre.
E. W. Martin (R.)..... Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow (R.) Jonesboro.
2 Henry R. Gibson (R.).... Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.)..... Chattanooga.
4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.)..... Crossville.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.)...Murfreesboro.
6. J. W. Gaines (D.)..... Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett (D.)..... Columbia.
8. T. W. Sims (D.)..... Linden.
9 Rice A. Pierce (D.)..... Union City.
10. M. R. Patterson (D.)..... Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Thomas H. Ball (D.).....Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (D.)..... Beaumont.
3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.)..Longview.
4. J. L. Sheppard (D.)..... Texarkana.
5. C. B. Randall (D.)..... Sherman.
6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.).... Weatherford.
9. A. S. Burleson (D.)..... Austin.
10. Geo. F. Burgess (D.)..... Gonzales.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.).... Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens (D.)... Vernon.

UTAH.

George Sutherland (R.)..Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1. D. J. Foster (R.)..... Burlington.
2. Kittridge Haskins (R.)....Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones (D.).... Warsaw.
2. H. L. Maynard (D.)..... Portsmouth.
3. John Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. F. R. Lassiter (D.)..... Petersburg.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.)...Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.)..... Brandy.
9. Wm. F. Rhea (D.)..... Bristol.
10. Henry D. Flood (D.).....W. Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

At Large—W. L. Jones (R.).. North Yakima.
F. W. Cushman (R.)..... Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.)..... Wheeling.
2 Alston G. Dayton (R.)....Philippi.
3. Joseph H. Gaines (R.).... Charleston.
4. James A. Hughes (R.).... Huntington.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.).....Racine.
2. H. B. Dahle (R.)..... Mount Horeb.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.)....Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.)..... Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.)..... West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)..... Oshkosh.
7. J. J. Esch (R.)..... La Crosse.
8. Edward S. Minor (R.)..... Sturgeon Bay.
9. Webster F. Brown (R.)..Rhinelander.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.).....Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.

F. W. Mondell (R.)..... Newcastle.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

Mark A. Smith (D.).....Tucson.

HAWAII.

Robert W. Wilcox (Ind. Royalist), Honolulu.

NEW-MEXICO.

B. S. Rodey (R.)..... Albuquerque.

OKLAHOMA.

Dennis T. Flynn (R.).... Guthrie.

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STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(Dates in parentheses are years when terms expire.)

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William J. Samford	2 years	December 1, 1902	$3,500
Secretary of State	Robert P. McDavid	2 years	December 1, 1902	1,800
Auditor	J. L. Sowell	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,400
Treasurer	Craig Smith	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,100
Attorney-General	Charles G. Brown	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,500
Chief Justice	Thomas N. McClelland	6 years	November, 1902	3,600
Comm'r Agriculture	R. B. Pool	2 years	September 1, 1902	2,100
Supt. Public Instruction	J. W. Abercrombie	2 years	December 1, 1902	2,250

ALASKA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SITKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John G. Brady	4 years	June 6, 1904	$5,000
Surveyor-General and ex-officio secretary	William L. Distin	4 years	June 7, 1904	2,500
General Agent Education	Sheldon Jackson	Unlimited		2,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY—CAPITAL PHŒNIX.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	N. O. Murphy	4 years	July, 1901	$2,600
Secretary of Territory	Charles H. Akers	4 years	June, 1901	1,800
Treasurer	T. W. Pemberton	2 years	July, 1901	1,000
Attorney-General	Charles F. Ainsworth	2 years	July, 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Webster Street	4 years	November, 1901	—

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Jeff Davis	2 years	January, 1903	$3,500
Secretary of State	J. W. Crockett	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
[1]Auditor	T. C. Monroe	2 years	January, 1903	2,250
Treasurer	Thomas E. Little	2 years	January, 1903	2,250
Attorney-General	G. W. Murphy	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Chief Justice	Henry G. Bunn	8 years	October, 1904	3,000
Land Commissioner	J. W. Colquitt	2 years	October 31, 1902	1,800
Supt. Public Instruction	J. J. Doyne	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Comm'r Agriculture	Frank Hill	2 years	January, 1903	—

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Henry T. Gage	4 years	January, 1903	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jacob H. Neff	4 years	January, 1903	[2]
Secretary of State	Charles F. Curry	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Controller	Edward P. Colgan	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Treasurer	Truman Reeves	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	W. H. Beatty	4 years	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	Trey L. Ford	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Land Commissioner	M. J. Wright	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Thomas J. Kirk	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	A. J. Clunie	Appointed	January, 1903	3,000

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James B. Orman	2 years	January, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	David C. Coates	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Secretary of State	David A. Mills	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Auditor	Charles W. Crouter	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	James N. Chipley	2 years	January, 1903	6,000
Chief Justice	J. C. Campbell	9 years	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	Charles C. Post	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell	2 years	January, 1903	3,000

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George P. McLean	2 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Edwin O. Keeler	2 years	January, 1903	500

[1]Also Insurance Commissioner. [2]Ten dollars a day as President of Senate during session of Legislature.

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CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Secretary of State	Charles G. R. Vinal	2 years	January, 1903	$1,500
Controller	Hiram Chamberlain	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Auditors	Walter A. Riley	4 years	July, 1903	[1]
	D. Ward Northrop	4 years	July, 1901	[1]
Treasurer	Henry H. Gallup	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Attorney-General	Charles Phelps	4 years	January, 1903	4,000
Chief Justice	Charles B. Andrews	8 years	January, 1905	4,500
Insurance Commissioner	Edwin L. Schofield	4 years	July, 1903	3,500

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John Hunn	4 years	January, 1905	$2,000
Secretary of State	Philip L. Cannon	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Auditor	Purnal B. Norman, jr.	4 years	January, 1905	1,200
Treasurer	Martin B. Burris	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Chancellor	John R. Nicholson	12 years	June, 1909	3,800
Chief Justice	Charles B. Lore	12 years	June, 1909	3,800
Attorney-General	Herbert H. Ward	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	George W. Marshall	4 years	January, 1903	1,500

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William S. Jennings	4 years	January, 1905	$3,500
Secretary of State	John L. Crawford	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Controller	W. H. Reynolds	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Treasurer	James B. Whitfield	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Attorney-General	William B. Lamar	2 years	January, 1905	2,000
Chief Justice	R. F. Taylor	6 years	January, 1905	3,000
Comm'r Agriculture	B. E. McLin	4 years	January, 1905	2,000

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Allen D. Candler	2 years	November 1, 1902	$3,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Controller	William A. Wright	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Treasurer	Robert E. Park	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Chief Justice	Thomas J. Simmons	6 years	October 29, 1904	3,000
Attorney-General	J. M. Terrell	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	O. B. Stevens	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	G. R. Glenn	2 years	November 1, 1902	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. A. Wright	2 years	November 1, 1902	Fees

HAWAII (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, HONOLULU.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
[2]Governor	Sanford B. Dole	4 years	June 14, 1904	$5,000
[2]Secretary of Territory	Henry E. Cooper	4 years	June 14, 1904	3,000
[2]Chief Justice	Walter F. Frear	4 years	June 14, 1904	5,500
[2]Supt. Public Works	J. A. McCandless	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]
[2]Auditor	H. C. Austin	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]
[2]Treasurer	T. F. Lansing	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]
[2]Attorney-General	E. P. Dole	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]
[2]Land Commissioner	J. F. Brown	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]
[2]Supt. Public Instruction	A. T. Atkinson	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]
[2]Com. of Agl. & Forestry	Wray Taylor	4 years	June 14, 1904	[4]

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank W. Hunt	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thomas F. Terrell	2 years	January, 1903	[5]
Secretary of State	C. J. Bassett	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Auditor	E. W. Jones	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Treasurer	J. J. Plumer	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Attorney-General	Frank Martin	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	Ralph P. Quarles	6 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Permeal French	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Inspector of Mines	M. H Jacobs	2 years	January, 1903	1,200

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Richard Yates	4 years	January, 1905	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	William A. Northcott	4 years	January, 1905	1,000

[1]Ten dollars per day. [2]Appointed by the President. [3]Appointed by the Governor.
[4]Salaries to be fixed by Legislature. [5]Five dollars a day for sixty days.

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ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	4 years	January, 1905	$3,500
Auditor	James S. McCullough	4 years	January, 1905	3,500
Treasurer	M. O. Williamson	4 years	January, 1905	3,500
Attorney-General	H. J. Hamlin	4 years	January, 1905	3,500
Chief Justice	Jesse J. Phillips	9 years	1906	7,000

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. T. Durbin	4 years	January, 1905	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	N. W. Gilbert	4 years	January, 1905	1,000
Secretary of State	Union B. Hunt	2 years	January, 1903	6,500
Auditor	W. H. Hart	2 years	January, 1903	7,500
Treasurer	Leopold Levy	2 years	January, 1903	6,500
Attorney-General	W. L. Taylor	2 years	November, 1902	7,500
Judge Supreme Court	Francis Baker	6 years	January, 1905	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	Alexander Dowling	6 years	January, 1905	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	J. V. Hadley	6 years	January, 1905	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	Leander Monks	6 years	January, 1907	4,500
Judge Supreme Court	James H. Jordan	6 years	January, 1907	4,500
State Statistician	B. F. Johnson	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
State Geologist	W. H. Bletchly	4 years	January, 1903	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	Frank Jones	2 years	January, 1903	2,500

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
[1]Governor	Leslie M. Shaw	2 years	January, 1902	$4,100
Lieutenant-Governor	J. C. Milliman	2 years	January, 1902	[2]1,100
[1]Secretary of State	W. B. Martin	2 years	January, 1903	2,700
[1]Auditor	Frank F. Merriam	2 years	January, 1903	2,700
[1]Treasurer	G. S. Gilbertson	2 years	January, 1903	2,700
Attorney-General	C. W. Mullan	2 years	January, 1903	4,000
Chief Justice	Josiah Given	2 years	January, 1903	4,000
Supt. Public Instruction	R. C. Barrett	2 years	January, 1903	2,200

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. E. Stanley	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	H. E. Richter	2 years	January, 1903	[3]700
Secretary of State	George A. Clark	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Auditor	George E. Cole	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	Frank E. Grimes	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Attorney-General	A. A. Godard	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Chief Justice	Frank Doster	6 years	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. V. Church	2 years	January, 1903	2,000

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	J. C. W. Beckham	4 years	December, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Sellard Carter	4 years	December, 1903	[4]
Secretary of State	C. B. Hill	4 years	December, 1903	2,700
Auditor	Gus G. Coulter	4 years	December, 1903	3,600
Treasurer	S. W. Hager	4 years	December, 1903	3,600
Attorney-General	R. J. Breckinridge	4 years	December, 1903	4,000

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. W. Heard	4 years	April, 1904	[5]$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Albert Estopinal	4 years	April, 1904	1,500
[6]Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	April, 1904	[7]1,800
Auditor	W. S. Frazee	4 years	April, 1904	2,500
Treasurer	LeDoux E. Smith	4 years	April, 1904	2,500
Attorney-General	Walter Guion	4 years	May, 1904	3,500
Chief Justice	F. T. Nichols	12 years	May, 1904	5,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Joseph V. Calhoun	4 years	May, 1904	2,000
Land Commissioner	James M. Smith	4 years	July, 1904	[7]1,800

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John F. Hill	2 years	January 1, 1903	$2,000
Secretary of State	Byron Boyd	2 years	January 1, 1903	1,500
Treasurer	Oramandel Smith	2 years	January 1, 1903	2,000

[1]Five hundred dollars a year extra as members of Executive Council. [2]Allowance for session of Legislature. [3]And $6 per day during session of Legislature. [4]Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. [5]And mansion. [6]Also Insurance Commissioner. [7]And fees.

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MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Adjutant-General	John T. Richards	2 years	January 1, 1903	$1,500
[1]Chief Justice	Andrew P. Wiswell	7 years	September 19, 1905.	3,500
Attorney-General	George M. Seiders	2 years	January 1, 1903	1,000
Land Agent	Charles E. Oak	3 years	February 18, 1903.	1,000
Supt. Public Instruction.	W. W. Stetson	3 years	January, 1903	1,500

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John W. Smith	4 years	January, 1904	$4,500
Controller	Dr. J. W. Hering	2 years	January, 1902	2,500
Attorney-General	Isidor Raynor	4 years	January, 1904	3,000
Chief Justice	James McSherry	15 years	1902	4,800
Supt. of Education	M. Bates Stevens	4 years	January, 1904	3,000

[2]MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. Murray Crane	1 year	January, 1902	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John L. Bates	1 year	January, 1902	2,000
Secretary of State	William M. Olin	1 year	January, 1902	3,500
Attorney-General	H. M. Knowlton	1 year	January, 1902	5,000
Auditor	Henry E. Turner	1 year	January, 1902	3,500
Treasurer	E. S. Bradford	1 year	January, 1902	5,000
Chief Justice	Oliver Wendell Holmes	Life		8,500

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Aaron T. Bliss	2 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	O. W. Robinson	2 years	January, 1903	[3]
Secretary of State	Fred M. Warner	2 years	January, 1903	800
Auditor-General	Perry F. Powers	2 years	January, 1903	3,000
Treasurer	Daniel McCoy	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Attorney-General	Horace M. Oren	2 years	January, 1903	800
Chief Justice	Robert B. Montgomery	2 years	December 31, 1901.	7,000
Insurance Commissioner.	Harry H. Stevens	Appointed		2,000
Land Commissioner	A. E. Wildey	2 years	January, 1903	800
Supt. Public Instruction.	Delve Fall	2 years	January, 1903	1,000

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Samuel R. Van Sant	2 years	January, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Lyndon A. Smith	2 years	January, 1903	[4]
Secretary of State	Peter E. Hanson	2 years	January, 1903	3,500
Auditor	Robert C. Dunn	4 years	January, 1903	3,600
Treasurer	Julius H. Block	2 years	January, 1903	3,500
Attorney-General	W. B. Douglas	2 years	January, 1903	3,500
Chief Justice	Charles M. Start	6 years	January, 1907	5,000
Insurance Commissioner.	J. A. O'Shaughnessy	2 years	January, 1903	2,500

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. H. Longino	4 years	January, 1904	$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor	James T. Harrison	4 years	January, 1904	[5]
Secretary of State	J. L. Power	4 years	January, 1904	2,000
Auditor	W. Q. Cole	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Treasurer	R. J. Stowers	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Attorney-General	M. McClurg	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Land Commissioner	E. H. Nall	4 years	January, 1904	1,800

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Alexander M. Dockery	4 years	January, 1905	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John A. Lee	4 years	January, 1905	[6]1,000
Secretary of State	Sam B. Cook	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Treasurer	Robert P. Williams	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Auditor	Albert O. Allen	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Chief Justice	James B. Gantt	10 years	December 31, 1910.	4,500

[1]Appointed by Governor January 2, 1900, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John A. Peters. [2]The Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts are also, by a new law, allowed $500 a year each for travelling expenses. [3]Three dollars a day during session of Legislature. [4]Ten dollars a day for ninety days. [5]Five hundred dollars for regular session of Legislature, and $6 per day for special session. [6]Seven dollars additional per day during the session of Legislature.

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MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Attorney-General	Ed. C. Crow	4 years	January, 1905	$3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Wm. T. Carrington	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Supt	E. T. Orear	4 years	March, 1901	3,000

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph K. Toole	4 years	January, 1905	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank G. Higgins	4 years	January, 1905	[1]
Secretary of State	George M. Hays	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Auditor & Ins. Com	J. H. Calderhead	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Treasurer	A. H. Barret	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Attorney-General	James Donovan	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Chief Justice	Theodore Brantley	6 years	January, 1905	5,500
Land Commissioner	Henry Nelll	Appointed		2,500

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Charles H. Dietrich	2 years	January, 1903	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Ezra P. Savage	2 years	January, 1903	600
Secretary of State	George W. Marsh	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Controller	P. L. Hall	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Auditor	John F. Cornell	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	William Stuefer	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Attorney-General	Frank N. Prout	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	T. L. Norval	6 years	January, 1902	3,500
Land Commissioner	George D. Follmer	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. R. Bryant	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Supt. Public Instruction	William K. Fowler	2 years	January, 1903	——

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Reinhold Sadler	4 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	James R. Judge	4 years	January, 1903	1,800
Secretary of State	Eugene Howell	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Controller	Samuel P. Davis	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Treasurer	D. M. Ryan	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Attorney General	W. D. Jones	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	M. S. Bonnifield	6 years	January, 1901	4,500
Surveyor General	E. D. Kelley	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Supt. Public Instruction	Orvis Ring	4 years	January, 1903	2,000

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Chester B. Jordan	2 years	January, 1903	$2,000
Secretary of State	Edward N. Pearson	2 years	[2]January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	Solon A. Carter	2 years	[2]January, 1901	1,800
Adjutant-General	Augustus D. Ayling	2 years	[2]January, 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	Isaac N. Blodgett	70 yrs.age	March 6, 1908	3,500
Attorney-General	Edwin G. Eastman	5 years	January, 1902	2,200
Supt. Public Instruction	Channing Folsom	2 years	September, 1902	2,500
Insurance Commissioner	John C. Linehan	3 years	October, 1902	2,000

NEW-JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Foster M. Voorhees	3 years	January, 1902	$10,000
Secretary of State	George Wurts	5 years	April 1, 1902	6,000
Controller	William S. Hancock	3 years	April 2, 1903	6,000
Treasurer	George B. Swain	3 years	April 2, 1903	6,000
Adjutant-General	Vacancy	Life		1,200
Attorney-General	Samuel H. Grey	5 years	April, 1902	7,000
Chancellor	[3]W. J. Magie, ad interim	7 years		10,000
Chief Justice	[3]D. A. Depue, ad interim	7 years		10,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Charles J. Baxter	3 years	April 1, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	William Bettle	3 years	April 1, 1903	4,000

[1]Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature. [2]Successors to be elected by the Legislature in January, 1901. [3]William J. Magie appointed Chancellor by the Governor to fill the vacancy of Alexander T. McGill, deceased. David A. Depue appointed Chief Justice to fill the vacancy of William J. Magie, resigned. They hold their offices until the end of the next session of the Legislature, unless their successors shall be sooner appointed. Their successors are appointed by the Governor.

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NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miguel A. Otero	4 years	June 6, 1901	$3,000
Secretary	George H. Wallace	4 years	July, 1901	1,800
Auditor	Luis M. Ortiz	2 years	March, 1901	3,000
Solicitor-General	E. L. Bartlett	2 years	March, 1901	2,000
Treasurer	J. H. Vaughan	2 years	March, 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	William J. Mills	4 years	February, 1902	3,000
Land Commissioner	A. A. Keen	2 years	March, 1901	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction.	M. C. de Baca	2 years	March, 1901	2,500

[1]NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	B. B. Odell, jr.	2 years	January, 1903	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	T. L. Woodruff	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Secretary of State	J. T. McDonough	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Controller	Erastus C. Knight	2 years	January, 1903	6,000
Treasurer	John P. Jaeckel	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Engineer & Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	John C. Davies	2 years	January, 1903	5,000
Insurance Commissioner.	Francis Hendricks	3 years	February 11, 1903.	7,000

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	C. B. Aycock	4 years	January, 1905	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. D. Turner	4 years	January, 1905	[2]
Secretary of State	J. Bryan Grimes	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Auditor	B. F. Dixon	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Treasurer	B. R. Lacy	4 years	January, 1905	3,000
Chief Justice	William T. Faircloth	8 years	January, 1903	2,750
Attorney-General	R. D. Gilmer	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Insurance Commissioner.	James R. Young	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction.	Thomas F. Toon	4 years	January, 1905	1,500

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank White	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	David Bartlett	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Secretary of State	E. F. Porter	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Auditor	A. N. Carlblom	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Treasurer	D. H. McMillan	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Attorney-General	O. D. Comstock	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Insurance Commissioner.	Ferdinand Leutz	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	Alfred Wallin	6 years	January, 1903	4,000
Land Commissioner	D. J. Laxdahl	2 years	August, 1903	1,500
Supt. Public Instruction.	J. M. Devine	2 years	January, 1903	2,000
Com. of Agr. and Labor.	R. J. Turner	2 years	January, 1903	2,000

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George K. Nash	2 years	January, 1902	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John A. Caldwell	2 years	January, 1902	800
Secretary of State	Lewis C. Laylin	2 years	January, 1903	4,000
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	4 years	January, 1904	4,500
Treasurer	Isaac B. Cameron	2 years	January, 1902	4,500
Attorney-General	John M. Sheats	2 years	January, 1902	4,500
Chief Justice	John A. Shauck	6 years	February, 1907	5,000

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, GUTHRIE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	C. M. Barnes	4 years	May, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	William M. Jenkins	4 years	June, 1901	1,800
Chief Justice	John H. Burford	4 years	February, 1902	3,000

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	T. T. Geer	4 years	January, 1903	[3][5]$1,500
Secretary of State	Frank I. Dunbar	4 years	January, 1903	[4]1,500
Treasurer	Charles S. Moore	4 years	January, 1903	[5]800
Attorney-General	D. R. N. Blackburn	4 years	January, 1903	3,000

[1]For other officials of New-York State see Index. [2]Six dollars per day during session of Legislature. [3]And specific sums for various duties, in all about $4,350 per annum. [4]And fees as Auditor, Land Commissioner and Insurance Commissioner. [5]Also fees as Land Commissioner.

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OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM—(Continued).

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Chief Justice	R. S. Bean	6 years	July, 1902	3,500
State School Supt	J. H. Ackerman	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
State Food & Dairy Com.	J. W. Bailey	4 years	January, 1903	[1]1,000

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William A. Stone	4 years	January, 1903	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John P. S. Gobin	4 years	January, 1903	5,000
Secretary of Int. Affairs.	James W. Latta	4 years	January, 1903	4,000
Auditor-General	Levi G. McCauley	3 years	May, 1901	4,000
Treasurer	J. E. Barnett	2 years	January, 1902	5,000
Attorney-General	J. P. Elkin	Pleasure of Governor.		[2]3,500
Chief Justice	J. Brewster McCollum	20 years.	January, 1910	8,500
Insurance Commissioner.	I. W. Durham	Appointed		3,000

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William Gregory	1 year	January, 1902	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Charles D. Kimball	1 year	January, 1902	500
Secretary of State	Charles P. Bennett	1 year	January, 1902	3,500
[2]Auditor	Charles C. Gray	1 year	January, 1902	1,500
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	1 year	January, 1902	2,500
Attorney-General	Willard B. Tanner	1 year	January, 1902	4,500
Chief Justice	John H. Stiness	Life		5,500
Supt. Public Instruction.	Thomas B. Stockwell	1 year	June, 1901	3,000
Railroad Comm'r	Edward L. Freeman	3 years	May 1, 1901	[3]2,500

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miles B. McSweeney	2 years	January, 1903	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	James H. Tillman	2 years	January, 1903	[4]
Secretary of State	M. R. Cooper	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Controller-General	J. P. Derham	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Treasurer	R. H. Jenning	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Supt. of Education	John J. McMahan	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Adjutant and Insp.-Gen.	J. W. Floyd	2 years	January, 1903	1,500
Attorney-General	G. D. Bellinger	2 years	January, 1903	1,900
Chief Justice	Henry McIver	8 years	July, 1906	2,850

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Charles N. Herriod	2 years	January, 1903	[5]2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	George W. Snow	2 years	January, 1903	[5]
Secretary of State	O. C. Berg	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Auditor	James D. Reeves	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Treasurer	John Schamber	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Attorney-General	John L. Pyle	2 years	January, 1903	1,000
Chief Justice	H. G. Fuller	6 years	January, 1907	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction.	E. E. Collins	2 years	January, 1903	1,800
Com. School & Pub. L'ds	David Eastman	2 years	January, 1903	1,800

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Benton McMillin	2 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Secretary of State	William S. Morgan	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Controller	Theodore F. King	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
[6]Treasurer	E. B. Craig	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
Attorney-General	George W. Pickle	6 years	August, 1902	3,000
Chief Justice	D. L. Snodgrass	6 years	August, 1902	3,500

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph D. Sayers	2 years	January 17, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. S. Browning	2 years	January, 1903	[7]
Secretary of State	D. H. Hardy	2 years	January 17, 1903	2,000
Controller	R. M. Love	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Treasurer	John W. Robbins	2 years	January, 1903	2,500
Attorney-General	Thomas S. Smith	2 years	January, 1903	[8]2,000
Chief Justice	R. R. Gaines	6 years	January 15, 1907	4,000
Land Commissioner	Charles Rogan	2 years	January 17, 1903	2,500

[1]And $500 for travelling expenses. [2]And fees. [3]Paid by railroad corporations. [4]Eight dollars per day while Senate is in session. [5]Ten dollars a day during session of Legislature, sixty days. [6]Also Insurance Commissioner. Successors to Secretary of State, Treasurer and Controller to be elected by the Legislature in January. [7]Five dollars per day during session of Legislature. [8]And fees.

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UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Heber M. Wells	4 years	January, 1905	$2,000
Secretary of State	J. T. Hammond	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Auditor	C. S. Tingey	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Treasurer	John De Grey Dixon	4 years	January, 1905	1,000
Attorney-General	M. A. Breeden	4 years	January, 1905	1,500
Chief Justice	James A. Miner	7 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	A. C. Nelson	4 years	January, 1905	1,500

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Wm. W. Stickney	2 years	October, 1902	$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Martin F. Allen	2 years	October, 1902	[1]
Secretary of State	F. A. Howland	2 years	October, 1902	[2]1,700
Auditor	O. M. Barber	2 years	October, 1902	[2]1,700
Treasurer	J. L. Bacon	2 years	October, 1902	[2]1,700
Chief Justice	Russell S. Taft	2 years	October, 1902	[3]3,000
Supt. of Education	Walter E. Rongen	2 years	October, 1902	[2]2,000

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	J. Hoge Tyler	4 years	January 1, 1902	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Edward Echols	4 years	January 1, 1902	600
Sec. of Commonwealth	J. T. Lawless	2 years	January 2, 1902	2,000
Auditor	Mortor Marye	2 years	January 2, 1902	3,000
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, jr	2 years	January 2, 1902	1,750
Attorney-General	A. J. Montague	4 years	January 1, 1902	2,500
Chief Justice	James Keith	12 years	January 1, 1907	3,300
Supt. Public Instruction	J. W. Southall	4 years	March 15, 1902	2,000
Register Land Office	J. W. Richardson	2 years	January 2, 1902	1,200
Railroad Commissioner	J. C. Hill	4 years	July 1,1904	1,800

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John R. Rogers	4 years	January, 1905	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Henry McBride	4 years	January, 1905	1,000
Secretary of State	S. H. Nichols	4 years	January, 1905	2,500
Auditor	J. D. Atkinson	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Treasurer	C. W. Maynard	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Chief Justice	J. B. Reavis	4 years	January, 1905	4,000
Attorney-General	W. B. Stratton	4 years	January, 1905	2,000
Land Commissioner	S. A. Callvert	4 years	January, 1905	2,000

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. B. White	4 years	March, 1905	$2,700
[4]Secretary of State	————	4 years	March, 1905	[5]1,000
Auditor	Arnold C. Scherr	4 years	March, 1905	[5]1,000
Treasurer	Peter Silman	4 years	March, 1905	1,500
Attorney-General	R. H. Freer	4 years	March, 1905	1,700
Superintendent Schools	T. C. Miller	4 years	March, 1905	2,000

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Office.	Name	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Robert M. La Follette	2 years	January 6, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jesse Stone	2 years	January 6, 1903	1,000
[6]Secretary of State	W. H. Froelich	2 years	January 6, 1903	5,000
Treasurer	J. O. Davidson	2 years	January 6, 1903	5,000
Attorney-General	Emmett R. Hicks	2 years	January 6, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	L. D. Harney	2 years	January 6, 1903	1,200
Insurance Commissioner	Emil Giljohann	2 years	January 6, 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	John B. Cassoday	10 years	January, 1910	5,000

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	De Forest Richards	4 years	January, 1903	$2,500
Secretary of State	F. Chatterton	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Auditor	Le Roy Grant	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Treasurer	George E. Abbott	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Attorney-General	J. A. Van Orsdel	2 years	Appointed.	2,000
Chief Justice	Charles N. Potter	8 years	January, 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	T. T. Tynan	4 years	January, 1903	2,000

[1]Six dollars per day during session of Legislature, and 60 per cent of fees as Insurance Commissioner. [2]And fees as Insurance Commissioner. [3]And travelling expenses. [4]Appointed. [5]And fees. [6]Also Auditor.

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ELECTIONS IN STATES.

"R." or "Rep." denotes Republican; "D." or "Dem.," Democrat; "Dem. (Sil.)," Silver Democrat; "Dem. (S. M.)," Sound Money Democrat;; "Nat. Dem.," National Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "M. of R.," Middle-of-the-Road Populists; "Sil.," Silver party; "Nat. Pro.," National Prohibition; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc. Lab.," Socialist Labor; "Fus.," Fusion; "Ind.," Independent. Where appears "Pop.-Dem.," "Dem.-Pop.," or similar combinations, it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated, and was indorsed by the others. The numerals in tables of votes for Congress nominees indicate the districts.

ALABAMA.

Counties (66).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Steele.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Samford...
Autauga	523	980	58	930
Baldwin	361	444	292	487
Barbour	177	2685	67	1665
Bibb	457	725	635	1198
Blount	1131	1402	533	1958
Bullock	216	1581	24	1295
Butler	1153	744	596	1693
Calhoun	1329	1794	228	2475
Chambers ...	829	2837	716	3014
Cherokee	1132	1167	351	1320
Chilton	776	469	99	969
Choctaw	350	649	270	1007
Clarke	294	2044	212	2024
Clay	1022	980	267	1414
Cleburne	593	660	601	1159
Coffee	499	989	168	1853
Colbert	1232	1516	882	1415
Conecuh	763	703	601	778
Coosa	844	959	164	1333
Covington ...	159	560	56	1209
Crenshaw ...	484	1092	288	1867
Cullman	780	1167	457	1320
Dale	842	1134	451	1417
Dallas	76	4708	118	1880
De Kalb.....	1656	1873	1533	1791
Elmore	1040	1768	367	2373
Escambia ...	425	603	257	1093
Etowah	1711	1734	894	2010
Fayette	854	681	546	872
Franklin	1118	814	842	880
Geneva	633	671	111	1261
Greene	94	964	18	1451
Hale	347	1557	112	1166
Henry	543	1888	276	2608
Jackson	1663	1923	1267	2574
Jefferson	2837	4576	395	4382
Lamar	499	879	252	1225
Lauderdale ..	1423	1369	——	1586
Lawrence ...	965	1170	1180	1516
Lee	587	1698	1288	3189
Limestone ..	1158	1063	350	1507
Lowndes	1457	1770	5	1342
Macon	376	1163	62	899
Madison	1659	3641	1527	3525
Marengo	234	2306	40	2514
Marion	666	1137	559	1216
Marshall	1079	1398	767	1587
Mobile	2187	2939	1315	3855
Monroe	132	904	52	1282
Montgomery .	480	3047	88	2926
Morgan	1285	1747	330	2346
Perry	78	1744	52	1265
Pickens	194	797	14	2146
Pike	473	1413	309	2212
Randolph ...	1360	1501	1002	2292
Russell	135	1416	57	1418
Shelby	1367	740	308	1321
St. Clair.....	1146	794	603	889
Sumter	200	1053	363	1127
Talladega ...	1354	1602	259	2087
Tallapoosa ..	1173	2557	660	2213
Tuscaloosa ..	633	1173	257	2410
Walker	1620	1244	1167	2108
Washington .	257	492	172	1096
Wilcox	30	2031	29	3225
Winston	519	539	469	722
Totals	53669	96368	28288	115187
Plurality		42699		86899
Per cent.....	34.57	62.07	17.43	70.96
Scattering ...	5203		18844	
Whole vote..	155240		162319	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Barker (Pop.), 3,796; Woolley (Pro.), 1,407.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Crowe (Pop.), 17,-543; Hargett (Pro.), 1,301.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—R. P. McDavid (D.), 106,066; Porter (R.), 22,470; Powell (Pop.), 16,642; Whitten (Pro.), 2,373.

State Treasurer—J. Craig Smith (D.), 104,559; P. M. Long (R.), 21,435; O. L. McKinstry (Pop.), 13,964; D. C. Bachellor (Pro.), 2,488.

Auditor—T. L. Sowell (D.), 102,774; J. C. Swan (R.), 21,371; M. W. Whatley (Pop.), 14,802; R. O. Simpson (Pro.), 4,009.

Attorney-General—C. G. Brown (D.), 102,607; C. D. Alexander (R.), 22,247; Leroy Watson (Pop.), 13,469; H. L. Martin (Pro.), 2,465.

Superintendent of Education—J. W. Abercrombie (D.), 105,695; J. I. Abercrombie (R.), 25,026; W. M. Wood (Pop.), 14,775.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Robert R. Poole (D.), 105,429; John B. Shields (R.), 21,525; J. M. Askew (Pop.), 14,131; C. D. Alverson (Pro.), 2,203.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. George W. Taylor (D.), 9,804; John W. Schell (R.), 2,046.

II. A. A. Wiley (D.), 12,496. Scattering—S. J. Thrower, 93; W. O. Mulkey, 124; A. J. Mitsseal, 3.

III. H. H. Clayton (D.), 13,420; W. O. Mulkey (R.), 3,179. Scattering—T. P. Hudmon, 137; Crenshaw, 1; William Howard, 2; G. B. Crowe, 1; H. R. Gholston, 1.

IV. S. J. Bowie (D.), 10,733; W. F. Aldrich (R.), 283; scattering, 16.

V. C. W. Thompson (D.), 15,767; A. J. Milstead (R.), 7,782; scattering, 5.

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ALABAMA—(Continued).

VI. J. H. Bankhead (D.), 8,073; T. B. Morton (R.), 4,218.

VII. J. L. Burnett (D.), 10,549; N. B. Spears (R.), 9,802.

VIII. W. M. Richardson (D.), 13,193; A. N. Holland (R.), 8,900.

IX. O. W. Underwood (D.), 10,591; scattering, 14.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	1	2
Democrats	32	91	123
Populists	—	8	8
Dem. majorities	31	82	113

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Fus.	Plu.
1892—Gov.	—	126959	115522	11437
1892—Pres.	9197	138138	85181	52957
1894—Gov.	—	110865	83286	27582
	R. and Pop.			
1896—Gov.	89290	128541	—	39251
	Rep.		N. D.	
1896—[1]Pres.	54737	107137	6462	76489
1898—Gov.	52844	113113	—	60269

[1]Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 24,089.

ARKANSAS.

Counties (75).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. H. L. Remmel	Dem. Jeff Davis
Arkansas	598	990	476	857
Ashley	524	1381	383	975
Baxter	287	723	267	684
Benton	1087	2980	1174	2742
Boone	641	1338	570	1268
Bradley	153	842	56	613
Calhoun	244	654	59	581
Carroll	735	1205	804	1209
Chicot	430	269	172	670
Clark	753	1232	541	1360
Clay	627	1195	670	1332
Cleburne	205	520	206	697
Cleveland	286	876	167	772
Columbia	606	1440	358	1373
Conway	805	1635	716	1598
Craighead	489	1326	432	1546
Crawford	1060	1449	1353	1851
Crittenden	381	327	128	672
Cross	312	638	200	918
Dallas	514	746	370	675
Desha	168	328	126	351
Drew	569	1099	345	993
Faulkner	682	1191	673	1390
Franklin	485	1367	602	1130
Fulton	397	984	415	984
Garland	708	940	850	1507
Grant	175	574	137	637
Greene	419	1091	422	1296
Hempstead	1330	1352	1288	1793
Hot Spring	423	763	289	958
Howard	585	986	279	903
Independence	782	1526	667	1550
Izard	381	1119	437	1313
Jackson	598	1050	594	1112

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

Counties (75).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. H. L. Remmel	Dem. Jeff Davis
Jefferson	1477	1363	1029	1473
Johnson	552	1317	702	1362
Lafayette	448	422	402	472
Lawrence	476	958	410	1093
Lee	1296	2850	1022	1338
Lincoln	392	794	143	897
Little River	281	751	152	998
Logan	848	1557	1096	1707
Lonoke	679	1337	352	1575
Madison	1289	1475	1514	1818
Marion	375	905	383	913
Miller	759	855	662	916
Mississippi	378	591	465	1047
Monroe	403	709	276	1026
Montgomery	293	468	257	713
Nevada	744	732	632	1137
Newton	690	443	1030	657
Ouachita	1143	1120	816	1137
Perry	293	459	217	596
Phillips	388	1349	294	1657
Pike	413	566	327	744
Poinsett	180	520	187	660
Polk	411	922	548	1292
Pope	835	1871	901	1941
Prairie	496	856	376	865
Pulaski	1932	2609	1609	2566
Randolph	428	1385	496	1881
Saline	342	811	305	1065
Scott	313	733	303	778
Searcy	869	567	1047	779
Sebastian	964	2094	971	1783
Sevier	360	772	262	936
Sharp	394	1059	275	1014
St. Francis	703	634	375	743
Stone	231	520	295	730
Union	336	1238	93	1392
Van Buren	445	599	566	903
Washington	1347	2658	1587	2594
White	811	1694	967	2129
Woodruff	549	990	393	1397
Yell	798	1554	738	1621
Totals	44800	81142	40701	88654
Plurality		36359		48394
Per cent.	35.03	63.45	30.60	66.66
Scattering		1924		3641
Whole vote		127866		132996

The scattering vote for President in 1900 includes: Wharton Barker (Pop.), 972; John G. Woolley (Pro.), 584; Seth Ellis (Union Reform), 341; Debs (Soc.), 27.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—John W. Crockett (Dem.), 117,406.

Auditor—T. C. Monroe (Dem.), 117,076

Treasurer—Thomas E. Little (Dem.), 117,282.

Attorney-General—George W. Murphy (Dem.), 117,288.

Associate Justice—Carroll D. Wood (Dem.), 117,959.

Land Commissioner—J. W. Colquitt (Dem.), 115,906.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Frank Hill (Dem.), 116,388.

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ARKANSAS—(Continued).

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. J. Doyne (Dem.), 117,745.

Railroad Commissioners—F. M. Hanley (Dem.), 112,272; Abner Gaines (Dem.), 109,882; J. G. Wallace (Dem.), 109,065.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. P. D. McCulloch (Dem.), 17,066; T. O. Fitzpatrick (Rep.), 6,496.

II. J. S. Little (Dem.), 13,792; E. H. Vance (Rep.), 6,522.

III. Thomas C. McRae (Dem.), 14,945; Ben. M. Foreman (Rep.), 8,664.

IV. Charles C. Reid (Dem.), 12,266; Samuel Davis (Rep.), 6,556.

V. Hugh A. Dinsmore (Dem.), 13,924; U. S. Bratton (Rep.), 8,885.

VI. S. Brundidge (Dem.), 12,256; Charles Cole (Rep.), 5,527.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	0	2	2
Democrats	31	97	128
Populists	0	1	1
Dem. majorities..	31	94	125

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President ..	46884	87057	11831	40698
1894—Governor ..	26085	74809	24541	48724
1896—Governor ..	35836	91124	13900	55288
1896—President ..	37512	110103	—	72591
1898—Governor ..	27524	75362	8332	47838

CALIFORNIA.

Counties (57).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Gage.	Fus. Maguire
Alameda	14324	6677	12080	8308
Alpine	69	15	64	28
Amador	1384	1200	1351	1304
Butte	2322	2011	2245	2012
Calaveras ...	1600	1288	1609	1432
Colusa	648	1075	634	1070
Contra Costa.	2165	1549	1893	1472
Del Norte ...	334	291	354	305
El Dorado ...	1193	1406	1340	1428
Fresno	3585	3300	2783	3400
Glenn	494	737	828	561
Humboldt ...	3902	1698	3171	2207
Inyo	396	505	479	508
Kern	1692	1900	1723	1886
Kings	1632	872	918	898
Lake	584	746	627	757
Lassen	549	326	558	438
Los Angeles..	19200	13158	14983	12052
Madera	764	737	558	565
Marin	1681	904	1345	945
Mariposa	505	717	521	747
Mendocino ..	2192	1861	2004	2188
Merced	811	1081	801	1074
Modoc	446	532	375	549
Mono	284	258	335	241
Monterey ...	1964	1825	1995	2050
Napa	2017	1432	1947	1578
Navada	2449	1758	2577	1971
Orange	2155	1777	1992	1781
Placer	2000	1592	2216	1808
Plumas	640	442	660	544

CALIFORNIA—(Continued).

Counties (57).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Gage.	Fus. Maguire
Riverside	2329	1134	2118	1518
Sacramento .	5506	4325	5689	3414
San Benito..	724	786	738	984
San Ber'dino.	3135	2347	2688	2506
San Diego ..	3800	2678	3496	3253
San Francisco	35208	25212	26719	25098
San Joaquin.	3318	2873	3894	3018
S. L. Obispo.	1564	1713	1657	1828
San Mateo...	1645	914	1587	1098
S'ta Barbara.	1988	1599	2072	1736
Santa Clara..	7107	4607	6821	4883
Santa Cruz..	2173	1635	3149	2081
Shasta	1681	1948	1598	2018
Sierra	702	436	757	480
Siskiyou	1898	1668	1737	1722
Solano	3114	2262	3304	2262
Sonoma	4381	3517	4063	3587
Stanislaus ..	1058	1270	1127	1336
Sutter	819	642	880	704
Tehama	1210	1138	1088	1170
Trinity	544	485	687	584
Tulare	1755	2246	1725	2245
Tuolumne ...	1309	1530	1219	1598
Ventura	1708	1333	1644	1369
Yolo	1510	1687	1695	1651
Yuba	1179	971	1237	104
Totals	165346	124626	148354	129261
Plurality	40720		19093	
Per cent.....	54.56	41.12	51.68	45.03
Scattering ...	13081			
Whole vote..	303053		277064	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Debs (S. L.), 7,572; Woolley (Pro.), 5,024; others, 485.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Jacob H. Neff (R.), 146,323; Edward I. Hutchinson (Fus.), 118,921; James Andres (S. L.), 8,784; Robert Summers (Pro.), 6,307.

Secretary of State.—Charles F. Curry (R.), 131,447; R. A. Thompson (Fus)., 129,510; Emil Liess (S. L.), 8,386; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 7,770.

Controller.—E. P. Colgan (R.), 149,128; T. W. Maples (Fus.), 110,889; T. L. Hierlihy (Pro.), 7,017; John Robertson (S. L.), 7,585.

Treasurer.—Truman Reeves (R.), 141,545; William S. Green (Fus.), 118,108; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 6,926.

Attorney-General.—Tirey L. Ford (R.), 127,703; H. P. Andrews (Fus.), 117,107; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 10,636; A. F. Strawn-Hamilton (S. L.), 7,144.

Surveyor-General.—M. J. Wright (R.), 138,014; I. H. Mulholland (Fus.), 116,479; G. Spurrier (Pro.), 8,886; J. G. Smith (S. L.), 8,753.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Thomas J. Kirk (R.), 142,120; C. Runckle (Fus.), 109,071; Fanny M. Pugh (Pro.), 9,619; P. B. Gallagher (S. L.), 5,710.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Frank L. Coombs (R.), 21,227; James

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CALIFORNIA—(Continued).

F. Farraher (D.), 16,270; Charles F. Clark (R.), 310.

II. Samuel D. Woods (R.), full term, 23,019; Samuel D. Woods (R.), unexpired term, 22,799; J. D. Sproul (D.), full term, 21,851; J. D. Sproul (D.), unexpired term, 21,917; W. H. Barron (Pro.), 371; scattering, 29.

III. Victor H. Metcalf (R.), 22,109; Frank Freeman (D.), 14,402; Alvin W. Holt (Pro.), 431; scattering,1.

IV. Julius Kahn (R.), 17,111; R. Porter Ashe (D.), 11,742; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 84; C. C. O'Donnell (Ind.), 1,116.

V. Eugene F. Loud (R.), 23,443; J. H. Henry (D.), 17,365; Frederick E. Caton (Pro.), 322.

VI. James McLachlan (R.), 27,081; William Graves (D.), 19,793; James Campbell (Pro.), 1,603.

VII. James Carson Needham (R.), 23,450; W. D. Crichton (D.), 18,981; A. H. Hensley (Pro.), 919.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	34	60	94
Democrats	6	20	26
Rep. majorities...	28	40	68

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1892, *Pres..	118,027	118,151	——	124
1894, Gov....	110,738	111,944	——	1,206
1896, Pres....	146,588	144,766	2,006	1,822
1898, Gov....	148,354	129,261	——	19,093

COLORADO.

Counties (57).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Goudy.	[1]Fus. Orman.
Arapahoe ...	2549	3375	2462	3125
Archuleta ...	57	39	58	37
Baca	157	134	159	128
Bent	569	546	564	541
Boulder	3719	5117	3790	5086
Chaffee	1033	1890	1107	1817
Cheyenne ...	128	97	124	98
Clear Creek..	761	2309	809	2199
Conejos	1853	912	1911	862
Costilla	884	453	915	416
Custer	510	870	515	866
Delta	822	1352	855	1281
Dolores	66	412	60	340
Douglas	642	650	628	636
Eagle	412	943	440	892
Elbert	626	640	660	602
El Paso.....	7755	6230	7804	5520
Fremont	2572	3094	2606	2967
Garfield	826	1700	860	1634
Gilpin	1371	1498	1418	1471
Grand	171	182	21	——
Gunnison ...	945	1559	1003	1457
Hinsdale	230	595	320	527
Huerfano	2272	1022	2281	971
Jefferson	1807	2138	1873	2051
Kiowa	151	144	147	146
Kit Carson...	384	259	384	259

*Dem. and Rep. electors were chosen.

COLORADO—(Continued).

Counties (57).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Goudy.	[1]Fus. Orman.
Lake	2385	4755	2511	4642
La Plata.....	900	1844	918	1789
Larimer	2343	2456	2348	2403
Las Animas..	3832	4204	3833	4140
Lincoln	255	124	252	123
Logan	594	583	598	572
Mesa	1317	1968	1410	1814
Mineral	208	709	253	653
Montezuma .	658	1058	732	989
Montrose ...	220	732	231	721
Morgan	723	538	729	512
Otero	1913	2266	1957	2224
Ouray	610	1656	664	1552
Park	579	940	585	915
Phillips	347	275	354	271
Pitkin	458	2305	550	2177
Prowers	769	633	811	600
Pueblo	6028	5877	5837	6089
Rio Blanco...	276	391	285	373
Rio Grande..	752	1118	934	925
Routt	575	828	602	796
Saguache	731	1085	782	933
San Juan....	362	1135	368	1108
San Miguel...	717	1604	747	1538
Sedgwick	256	163	262	155
Summit	394	967	408	929
Teller	4738	9659	5187	9019
Washington .	312	191	315	189
Weld	2786	3386	2726	3053
Yuma	316	392	317	392
Totals	93067	122733	94056	115993
Plurality		29666		21937
Per cent.....	42.03	55.44	44.78	55.22
Scattering ...	5577			
Whole vote..	221377		210049	

[1]Fusion of Democrats and Populists.

The scattering vote for President, 1900, included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 3,790; Barker (Pop.), 389; Debs (S. D.), 714; Malloney (S. L.), 684.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The State officers elected are: Governor, James B. Orman; Lieutenant-Governor, David C. Coates; Secretary of State, D. A. Mills; Treasurer, J. N. Chipley; Auditor, C. W. Crouther; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell; Attorney-General, C. C. Post; Judge of Supreme Court, R. W. Steele; Regents State University, W. H. Bryant, F. E. Kendrick.

The only figures given out by the State Canvassing Board are on Regents of the State University. The remainder of the State returns will be canvassed by the Legislature. The vote on Regents—a fair index of the vote on the State ticket outside of Governor—is as follows: W. H. Bryant (Fus.), 120,308; F. E. Kendrick (Fus.), 119,059; C. R. Dudley (Rep.), 93,655; W. A. Packard (R.), 92,809.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Robert W. Bonynge (R.), 41,518; John F. Shafroth (Sil. R., Fus.), 54,590; S. H. Shellenger (Pro.), 1,924; W. H. Leonard (S. L.), 487; Nixon Eahart (S. D.), 388; Joseph Smith (Mid. Road Pop.), 326.

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COLORADO—(Continued).

II. H. M. Hogg (R.), 51,293; John C. Bell (Pop., Fus.), 66,421; C. M. Davis (Pro.), 320.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	2	10	12
Democrats	19	33	52
Teller Silver Reps.	6	9	15
Populists	8	13	21
Fusion majority...			66

Elected on fusion of Dem., Pop. and Sil. Rep., 25; elected on fusion of Pop. and Teller Sil. Rep., 1; elected on straight Democratic ticket, 4; elected on straight Populist ticket, 3.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	[1]Fus.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	38620	53584 Dem.	——	14964
1894—Sup. C'rt.	90843	9634	76487	24356
1896—President.	26279	158880	——	134792
1897—Sup. C'rt.	64947	68888	——	3941
1898—Governor.	50880	[2]Fus. 94274	——	43394

[1]Fusion of Pop. and Sil. Dem. [2]Fusion of Dem., Pop., Nat. Pop., Teller Sil. Rep. and Liberty Union.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties (8).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Geo. P. McLean.	Dem. Samuel Bronson.
Fairfield	21317	15455	20052	16729
Hartford	22425	14490	21421	15734
Litchfield ...	8534	4554	7707	5443
Middlesex ...	5000	3102	4846	3345
New-Haven..	27766	25351	24821	28416
New-London	9582	6824	9262	7157
Tolland	2997	1678	2898	1836
Windham ...	4951	2560	4815	2761
Totals	102572	74014	95822	81421
Plurality	28558		14401	
Per cent.....	56.92	41.07	53.02	45.05
Scattering ...	3609		3480	
Whole vote...	180195		180723	

The scattering vote for President includes: Woolley (Pro.), 1,617; Debs (S. D.), 1,029; Malloney (S. L.), 908; Leonard W. Bacon (Ind. Pres. Elec.), 45; scattering, 10.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Edwin O. Keeler (R.), 100,302; Cyrus G. Beckwith (D.), 77,223.

Secretary of State—Charles G. R. Vinal (R.), 100,711; James P. Woodruff (D.), 77,069.

Treasurer—Henry H. Gallup (R.), 100,859; Edwin C. Pinney (D.), 76,946.

Controller—Abram Chamberlain (R.), 101,036; William L. Huntting (D.), 75,682.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. E. Stevens Henry (R.), 25,048; Joseph P. Tuttle (D.), 16,836.

CONNECTICUT—(Continued).

II. Nehemiah D. Sperry (R.), 33,205; Oliver Gildersleeve (D.), 28,349.

III. Charles A. Russell (R.), 14,727; James H. Potter (D.), 9,284.

IV. E. J. Hill (R.), 29,579; Charles P. Lyman (D.), 20,520.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901-'02.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	22	201	223
Democrats	2	54	56
Rep. majorities...	20	147	167

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President .	77013	82380	——	5367
1894—Governor ..	84283	68316	——	15697
1896—President .	110285	56740	4336	53545
1898—Governor ..	81015	64277	——	16738

DELAWARE.

Counties (3).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hunn.	Dem. Ford.
Kent	3930	3857	3978	3815
New Castle..	13646	10644	13485	10636
Sussex	4961	4364	4958	4357
Totals	22537	18865	22421	18808
Plurality	3672		3613	
Per cent.....	53.65	44.91	54.38	45.62
Scattering ...	603			
Whole vote...	42005		41229	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 546; Debs (S. D.), 57.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Philip L. Cannon (R.), 22,404; Dr. William F. Hoey (D.), 19,023; John Hutton (Pro.), 556; Paul Schewler (S. D.), 54.

Treasurer—Martin B. Burris (R.), 22,375; William L. Sirman (D.), 19,144; William Ridgeway (Pro.), 542.

Attorney - General — Herbert H. Ward (R.), 22,371; Peter L. Cooper, jr. (D.), 19,093.

Auditor—Purnal B. Norman, jr. (R.), 22,392; Waller Donoho (D.), 18,912; Daniel B. Maloney (Pro.), 546.

Insurance Commissioner—Dr. George W. Marshall (R.), 22,276; Francis D. Baldwin (D.), 19,122; Charles H. Mason (Pro.), 541.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

L. H. Ball (R.), 21,711; A. M. Daly (D.), 18,529; L. W. Brosius (Pro.), 539; N. Shtofman (S. D.), 52.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	20	29
Democrats	8	15	23
Rep. majorities...	1	5	6

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892—President	18,077	18,581	504
1894—Governor	19,882	18,657	1,225
1896—President	20,452	16,615	3,837
1898—Treasurer	17,549	14,811	2,738

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FLORIDA.

Counties (45).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. M. E. Macfarlane.	Dem. Wm. S. Jennings.
Alachua	397	1346	326	1367
Baker	100	198	76	195
Bradford	296	734	181	755
Brevard	118	513	120	534
Calhoun	35	196	49	195
Citrus	16	413	15	408
Clay	142	308	89	323
Columbia	307	663	244	640
Dade	390	806	420	970
De Soto	134	526	145	528
Duval	747	1857	520	2061
Escambia	432	1435	267	1566
Franklin	146	239	138	232
Gadsden	61	684	30	692
Hamilton	106	322	80	334
Hernando	18	252	16	249
Hillsborough	349	2257	532	2367
Holmes	69	339	49	372
Jackson	178	978	141	928
Jefferson	143	711	95	699
La Fayette	21	326	20	329
Lake	141	492	125	540
Lee	39	278	44	306
Leon	162	932	178	943
Levy	157	383	62	429
Liberty	10	127	15	132
Madison	29	510	28	516
Manatee	60	535	76	539
Marion	306	1132	175	1128
Monroe	252	747	270	745
Nassau	127	441	123	412
Orange	409	857	389	896
Osceola	31	266	——	254
Pasco	32	492	49	505
Polk	133	983	150	945
Putnam	275	648	225	676
Santa Rosa	38	519	26	626
St. Johns	201	764	201	818
Sumter	61	343	34	359
Suwanee	133	677	101	642
Taylor	105	254	9	287
Volusia	755	258	248	776
Wakulla	252	10	39	256
Walton	381	139	92	383
Washington	382	291	226	394
Totals	7604	28261	6438	29251
Plurality		20657		22813
Per cent	19.12	71.06	18.03	81.96
Scattering	3905		——	
Whole vote	39770		35689	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 2,234; Debs (S. D.), 601; Barker (Pop.), 1,070.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—George W. Allen (R.), 5,772; John L. Crawford (D.), 27,892.

Attorney-General — Frederick Cubberly (R.), 5,265; William B. Lamar (D.), 27,436.

Treasurer—Walter G. Robinson (R.), 5,768; James B. Whitfield (D.), 26,265.

Controller—John W. Powell (R.), 5,438; William H. Reynolds (D.), 26,549.

Railroad Commissioners—Lambert M. Ware (R.), 5,191; John L. Morgan (D.), 25,475.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—George W. Holmes (R.), 6,014; William N. Sheats (D.), 27,081.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Otto C. Butterwick (R.), 5,635; Benjamin E. McLin (D.), 25,508.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Henry C. Goodell (R.), 5,179; Francis B. Carter (D.), 26,255.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. G. Browne Patterson (R.), 2,005; Stephen M. Sparkman (D.), 13,440.

II. John M. Cheney (R.), 3,249; Robert W. Davis (D.), 13,011.

Legislature of 1901—Senate, 32 members; House, 68 members. All Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	——	30143	4843	25300
1896—President	11257	29981	——	20701
1898—Treasurer	3999	20788	——	16789

GEORGIA.

Counties (137).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Candler	Pop. Traylor
Appling	446	477	843	588
Baker	87	478	764	0
Baldwin	76	500	433	44
Banks	269	402	823	711
Bartow	823	891	1606	148
Berrien	101	509	383	10
Bibb	250	1876	847	0
Brooks	103	429	115	7
Bryan	165	246	521	10
Bulloch	178	767	553	8
Burke	157	620	274	2
Butts	104	563	440	10
Calhoun	97	289	163	16
Camden	210	284	239	79
Campbell	233	350	542	183
Carroll	697	1270	1649	844
Catoosa	144	399	534	60
Charlton	64	168	301	11
Chatham	887	335	1843	1
Chattahooche	177	114	289	287
Chattooga	440	601	1446	56
Cherokee	550	545	1140	588
Clarke	199	672	459	23
Clay	81	271	273	127
Clayton	179	346	295	30
Clinch	202	290	423	53
Cobb	311	1156	1397	288
Coffee	614	412	786	687
Columbia	42	215	134	4
Colquitt	217	310	279	6
Coweta	232	1063	599	2
Crawford	30	344	241	6
Dade	78	235	471	30
Dawson	194	224	471	40
Decatur	260	1007	1015	165
De Kalb	216	756	571	124
Dodge	211	541	641	19
Dooly	3	720	377	9
Dougherty	29	360	159	1
Douglas	300	345	593	388
Early	42	355	414	59

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GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties (137).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Candler	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Pop. Traylor
Echols	38	130	388	0
Effingham	65	387	167	3
Elbert	7	782	550	40
Emanuel	444	513	1350	728
Fannin	367	533	575	0
Fayette	141	471	346	22
Floyd	638	1450	2071	97
Forsyth	270	310	726	693
Franklin	176	530	1301	1260
Fulton	1676	5075	4128	18
Gilmer	493	502	989	—
Glascock	62	157	209	167
Glynn	254	674	656	64
Gordon	504	637	686	164
Greene	303	493	422	50
Gwinnett	373	1052	1872	1127
Habersham	218	589	857	95
Hall	262	880	1414	448
Hancock	16	526	342	11
Haralson	666	457	777	892
Harris	422	636	1180	490
Hart	185	639	1418	261
Heard	32	548	222	9
Henry	372	639	1263	653
Houston	82	798	403	5
Irwin	583	700	2524	10
Jackson	477	836	2037	1635
Jaspar	32	630	222	5
Jefferson	128	394	357	15
Johnson	321	276	599	722
Jones	166	408	203	5
Laurens	395	94	1577	870
Lee	149	269	220	3
Liberty	304	248	739	246
Lincoln	4	173	109	96
Lowndes	277	443	351	40
Lumpkin	308	410	590	91
Macon	182	463	293	10
Madison	66	754	397	7
Marion	116	280	191	101
McDuffie	289	177	844	6
McIntosh	211	259	232	2
Meriwether	234	734	753	123
Miller	19	183	346	13
Milton	116	308	667	492
Mitchell	274	465	212	2
Monroe	92	810	482	22
Montgomery	232	608	775	10
Morgan	222	484	307	8
Murray	360	361	779	218
Muscogee	272	1245	443	1
Newton	294	789	632	22
Oconee	148	251	331	385
Oglethorpe	20	625	323	3
Paulding	609	496	1014	1069
Pickens	599	295	226	26
Pierce	290	267	401	293
Pike	168	759	607	62
Polk	1019	490	1043	228
Pulaski	26	631	288	9
Putnam	8	331	188	0
Quitman	84	173	288	4
Rabun	70	244	611	21
Randolph	108	602	252	12
Richmond	215	2045	808	9
Rockdale	184	393	500	133
Schley	163	221	196	52
Screven	377	488	1332	846
Spalding	82	782	314	1

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties (137).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Candler	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Pop. Traylor
Stewart	107	471	757	24
Sumter	21	780	272	10
Talbot	107	405	231	10
Taliaferro	100	216	245	210
Tattnall	611	738	1243	1040
Taylor	29	298	193	51
Telfair	122	568	996	2
Terrell	213	679	280	38
Thomas	532	1145	743	144
Towns	326	295	262	34
Troup	60	837	519	79
Twiggs	56	321	328	0
Union	397	417	489	112
Upson	133	468	771	228
Walker	566	752	1884	28
Walton	385	836	1595	528
Ware	107	698	362	1
Warren	230	317	387	304
Washington	282	720	950	113
Wayne	213	364	644	352
Webster	16	204	229	5
White	100	191	472	250
Whitfield	412	587	1009	557
Wilcox	228	407	918	0
Wilkes	4	581	331	54
Wilkinson	184	422	262	36
Worth	430	599	1096	126
Totals	34028	77353	91729	21622
Plurality		43325	70107	
Per cent	29.03	65.84	80.92	19.08
Scattering	5944			
Whole vote	117325		113351	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included Barker (Pop.), 4,548; Woolley (Pro.), 1,396.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—Philip Cook (Dem.), 93,995; L. L. Clements (Pop.), 24,770.

Controller-General—William A. Wright (Dem.), 93,528; J. T. Holbrook (Pop.), 25,096.

Treasurer—Robert E. Park (Dem.), 93,370; J. W. Park (Pop.), 24,875.

Attorney-General—J. M. Terrell (Dem.), 93,884; T. H. Saffold (Pop.), 24,962.

Commissioner Agriculture—O. B. Stevens (Dem.), 93,120; A. H. Talley (Pop.), 24,885.

Insurance Commissioner—William A. Wright (Dem.), 93,528; J. T. Holbrook (Pop.), 25,096.

State School Commissioner—G. R. Glenn (Dem.), 91,466; W. T. Flint (Pop.), 25,604.

Justices Supreme Court—W. A. Little (Dem.), 78,539; H. T. Lewis (Dem.), 78,124. Time expires 1906. Salary $3,000. No opposition to Justices of Supreme Court.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Rufus E. Lester (Dem.), 7,272; W. R. Leaken (Rep.), 4,098.

II. J. M. Griggs (Dem.), 7,299; scattering, 24.

III. E. B. Lewis (Dem.), 6,119; scattering, 7.

IV. W. C. Adamson (Dem.), 7,234; A. H. Freeman (Rep.), 2,238; scattering, 49.

V. L. F. Livingston (Dem.), 8,828;

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GEORGIA—(Continued).

Charles I. Brannan (Ind.), 2,685; scattering, 7.

VI. Charles L. Bartlett (Dem.), 7,375; J. T. Dickey (Pop.), 449; scattering, 12.

VII. John W. Maddox (Dem.), 9,113; S. J. McKnight (Pop.), 4,574; J. J. Hamilton (Rep.), 1,006.

VIII. W. M. Howard (Dem.), 6,952; S. P. Bond (Pop.), 597; scattering, 4.

IX. F. C. Tate (Dem.), 9,140; H. L. Peeples (Pop.), 1,690; scattering, 106.

X. W. H. Fleming (Dem.), 5,585; scattering, 475.

XI. W. G. Brantley (Dem.), 8,587; W. H. Marston (Rep.), 4,263.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	4	5
Democrats	43	171	219
Populists	0	9	9
Dem. majorities...	42	158	200

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	48,305	129,386	——	81,081
1894, Gov....	96,888	121,049	——	24,161
1896, Pres...	60,091	94,232	2,708	34,141
	Pop.			
1898, Gov....	50,841	117,455	——	66,614

IDAHO.

Counties (21).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley....	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. D. W. Standrod.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Fus. Frank W. Hunt.....
Ada	2706	2072	2942	2135
Bannock	1684	1581	1757	1530
Bingham	1436	1683	1467	1555
Bear Lake...	1055	1077	995	1120
Blaine	634	1345	647	1249
Boise	695	852	690	825
Canyon	1350	1314	1284	1179
Cassia	674	624	657	648
Custer	261	590	251	515
Elmore	393	565	372	558
Fremont	2174	2153	2138	2087
Idaho	1527	1884	1447	1785
Kootenai	1472	1871	1413	1809
Latah	2013	2004	1981	1934
Lemhi	523	897	511	895
Lincoln	370	355	342	359
Nez Perce....	2184	2168	2136	2117
Oneida	1891	1222	1635	1424
Owyhee	584	884	593	811
Shoshone	2378	2994	2505	2791
Washington..	1194	1349	1155	1302
Totals.....	27198	29414	26468	28628
Plurality		2216		2160
Per cent.....	46.96	50.79	46.96	50.78
Scattering ..	1302		1277	
Whole vote...	57914		56373	

The scattering vote for President was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 857; Barker (Pop.), 213; Anti-Fusion Bryan Populists, 232.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. A. Crane (Rep.),

IDAHO—(Continued).

26,247; Thomas F. Terrell (Fus.), 28,109; scattering, 1,134.

Secretary of State—Mart Patrie (Rep.), 26,081; C. J. Bassett (Fus.), 28,110; scattering, 1,428.

Auditor—H. J. Syms (Rep.), 26,098; E. W. Jones (Fus.), 28,186; scattering, 1,118.

Treasurer—George W. Kester (Rep.), 25,886; J. J. Plumer (Fus.), 27,976; scattering, 1,432.

Attorney-General—Geo. E. Gray (Rep.), 26,018; Frank Martin (Fus.), 28,172; scattering, 1,152.

Chief Justice—Edgar C. Steele (Rep.), 26,501; C. O. Stockslager (Fus.), 28,164; scattering, 292.

Superintendent of Schools—Jessie Riley (Rep.), 26,198; Permeal French (Fus.), 28,267.

Inspector of Mines—Robert Bell (Rep.), 26,313; M. H. Jacobs (Fus.), 27,656; scattering, 1,043.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

John T. Morrison (Rep.), 26,860; Thomas L. Glenn (Pop. Fus.), 28,087; Amanda M. Way (Pro.), 798; John F. Stark (M. of R. Pop.), 231.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	7	20	27
Democrats (Fus.).	10	15	25
Populists (Fus.)...	3	6	9
Silver Rep. (Fus.).	1	8	9

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	8,350	——	10,330	1,980
1894, Gov....	10,208	7,057	——	3,087
		D.-P.		
1896, Pres...	6,314	23,135	——	16,821
1898, Gov....	13,794	19,407	——	5,613

ILLINOIS.

Counties (102).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley....	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yates.....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Alschuler.
Adams	8047	8344	7943	8905
Alexander ...	2790	1760	2737	1785
Bond	2101	1629	2126	1607
Boone	3159	704	3084	766
Brown	988	1968	9091	1964
Bureau	5478	3523	5410	3593
Calhoun	873	1175	891	1163
Carroll	2425	1266	3395	1274
Cass	1846	2626	1851	2623
Champaign...	6660	5015	6659	5019
Christian	3686	4519	3693	4492
Clark	2929	3009	2923	3007
Clay	2356	2295	2345	2280
Clinton	1964	2637	1953	2625
Coles	4706	3921	4674	3912
Cook	203760	186193	190622	198195
Crawford ...	2301	2299	2303	2291
Cumberland..	1870	1993	1866	1993
De Kalb.....	5923	1881	5771	2054
De Witt.....	2694	2361	2675	2392
Douglas	2733	2106	2728	2101

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ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Counties (102).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yates	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Altschuler
Du Page	3869	1937	3720	2121
Edgar	3766	3783	3753	3793
Edwards	1577	823	1579	821
Effingham	1853	2979	1848	2972
Fayette	2920	3423	2914	3418
Ford	2936	1469	2906	1482
Franklin	2117	2226	2121	2206
Fulton	6130	5762	6119	5812
Gallatin	1432	2004	1427	2003
Greene	2131	3785	2135	3755
Grundy	3735	1687	3672	1724
Hamilton	1911	2467	1904	2461
Hancock	3907	4657	3905	4649
Hardin	753	839	745	834
Henderson	1772	976	1763	974
Henry	6892	2809	6828	2903
Iroquois	5243	3736	5202	3724
Jackson	4054	3723	4047	3711
Jasper	1923	2591	1913	2581
Jefferson	2805	3332	2791	3330
Jersey	1496	2145	1510	2141
Jo Daviess	3444	2543	3404	2583
Johnson	1940	1271	1942	1271
Kane	12031	5259	10626	6772
Kankakee	5798	2674	5541	2954
Kendall	2121	713	2050	781
Knox	7810	3299	7746	3427
Lake	5136	2235	5060	2289
La Salle	11781	8671	11440	8961
Lawrence	1961	2021	1964	2012
Lee	4820	2528	4725	2599
Livingston	5805	4024	5771	4075
Logan	3501	3672	3481	3702
Macon	6086	4874	6081	4946
Macoupin	4814	5472	4802	5471
Madison	8106	6753	8066	6710
Marion	3221	3928	3218	3929
Marshall	2210	1908	2175	1908
Mason	2027	2508	2024	2500
Massac	2057	796	2041	801
McDonough	4076	3444	4060	3450
McHenry	5234	2076	5107	2184
McLean	9487	6613	9508	6658
Menard	1632	2078	1636	2074
Mercer	3304	2110	3305	2121
Monroe	1535	1757	1532	1750
Montgomery	3583	4078	3592	4068
Morgan	4341	4321	4373	4325
Moultrie	1728	1975	1730	1972
Ogle	5255	2171	5185	2221
Peoria	10700	9433	10507	9523
Perry	2336	2321	2343	2313
Piatt	2648	1905	2654	1905
Pike	3045	4715	3073	4668
Pope	1817	908	1811	910
Pulaski	2039	1077	2037	1073
Putnam	738	450	735	451
Randolph	3045	3278	3055	3280
Richland	1793	2042	1789	2034
Rock Island	8299	4786	8088	5037
Saline	2495	2186	2495	2175
Sangamon	9769	9490	9798	9459
Schuyler	1791	2167	1797	2157
Scott	1204	1585	1209	1572
Shelby	3365	4514	3368	4505
Stark	1665	939	1660	936
St. Clair	9764	9827	9704	9864
Stephenson	4677	3983	4611	4049

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Counties (102).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yates	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Altschuler
Tazewell	3957	4048	3945	4083
Union	1695	2900	1690	2836
Vermilion	9852	6147	9772	6151
Wabash	1226	1643	1226	1647
Warren	3618	2501	3599	2527
Washington	2351	2081	2342	2067
Wayne	3117	3062	3111	3065
White	2658	3170	2650	3173
Whiteside	5663	2758	5567	2806
Will	10056	6655	9842	6771
Williamson	3723	2760	3710	2745
Winnebago	8103	2498	7979	2555
Woodford	2421	2564	2396	2584
Totals	597985	503061	588319	518960
Plurality	94924		69353	
Per cent.	52.83	44.44	48.52	42.80
Scattering	30851		105163	
Whole vote	1131897		1212448	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 17,626; Leonard (United Christian), 352; Barker (Pop.), 1,141; Ellis (Union Reform), 672; Malloney (S. L.), 1,373; Debs (S. D.), 9,687.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1900 was as follows: Barnes (Pro.), 15,643; Vantine (Peo.), 1,106; Perry (S. D.), 86,-111; Hoffman (S. L.), 1,319; Cordlingly (U. Chris.), 334; Spencer (Un. Ref.), 650.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. A. Northcott (R.), 584,717; Elmer A. Perry (D.), 509,686; J. J. Harris (Pro.), 16,452; James Ferris (Peo.), 1,146; W. C. Cox (S. L.), 1,313; A. Pierson (S. D.), 8,891; C. H. Thomas (U. Chris.), 310; L. A. Quellmalz (Un. Ref.), 651.

Secretary of State—James A. Rose (R.), 586,319; J. F. O'Donnell (D.), 507,469; B. J. Radford (Pro.), 16,787; Frank Gayer (S. L.), 1,780; T. G. Kerwin (S. D.), 8,597; William Whitehead (U. Chris.), 347; W. E. Mann (Un. Ref.), 658.

Treasurer—M. O. Williamson (R.), 585,-002; M. F. Dunlap (D.), 508,720; H. C. Tunison (Pro.), 16,618; Jacob Cosad (Peo), 1,242; T. B. Allen (S. L.), 1,356; J. Winnes (S. D.), 8,881; R. J. Caverly (U. Chris.), 307; W. Burnham (Un. Ref.), 621.

Attorney-General—H. J. Hamlin (R.), 590,051; James Todd (D.), 502,651; F. S. Regan (Pro.), 16,665; N. Kilburn (Peo.), 1,101; J. Boul (S. L.), 1,345; C. H. Soelke (S. D.), 9,049; J. W. Stephens (U. Chris.), 321; C. A. Story (Un. Ref.), 636.

Auditor—James S. McCullough (R.), 591,518; George B. Parsons (D.), 502,302; James A. Stone (Pro.), 16,622; W. S. Saylor (Peo.), 1,184; V. Martis (S. L.), 1,332; James Wright (S. D.), 8,992; W. R. Struble (U. Chris.), 335; N. H. Kane (Un. Ref.), 645.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. James R. Mann (R.), 52,775; Leon Hornstein (D.), 28,858; William P. F. Fer-

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ILLINOIS—(Continued).

guson (Pro.), 899; William H. Collins (S. D.), 1,208.

II. William Lorimer (R.), 32,921; John J. Feely (D.), 34,946; Raymond T. Cookirgham (Pro.), 757; William H. Banigan (Peo.), 87; Nicholas Krump (S. D.), 1,064.

III. William E. O'Neill (R.), 17,920; George P. Foster (D.), 23,142; Charles A. Kelly (Pro.), 246; Edward Mulloy (Peo.), 26; H. C. Dreisvogt (S. D.), 388; John S. McGrath (S. T.), 43; August E. Gans (Ind.), 9.

IV. Daniel W. Mills (R.), 19,346; James McAndrews (D.), 24,435; Braman Loveless (Pro.), 362; Warren D. Coon (Peo.), 43; A. M. Simons (S. D.), 710; Charles W. Kellogg (S. T.), 44.

V. Charles C. Carnahan (R.), 19,254; William F. Mahony (D.), 23,648; Horace H. Maddock (Pro.), 354; William League (Peo.), 23; John Collins (S. D.), 653; John O'Connor (S. T.), 35.

VI. Henry S. Boutell (R.), 22,655; Emil Hoechster (D.), 22,125; Ira J. Mason (Pro.), 251; William Hopp (Peo.), 44; Julius Bark (S. D.), 676; P. Cullman (S. T.), 43.

VII. George Edmund Foss (R.), 41,841; William Peacock (D.), 28,581; Harlan P. Davidson (Pro.), 797; J. W. Bartels (S. D.), 1,535.

VIII. Albert J. Hopkins (R.), 32,452; John W. Leonard (D.), 13,683; Benjamin R. Morse (Pro.), 1,259.

IX. Robert R. Hitt (R.), 32,616; Hiram A. Brooks (D.), 15,692; Joseph H. Keagle (Pro.), 1,326.

X. George W. Prince (R.), 33,454; La Vergne B. De Forest (D.), 16,699; Charles R. Logan (Pro.), 1,122.

XI. Walter Reeves (R.), 25,367; Edgar P. Holly (D.), 18,835; John H. Wilson (Pro.), 1,055.

XII. Joseph G. Cannon (R.), 30,633; C. M. Briggs (D.), 19,226; Jacob M. Gaiser (Pro.), 1,039.

XIII. Vespasian Warner (R.), 26,865; John Eddy (D.), 19,397; William P. Allin (Pro.), 1,328.

XIV. Joseph V. Graff (R.), 25,169; Jesse Black, jr. (D.), 24,775; George W. Warner (Pro.), 635; A. D. Shafer (Peo.), 46; S. E. Edwards (S. D.), 228.

XV. Benjamin F. Marsh (R.), 24,175; J. Ross Mickey (D.), 24,491; Norton M. Rigg (Pro.), 819.

XVI. Thomas Worthington (R.), 19,618; Thomas J. Selby (D.), 25,795; John W. Webb (Pro.), 609; J. W. McGlothlin (S. L.), 82; George W. Riley (S. D.), 251.

XVII. David Ross (R.), 23,648; Benjamin F. Caldwell (D.), 25,673; Edward D. Henry (Pro.), 726; F. B. Bullard (Peo.), 58.

XVIII. John Jacob Brenholt (R.), 21,245; Thomas M. Jett (D.), 22,847; Charles J. Upton (Pro.), 731; Diedrich Balster (Peo.), 154.

XIX. Horace S. Clark (R.), 23,057; Joseph B. Crowley (D.), 24,536; Daniel B. Turney (Pro.), 732; Charles E. Palmer (Peo.), 78.

XX. Alexander M. Funkhauser (R.), 19,716; James R. Williams (D.), 21,976; William H. Hughes (Pro.), 770.

XXI. William A. Rodenberg (R.), 24,810; Frederick J. Kern (D.), 25,299; Henry D. East (Pro.), 486; Gust A. Jennings (S. L.), 232.

XXII. George W. Smith (R.), 22,349;

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Lindorf O. Whitnel (D.), 17,528; Joseph L. Meads (Pro.), 373.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	32	81	113
Democrats	19	72	91
Rep. majorities...	13	9	22

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	399288	426281	22207	26993
1894—Treasurer	455886	322459 D.and Pop.	60067 Nat. Dem.	133427
1896—President	607130	464523 Dem.	6390 Pop.	142607
1898—Treasurer	448940	405490	7893	43450

INDIANA.

Counties (92).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	Dem. Bryan....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Durbin.	Dem. Kern....
Adams	1688	3387	1670	3226
Allen	8250	10764	8110	10665
Bartholomew	3275	3300	3250	3266
Benton	2032	1563	1993	1543
Blackford ...	2121	2191	2106	2151
Boone	3360	3718	3341	3694
Brown	707	1450	690	1419
Carroll	2585	2690	2571	2684
Cass	4308	4672	4255	4655
Clark	3855	4134	3816	4097
Clay	3873	4114	3813	4019
Clinton	3677	3603	3644	5563
Crawford	1529	1731	1516	1704
Daviess	3208	3424	3257	3374
Dearborn ...	2533	3371	2509	3315
Decatur	2900	2598	2876	2583
Dekalb	3218	3488	3127	3430
Delaware ...	8301	4647	8194	4634
Dubois	1362	3192	1345	3112
Elkhart	6270	4950	6233	4913
Fayette	2320	1600	2306	1600
Floyd	3597	3781	3529	3714
Fountain	3015	2896	2984	2864
Franklin	1738	2781	1720	2708
Fulton	2313	2358	2266	2314
Gibson	3648	3509	3588	3453
Grant	8832	5312	8735	5251
Greene	3502	3491	3452	3450
Hamilton ...	4788	2931	4754	2915
Hancock	2295	2930	2274	2902
Harrison	2482	2824	2472	2787
Hendricks ..	3426	2359	3577	2354
Henry	4047	2754	4018	2735
Howard	4308	2823	4162	2856
Huntington .	4122	3691	4099	3659
Jackson	2795	3849	2739	3747
Jasper	2083	1580	2055	1552
Jay	3518	3422	3487	3391
Jefferson	3371	2636	3335	2561
Jennings	2155	1920	2115	1881
Johnson	2367	3088	2341	3045
Knox	3554	4443	3463	4290
Kosciusko ...	4422	3265	4396	3235
Lagrange ...	2329	1431	2319	1408
Lake	5337	3733	5325	3750
Laporte	4909	4783	4729	4722
Lawrence ...	3535	2558	3470	2502

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INDIANA—(Continued).

Counties (92).	PRES'D'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Durbin.	Dem. Kern...
Madison	9891	8298	9729	8286
Marion	29272	23600	28614	23937
Marshall	2947	3449	2891	3410
Martin	1712	1660	1679	1627
Miami	3812	3849	3738	3816
Monroe	2788	2397	2739	2358
Montgomery	4507	4102	4478	4086
Morgan	2904	2630	2889	2620
Newton	1715	1164	1649	1115
Noble	3400	3077	3350	3053
Ohio	730	632	726	622
Orange	2247	1851	2222	1836
Owen	1706	2057	1692	2022
Parke	3138	2630	3062	2583
Perry	2078	2278	2060	2254
Pike	2420	2400	2401	2433
Porter	2797	1848	2707	1737
Posey	2553	3177	2512	3097
Pulaski	1501	1909	1491	1881
Putnam	2632	3251	2605	3193
Randolph ...	5050	2393	5009	2366
Ripley	2737	2732	2720	2708
Rush	2913	2503	2901	2491
Scott	874	1221	864	1203
Shelby	3291	3846	3252	3791
Spencer	2979	2816	2930	2778
Starke	1340	1315	1319	1296
Steuben	2715	1522	2705	1497
St. Joseph...	8127	6948	8045	6865
Sullivan	2326	4008	2305	3934
Switzerland .	1631	1713	1624	1707
Tippecanoe ..	6317	4673	6266	4661
Tipton	2410	2436	2391	2411
Union	1060	897	1049	882
Vanderburgh	8228	7178	8126	7104
Vermillion ..	2322	1799	2295	1766
Vigo	7992	7472	7876	7438
Wabash	4433	2882	4396	2855
Warren	2167	1117	2125	1099
Warrick	2540	2828	2520	2770
Washington .	2152	2723	2134	2679
Wayne	6736	4020	6594	4011
Wells	2290	3599	2253	3520
White	2562	2510	2526	2474
Whitely	2271	2361	2247	2347
Totals	336063	309581	331532	308370
Plurality	26842		23162	
Per cent.....	50.60	46.61	50.38	46.86
Scattering ...	18446		18066	
Whole vote...	664090		657968	

Scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Barker (Pop.), 1,438; Woolley (Pro.), 13,717; Debs (S. D.), 2,374; Ellis (Union Reform), 254; Malloney (S. L.), 663.

Scattering vote for Governor in 1900 included the following: Eckhart (Pro.), 13,451; Burkhart (Pop.), 1,504; Moore (S. L.), 644; Kelly (S. D.), 2,240; Wilson (Union Reform), 227.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Gilbert (R.), 331,774; Lawler (D.), 305,934; Clark (Pro.), 13,409; Walter (Pop.), 1,488; Dryer (S. L.), 652; Backus (S. D.), 2,228; Perry (Un. Ref.), 248.

INDIANA—(Continued).

Secretary of State.—Hunt (R.), 331,860; Heimberger (D.), 305,957; Pretlow (Pro.), 13,487; Carmichael (Pop.), 1,467; Byram (S. L.), 647; Evinger (S. D.), 2,234; Wheeler (Un. Ref.), 238.

Auditor.—Hart (R.), 332,066; Minor (D.), 305,255; McKinney (Pro.), 13,449; Wales (Pop.), 1,470; Soules (S. L.), 649; Croke (S. D.), 2,235; Withrow (Un. Ref.), 238.

Treasurer.—Levy (R.), 331,863; Herff (D.), 306,292; Hiatt (Pro.), 13,421; Kunse (Pop.), 1,472; Fritz (S. L.), 662; Hulsman (S. D.), 2,213.

Attorney-General.—Taylor (R.), 332,010; Drummond (D.), 305,787; Krauss (Pro.), 13,393; Boger (Pop.), 1,474; Youngman (S. L.), 650; Thornton (S. D.), 2,226.

Reporter Supreme Court.—Remy (R.), 332,024; Yergen (D.), 305,706; Wade (Pro.), 13,327; Hoffman (Pop.), 1,475; Fesler (S. D.), 2,152.

Superintendent Public Instruction.—Jones (R.), 332,006; Greathouse (D.), 305,751; Ayres (Pro.), 13,368; Beasley (Pop.), 1,476; Stoner (S. L.), 642; Thorndyke (S. D.), 2,218; Carter (Un. Ref.), 245.

Chief Bureau Statistics.—Johnson (R.), 331,737; Horuff (D.), 305,834; Bonsig (Pro.), 13,167; Grindle (Pop.), 1,468; Singer (S.L.), 653; Ehreshardt (S. D.), 2,116; Coppock (Un. Ref.), 233.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Hemenway (R.), 22,262; Owen (D.), 22,060; Norman (Pro.), 454; Hallenderger (Pop.), 9. Hemenway's plurality, 202.

II. Wadsworth (R.), 21,799; Miers (D.), 24,420; Crowder (Pro.), 382; Presler (Pop.), 424. Miers's plurality, 2,621.

III. O'Connor (R.), 19,440; Zenor (D.), 24,049; Speedy (Pro.), 243; Curry (Pop.), 68. Zenor's plurality, 4,609.

IV. Powell (R.), 22,641; Griffiths (D.), 24,249; Church (Pro.), 384; Hammond (Pop.), 62. Griffiths's plurality, 1,608.

V. Holliday (R.), 25,998; Horner (D.), 24,285; Wells (Pro.), 656; Allen (Pop.), 337. Holliday's plurality, 1,713.

VI. Watson (R.), 24,263; McKee (D.), 20,320; Pitts (Pro.), 953; Nipp (Pop.), 36. Watson's plurality, 3,883.

VII. Overstreet (R.), 30,857; Burke (D.), 26,811; Allen (Pro.), 782; Miller (S. D.), 148. Overstreet's plurality, 4,046.

VIII. Cromer (R.), 31,949; Day (D.), 28,180; Powell (Pro.), 1,239; Hurley (Pop.), 303. Cromer's plurality, 3,769.

IX. Landis (R.), 24,138; Allen (D.), 22,624; Van Cleve (Pro.), 955; Gill (Pop.), 206. Landis's plurality, 1,514.

X. Crumpacker (R.), 29,537; Ross (D.), 23,045; Bone (Pro.), 638. Crumpacker's plurality, 6,482.

XI. Steele (R.), 29,177; Houck (D.), 23,688; Johnson (Pro.), 1,914. Steele's plurality, 5,488.

XII. Hanna (R.), 22,122; Robinson (D.), 22,740; Nawhorter (Pro.), 599; Haines (Pop.), 168. Robinson's plurality, 618.

XIII. Brick (R.), 26,592; Bowers (D.), 24,376; Uline (Pro.), 980; Wiley (Pop.), 108. Brick's plurality, 2,216.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	68	99
Democrats	19	32	51
Rep. majorities...	12	36	48

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INDIANA—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	256,355	262,817	22,208	6,482
1894, Sec. St.	283,505	238,732	——	44,773
1896, Pres...	323,748	306,206	——	17,542
1898, Sec. St.	286,641	269,125	——	17,516

IOWA.

Counties (99).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	SECR'TARY OF STATE. —1900.— Rep. Martin	SECR'TARY OF STATE. —1900.— Dem. Crane.
Adair	2327	1618	2302	1652
Adams	1873	1428	1866	1422
Allamakee	2659	1850	2645	1847
Appanoose	3538	2690	3494	2703
Audubon	1521	1301	1815	1303
Benton	3609	2575	3575	2587
Black Hawk	5010	2512	4988	2516
Boone	4151	2264	4102	2252
Bremer	2178	1929	2143	1953
Buchanan	2958	2053	2941	2051
Buena Vista	2632	936	2614	938
Butler	2902	1167	2894	1169
Calhoun	2973	1224	2959	1221
Carroll	2224	2434	2197	2445
Cass	3128	2010	3109	2022
Cedar	2740	2131	2709	2158
Cerro Gordo	3345	1320	3339	1372
Cherokee	2432	1253	2429	1230
Chickasaw	2085	2063	2078	2059
Clarke	1800	1322	1790	1321
Clay	2292	782	2291	779
Clayton	3336	2884	3327	2891
Clinton	5344	4758	5301	4696
Crawford	2268	2578	2231	2578
Dallas	3601	1940	3585	1948
Davis	1656	2155	1650	2157
Decatur	2415	2058	2407	2054
Delaware	2805	1570	2793	1566
Des Moines	4315	3909	4222	3940
Dickinson	1352	445	1350	442
Dubuque	4752	6655	4814	6812
Emmet	1618	595	1604	594
Fayette	3984	2708	3957	2707
Floyd	2843	1295	2831	1295
Franklin	2537	748	2531	749
Fremont	2170	2399	2166	2398
Greene	2777	1360	2775	1400
Grundy	2025	1203	2008	1265
Guthrie	2806	1824	2810	1825
Hamilton	3259	1134	3254	1131
Hancock	2186	827	2183	823
Hardin	3741	1268	3734	1266
Harrison	3303	2837	3281	2837
Henry	2794	1907	2770	1900
Howard	1944	1420	1936	1417
Humboldt	2214	595	2206	576
Ida	1599	1304	1580	1310
Iowa	2336	1983	2292	2019
Jackson	2964	2854	2937	2838
Jasper	3894	3163	3874	3170
Jefferson	2482	1612	2452	1615
Johnson	3010	3182	2980	3188
Jones	3021	2052	3003	2070
Keokuk	3339	2669	3304	2669
Kossuth	3122	1777	3113	1766
Lee	4486	5182	4444	5212
Linn	7745	5019	7711	6043
Louisa	2185	1172	2173	1166
Lucas	2225	1488	2217	1485
Lyon	1666	1289	1662	1280
Madison	2590	1907	2572	1900
Mahaska	4480	3596	4448	3581
Marion	2950	2950	2939	2949
Marshall	4878	2329	4838	2339
Mills	2212	1733	2200	1736
Mitchell	2450	981	2446	977
Monona	2161	1934	2153	1925
Monroe	2233	1705	2224	1702
Montgomery	2927	1467	2924	1462
Muscatine	3905	3021	3847	3079
O'Brien	2386	1461	2371	1457
Osceola	1106	799	1093	799
Page	3424	1889	3412	1885
Palo Alto	1908	1477	1894	1477
Plymouth	2712	2307	2680	2307
Pocahontas	2176	1287	2156	1287
Polk	12628	6180	12615	6169
Pottawattamie	6525	5373	6469	5388
Poweshiek	3199	1765	3171	1777
Ringgold	2319	1311	2319	1311
Sac	2786	1214	2758	1223
Scott	6327	5157	6249	4193
Shelby	2182	2010	2161	2025
Sioux	3025	1809	2991	1805
Story	4032	1343	4023	1341
Tama	3290	2736	3252	2763
Taylor	2792	1984	2767	1982
Union	2462	2218	2456	2209
Van Buren	2547	1893	2541	1893
Wapello	4742	3902	4690	3936
Warren	2966	1876	2960	1877
Washington	2844	2234	2822	2236
Wayne	2294	2001	2283	2014
Webster	4221	2266	4195	2266
Winnebago	2052	474	2049	466
Winneshiek	3486	1835	3475	1825
Woodbury	7045	4796	6951	4760
Worth	1730	475	1723	470
Wright	2990	891	2956	888
Totals	307778	209266	305821	208777
Plurality	98512		97044	
Per cent.	58.04	39.46	59.43	40.57
Scattering	3282			
Whole vote	530326		514598	

The scattering vote for President (1900) included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 9,502; Barker (Pop.), 613; Malloney (S. L.), 259; Leonard (U. Chris.), 166; Debs (S. D.), 2,742.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—Martin (Rep.), 305,821; Crane (Dem.), 209,767.

Auditor—Merriam (Rep.), 305,644; Gibson (Dem.), 209,593.

Treasurer—Gilbertson (Rep.), 305,552; Williams (Dem.), 209,614.

Attorney-General—Mullan (Rep.), 305,554; Harper (Dem.), 209,612.

Supreme Court Judge—McClain (Rep.), 305,722; Freeland (Dem.), 209,329.

Railroad Commissioner—Palmer (Rep.), 305,342; Anderson (Dem.), 209,726.

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IOWA—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Thomas Hedge (Rep.), 21,419; D. J. O'Connell (Dem.), 18,051; scattering, 838.

II. J. N. W. Rumple (Rep.), 23,202; Henry Vollmer (Dem.), 21,737; scattering, 1,001.

III. D. B. Henderson (Rep.), 30,181; W. N. Birdsall (Dem.), 18,856; scattering, 145.

IV. G. N. Hangan (Rep.), 27,659; John Foley (Dem.), 16,996; scattering, 763.

V. Robert G. Cousins (Rep.), 27,124; Daniel Kerr (Dem.), 18,266; scattering, 168.

VI. John F. Lacey (Rep.), 22,956; A. C. Steck (Dem.), 19,812; scattering, 400.

VII. J. A. T. Hull (Rep.), 28,508; Geo. C. Crozier (Dem.), 16,365; scattering, 1,402.

VIII. W. P. Hepburn (Rep.), 26,798; V. R. McGinnis (Dem.), 21,347; scattering, 836.

IX. Walter I. Smith (Rep.), 27,155; S. B. Wadsworth (Dem.), 20,207; scattering, 418.

X. J. P. Conner (Rep.), 36,584; Robert F. Dale (Dem.), 20,648; scattering, 899.

XI. Lot Thomas (Rep.), 32,716; William Mulvaney (Dem.), 20,564; scattering, 1,111.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans ...	35	81	116
Democrats	15	19	34
Rep. majorities.	20	62	82

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Plu.
1892, President.....	219,384	196,419	22,965
1894, Sec. State....	229,376	149,980	79,396
1895, Governor.....	208,659	149,189	59,470
		Dem. & Pop.	
1896, President.....	289,293	223,741	65,552
1897, Governor.....	224,728	194,843	29,855
1898, Sec. State....	236,524	173,000	63,524
1899, Governor.....	239,543	183,326	56,217

KANSAS.

Counties (105).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Fus. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stanley.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. Breidenthal.
Allen	2680	2073	2591	2107
Anderson ...	1846	1757	1827	1778
Atchison ...	3390	2682	3214	2760
Barber	862	783	847	790
Barton	1564	1772	1541	1772
Bourbon	3024	2799	2956	2859
Brown	3137	2298	3052	2362
Butler	2947	2752	2918	2776
Chase	1084	956	1040	992
Chautauqua.	1618	1280	1606	1255
Cherokee	4478	5302	4407	5271
Cheyenne	348	286	347	279
Clark	201	199	199	204
Clay	2001	1826	1944	1880
Cloud	2315	2045	2270	2069
Coffey	2159	2066	2167	2064
Comanche ...	249	194	240	196
Cowley	3679	3436	3611	3444

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties (105).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Fus. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR —1900.— Rep. Stanley.	GOV'RNOR —1900.— Fus. Breidenthal.
Crawford	4722	4824	4577	47
Decatur	848	1158	831	11
Dickinson ...	2771	2352	2727	23
Doniphan	2464	1244	2341	12
Douglas	3453	2333	3345	24
Edwards	523	592	513	5
Elk	1632	1311	1597	13
Ellis	627	1228	605	12
Ellsworth ...	1333	1006	1289	10
Finney	525	336	521	3
Ford	653	610	624	6
Franklin	2842	2605	2887	26
Geary	1240	1009	1217	10
Gove	368	253	356	2
Graham	561	694	560	7
Grant	58	53	58	
Gray	188	145	183	1
Greeley	118	36	112	
Greenwood ..	2204	1917	2152	19
Hamilton	182	194	186	1
Harper	1190	1261	1163	12
Harvey	2266	1658	2279	16
Haskell	79	44	78	
Hodgeman ..	323	245	302	2
Jackson	2291	1745	2250	17
Jefferson	2374	1912	2295	19
Jewell	2448	2192	2391	22
Johnson	2393	2171	2349	22
Kearny	164	137	146	1
Kingman	1286	1183	1262	12
Kiowa	322	293	309	2
Labette	3319	3425	3169	33
Lane	239	172	239	1
Leavenworth	4162	4109	4119	40
Lincoln	1110	1250	1062	12
Linn	2279	2043	2246	20
Logan	319	176	320	1
Lyon	3083	2865	3048	29
Marion	2623	1729	2579	17
Marshall	3413	2669	3341	27
McPherson ..	2640	2121	2600	21
Meade	238	209	235	2
Miami	2663	2401	2639	24
Mitchell	1764	1702	1728	17
Montgomery.	3433	3213	3383	33
Morris	1650	1326	1616	13
Morton	51	34	50	
Nemaha	2761	2348	2702	23
Neosho	2424	2279	2380	22
Ness	511	583	519	5
Norton	1329	1212	1293	12
Osage	3128	2901	3017	29
Osborn	1555	1239	1529	11
Ottawa	1509	1367	1490	13
Pawnee	684	727	656	7
Phillips	1691	1511	1664	13
Pot'watomie	2556	1929	2474	18
Pratt	821	816	813	8
Rawlins	577	668	566	6
Reno	3769	2859	3680	28
Republic	2499	1925	2440	18
Rice	2013	1527	1963	15
Riley	2119	1279	2055	13
Rooks	927	925	906	9
Rush	681	717	676	7
Russell	1233	810	1197	8
Saline	2245	2199	2171	22
Scott	128	159	124	1
Sedgwick	5363	5144	5526	5

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KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties (105).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stanley.	Dem. Breidenthal.
Seward	122	77	119	80
Shawnee	7667	4875	7287	5317
Sheridan	445	499	442	498
Sherman	380	418	387	397
Smith	1770	1978	1732	1994
Stafford	1055	1139	1029	1152
Stanton	50	36	49	36
Stevens	66	89	60	94
Sumner	3184	2982	3161	2956
Thomas	404	551	413	547
Trego	360	361	349	370
Wabaunsee ..	1793	1263	1709	1307
Wallace	212	102	207	106
Washington .	2960	2252	2881	2321
Wichita	201	128	200	125
Wilson	2193	1711	2128	1820
Woodson	1418	1115	1411	1140
Wyandotte ..	8133	7304	7923	7153
Totals	185952	162605	181978	164803
Plurality	23353		17175	
Per cent.....	52.56	45.96	51.88	46.99
Scattering ...	5210		3923	
Whole vote..	353767		350704	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Debs (S. D.), 1,605; Woolley (Pro.), 3,605.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Clemens (Soc.), 258; Holsinger (Pro.), 2,662; scattering, 3.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—H. E. Richter (R.), 180,793; A. M. Harvey (Fus.), 162,440; J. R. Mitchell (Soc.), 1,223; W. L. Coryell (Pro.), 2,675; scattering, 2.

Secretary of State—George A. Clark (R.), 181,792; Abram Frakes (Fus.), 160,804; J. C. Forest (Soc.), 1,236; B. H. Moore (Pro.), 2,664.

Auditor—George E. Cole (R.), 181,456; J. Westgate (Fus.), 160,471; W. L. Eaton (Soc.), 1,203; W. M. Howie (Pro.), 2,657.

Treasurer—F. E. Grimes (R.), 180,669; Conway Marshall (Fus.), 161,256; Charles Gordon (Soc.), 1,190; H. C. Zink (Pro.), 2,672.

Attorney-General—A. A. Godard (R.), 180,577; Hugh P. Farrelly (Fus.), 160,979; Charles W. Gorsuch (Soc.), 1,219; M. V. B. Barnett (Pro.), 2,734.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—W. A. Johnston (R.), 181,487; David Martin (Fus.), 162,489; A. A. Carnahan (Soc.), 1,218.

Superintendent of Insurance—W. V. Church (R.), 178,184; Webb McNall (Fus.), 163,961; T. J. Maxwell (Soc.), 1,129; A. H. Ulsa (Pro.), 2,482.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Fred Nelson (R.), 182,313; Levi C. Hummer (Fus.), 159,500; Frankie S. Mayfield (Soc.), 1,177; G. I. Winans (Pro.), 2,735.

For the judicial amendment to the Constitution, 123,721; against, 35,474. This

KANSAS—(Continued).

amendment increases the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from three to seven.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large.—Charles F. Scott (R.), 180,162; J. D. Botkin (Fus.), 160,950; F. E. Miller (Soc.), 1,124; B. C. Hoyt (Pro.), 2,396.

I. Charles Curtis (Rep.), 28,731; George W. Glick (Fus.), 19,915.

II. J. D. Bowersock (R.), 28,083; M. S. Peters (Fus.), 25,623; scattering, 7.

III. George W. Wheatley (R.), 26,583; A. M. Jackson (Fus.), 26,760; S. Van Dyke (Soc.), 249; scattering, 2.

IV. J. M. Miller (R.), 24,108; Thomas H. Grisham (Fus.), 20,668.

V. W. A. Calderhead (R.), 22,436; W. D. Vincent (Fus.), 19,211.

VI. W. A. Reeder (R.), 19,655; John B. Dykes (Pop.), 15,080; Tully Scott (D.), 5,430.

VII. Chester I. Long (R.), 31,591; Claud Duval (Fus.), 29,835.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	81	112
Fusion (Dem.-Pop.)	9	43	52
Rep. majorities...	22	38	60

VOTE ON STATE TICKET SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	157,241	——	163,111	5,870
1894, Gov...	148,697	26,709	118,329 F. Sil.	30,368
1895, C.Just.	124,272	—— D.-P.	42,888 N. D.	81,384
1896, Pres...	159,345	171,810	1,209	12,465
1898, Gov....	149,292	134,158	——	15,134

KENTUCKY.

Counties (119).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yerkes...	Dem. Beckham
Adair	1713	1452	1719	1432
Allen	1725	1494	1730	1483
Anderson ...	1148	1485	1167	1468
Ballard	670	1877	673	1879
Barren	2234	3170	2243	3162
Bath	1654	1836	1668	1828
Bell	2142	748	2137	751
Boone	759	2302	783	2265
Bourbon	2217	2411	2331	2388
Boyd	1995	1514	1983	1588
Boyle	1646	1577	1649	1584
Bracken	1318	1869	1317	1867
Breathitt ...	850	1573	840	1569
Breckenridge.	2534	2231	2532	2235
Bullitt	772	1442	776	1429
Butler	2333	1131	2333	1129
Caldwell	1623	1475	1643	1457
Calloway	844	2876	867	2859
Campbell ...	5567	5141	5629	5071
Carlisle	533	1587	533	1589
Carroll	749	1808	782	1780
Carter	2452	1720	2444	1709
Casey	1786	1302	1780	1301

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KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties (119).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Yerkes..	Dem. Beckham
Christian	4473	3264	4467	3273
Clark	1900	2302	1911	2285
Clay	1948	681	1932	676
Clinton	1107	414	1100	407
Crittenden ..	1865	1517	1867	1514
Cumberland..	1239	660	1244	657
Daviess	3738	4910	3710	4945
Edmondson ..	1154	914	1154	903
Elliott	624	1367	620	1367
Estill	1328	1000	1329	997
Fayette	5302	4296	5356	4272
Fleming	2109	2180	2121	2180
Floyd	1197	1615	1194	1604
Franklin	1854	2946	1862	2932
Fulton	581	1487	585	1430
Gallatin	404	1018	414	1014
Gerrard	1592	1312	1593	1317
Grant	1465	2039	1477	2021
Graves	2076	4759	2134	4694
Grayson	2213	1938	2220	1921
Green	1399	1243	1403	1242
Greenup	1982	1430	1983	1426
Hancock	1113	989	1113	995
Hardin	2053	3059	2095	3003
Harlan	1571	280	1564	279
Harrison	1843	2801	1856	2776
Hart	2140	1937	2157	1900
Henderson ..	2865	3937	2842	3918
Henry	1609	2366	1626	2348
Hickman ...	862	1876	867	1875
Hopkins	3024	3321	3066	3301
Jackson	1770	258	1771	256
Jefferson	24579	20883	25893	20701
Jessamine ..	1326	1565	1338	1545
Johnson	1897	1025	1893	1019
Kenton	5650	7263	5047	7034
Knott	429	1015	471	1012
Knox	2606	976	2584	964
Larue	1636	1420	1633	1414
Laurel	2241	1198	2217	1179
Lawrence ...	2052	1946	2047	1948
Lee	857	637	850	635
Leslie	1186	110	1174	112
Letcher	1062	501	1055	497
Lewis	2311	1482	2532	1553
Lincoln	1925	1871	1927	1878
Livingston ..	906	1575	913	1497
Logan	2624	3392	2632	3377
Lyon	789	1005	805	1014
Madison	3084	3046	3082	3039
Magoffin	1327	955	1318	949
Marion	1491	2070	1505	2446
Marshall	997	1594	1033	1597
Martin	812	246	810	244
Mason	2455	2952	2463	2942
McCracken...	2506	3020	2523	2997
McLean	1344	1463	1344	1469
Meade	919	1470	921	1453
Menefee	470	845	473	838
Mercer	1775	1784	1813	1746
Metcalfe	1162	1050	1165	1047
Monroe	1724	867	1715	864
Montgomery.	1533	1589	1570	1535
Morgan	1093	1732	1092	1715
Muhlenberg .	2493	1857	2497	1449
Nelson	1407	2438	1413	2432
Nicholas	1262	1879	1271	1860
Ohio	3251	2891	3254	2866

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties (119).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR —1900.— Rep. Yerkes..	Dem. Beckham
Oldham	667	1062	689	10
Owen	1124	3380	1154	33
Owsley	1115	255	1105	2
Pendleton ...	1580	1862	1585	18
Perry	1019	487	1007	4
Pike	2290	1979	2289	19
Powell	696	788	697	7
Pulaski	4084	2178	4053	21
Robertson ...	494	718	493	7
Rockcastle ..	1637	1010	1633	10
Rowan	905	790	908	7
Russell	1206	780	1202	7
Scott	2107	2539	2129	25
Shelby	1975	2794	1995	27
Simpson	866	1571	879	15
Spencer	582	1174	590	11
Taylor	1131	1286	1144	12
Todd	1825	1868	1833	18
Trigg	1455	1533	1463	15
Trimble	437	1437	448	14
Union	1437	3104	1422	30
Warren	2928	3455	3037	33
Washington .	1600	1669	1595	16
Wayne	1574	1373	1572	13
Webster	1849	2481	1834	24
Whitley	3634	989	3623	9
Wolfe	712	959	715	9
Woodford ...	1617	1712	1607	17
Totals	226799	234902	229460	2330
Plurality		8103		30
Per cent.....	48.61	50.35	49.22	50.0
Scattering ...	4788			
Whole vote..	466489		462528	

The scattering vote for President was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 2,262; Barker (Pop.), 1,662; Malloney (S. L.), 408; Debs (S. D.), 456.

The election for Governor was to fill the place made vacant by the death of Governor Goebel.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Wheeler (D.), 25,334; Keys (R.), 16,809.

II. Allen (D.), 23,410; Lynch (R.), 19,780.

III. Rhea (D.), 19,500; Moss (R.), 19,344.

IV. Smith (D.), 24,920; Jally (R.), 21,942.

V. Gregory (D.), 21,374; Irwin (R.), 25,085.

VI. Gooch (D.), 22,572; McShaw (R.), 6,567.

VII. Trimble (D.), 20,325; Stall (R.), 16,810.

VIII. Gilbert (D.), 17,646; William (R.), 16,602.

IX. Kehoe (D.), 23,197; Pugh (R.), 22,961.

X. White (D.), 19,443; Hopkins (R.), 18,070.

XI. Boreing (R.), 34,506; Smith (D.), 17,281.

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KENTUCKY—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	13	40	53
Democrats	25	60	85
Dem. majorities..	12	20	32

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	135,441	175,461	——	40,020
1895, Gov....	172,436	163,524	——	8,912
1896, Pres...	218,171	217,890	5,114	281
1897, Clerk..	169,128	187,482	9,438 I. D.	18,354
1899, Gov....	193,714	191,331	14,050	2,383

LOUISIANA.

Counties (59).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Reems...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Heard...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. *Caffery.
Acadia	247	577	27	1050	512
Ascension .	638	824	104	807	1136
Assump'n .	507	584	36	805	276
Avoyelles ..	167	951	43	1376	136
Bienville ..	65	889	6	905	182
Bossier	6	635	3	605	6
Caddo	55	1338	8	1378	20
Calcasieu .	639	1559	114	2077	263
Caldwell ..	68	283	23	368	139
Cameron ..	72	185	7	223	57
Catahoula .	144	526	9	735	220
Claiborne .	34	885	6	878	166
Concordia .	17	362	39	310	16
De Soto....	17	923	1	652	38
E.B. Rouge	149	837	66	819	29
E. Carroll..	8	176	1	159	7
E.Feliciana	20	554	13	561	31
Franklin ..	30	362	6	422	119
Grant	156	350	6	600	219
Iberia	668	1030	40	1035	712
Iberville ..	371	674	15	603	227
Jackson ...	82	333	6	531	399
Jefferson ..	59	1282	107	1460	11
Lafayette ..	338	696	8	832	481
Lafourche .	828	1230	14	1540	1121
Lincoln ...	61	517	7	666	448
Livingston.	15	399	7	511	97
Madison ..	5	153	2	131	17
Morehouse .	8	461	3	435	20
N'chitoches	113	845	17	706	85
Orleans ...	4646	18168	888	18226	2740
Ouachita ..	46	663	8	590	237
Plaq'mines.	115	567	22	648	74
P. Coupée..	22	586	17	671	14
Rapides ...	319	1420	17	1590	69
Red River.	6	462	—	488	21
Richland ..	13	304	8	352	30
Sabine	52	543	5	865	170
St. Bernard	43	398	14	624	6
St. Charles.	47	435	3	547	12
St. Helena.	—	—	2	308	34
St. James..	418	395	242	458	524
St.J.Baptist	90	331	50	867	153
St. Landry.	229	1297	37	1986	608
St. Martin.	113	538	5	826	23
St. Mary...	606	818	22	1008	564
St. Tam'ny	159	515	105	601	74
Tangipahoa	229	938	24	473	77

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

Counties (59).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Reems...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Heard...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. *Caffery.
Tensas	5	212	1	235	—
Terrebonne	490	740	8	1173	656
Union	105	750	5	808	256
Vermillion	371	625	145	828	103
Vernon	261	522	35	683	365
Wash'ton .	54	449	20	327	23
Webster ...	9	604	6	670	69
W.B.Rouge.	38	185	3	282	28
W. Carroll.	2	173	—	100	11
W. F'ciana	19	320	3	276	8
Winn	234	293	10	515	376
Totals ..	13928	53671	2449	60205	14515
Plurality .		39743		45690	
Per cent...	20.60	79.39	3.17	78.02	18.81
Whole vote	67599			77169	

*Pop. and Rep. fusion vote: Pops. gave 4,939; Reps., 9,277.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor — Earhardt (R.), 2,386; Estopinal (D.), 59,147; Scholars (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,602.

Secretary of State—Thompson (R.), 2,425; Michel (D.), 59,380; C. Taylor Code (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,485.

Auditor—Forsythe (R.), 2,400; Frazee (D.), 58,982; Deshotel (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,358.

Treasurer—Bloomfield (R.), 2,361; Smith (R.), 59,139; Heaslip (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,318.

Attorney-General—Hunter (R.), 2,398; Guion (D.), 59,137; Wily (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,330.

Superintendent of Education—Lines (R.), 2,337; Calhoun (D.), 59,228; Staples (Pop. and Rep. Fus.), 13,383.

Judge of Court of Appeals—I. D. Moore (D.), 21,343.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. William Brophy (R.), 2,274; Adolf Meyer (D.), 9,727; A. Donaldson (Ind.), 3.

II. S. C. Heaslip (R.), 3,234; R. C. Davey (D.), 11,620; Charles Zimmerman (Ind.), 21.

III. F. B. Williams (R.), 5,673; R. F. Broussard (D.), 9,382.

IV. F. M. Welch (R.), 1,290; P. Brazeale (D.), 8,592; scattering, 4.

V. H. E. Hardtner (R.), 628; J. E. Ransdell (D.), 6,172.

VI. J. H. Ducote (R.), 1,455; S. M. Robertson (D.), 7,432.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	39	113	152
Opposition	—	1	1
Dem. majorities...	39	112	151

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LOUISIANA—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Fus.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	25,332	87,922	——	62,590
1896, Gov....	——	116,216	90,138	26,078
			Nat.D.	
1896, Pres...	22,037	77,175	1,834	55,138

MAINE.

Counties (16).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. John F. Hill.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Samuel L. Lord.
Androscoggin.	4688	3182	5147	3314
Aroostook ...	4192	1030	5978	1272
Cumberland .	8824	5770	10207	5878
Franklin	2235	1085	2208	1117
Hancock	3432	1860	3656	2076
Kennebec	6228	3410	6957	3688
Knox	2762	2765	3229	3326
Lincoln	2212	1419	2334	1331
Oxford	3912	2023	3656	1584
Penobscot ...	6873	3615	7825	4281
Piscataquis .	2023	824	2010	854
Sagadahoc ..	2245	1025	2194	844
Somerset	3727	1948	3654	2272
Waldo	1468	710	2015	1954
Washington .	3705	2110	4135	1992
York	6949	4046	7750	4069
Totals	65475	36822	73855	39852
Plurality	28653		34003	
Per cent.....	61.90	34.81	62.61	33.78
Scattering ...	3463		4240	
Whole vote..	105760		117947	

The scattering vote for President included: Woolley (Pro.), 2,585; Debs (S. D.), 878. For Governor: Rogers (Pro.), 3,608; Lermond (Soc.), 632.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Amos L. Allen (R.), 17,803; John J. Lynch (D.), 10,040; Daniel B. Parker (Pro.), 1,533; Clinton Simonton (Soc.), 135; scattering, 3.

II. Charles E. Littlefield (R.), 19,215; Halsey H. Monroe (D.), 11,439; Orren S. French (Pro.), 714; A. L. Carlton (Soc.), 128; scattering, 10.

III. Edwin C. Burleigh (R.), 17,057; Amos F. Gerald (D.), 10,241; William S. Thompson (Pro.), 510; Charles L. Nye (Soc.), 291; scattering, 8.

IV. Charles A. Boutelle (R.), 18,833; Thomas White (D.), 8,765; Timothy P. Humphrey (Pro.), 745; Isaac Cushman (Ind. R.), 46; scattering, 5.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	132	162
Democrats	1	19	20
Rep. majorities...	29	113	142

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	62,931	48,044	——	14,887
1894, Gov....	69,599	30,621	——	38,978
1896, Pres...	80,465	32,201	1,870	45,877
1898, Gov....	54,266	29,497	310	24,769

MARYLAND.

Counties (23).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1899.— Rep. Lownds	GOV'RNOR. —1899.— Dem. Smith...
Allegany	5944	4528	4691	4190
Anne Arundel	4045	3298	3604	3564
Baltimore—				
City	58880	51979	47318	55419
County	9351	9147	7677	9547
Calvert	1414	866	1322	955
Caroline	1798	1774	1727	1803
Carroll	4105	4025	3877	4065
Cecil	2960	2989	2609	3127
Charles	2271	1568	2129	1341
Dorchester ..	3369	2734	3150	3244
Frederick ...	6393	5824	5741	5867
Garrett	2264	1283	1940	1265
Harford	3146	3509	2992	3419
Howard	1800	1905	1582	2050
Kent	2426	2077	2362	2284
Montgomery..	3355	3679	3000	3397
Prince G'ge's	3456	2787	3100	2936
Queen Anne's	1873	2553	1677	2549
Somerset	2855	2019	2782	2696
St. Mary's...	2089	1585	1766	1779
Talbot	2573	2233	2329	2401
Washington..	5476	4865	4998	5045
Wicomico ...	2378	2793	2325	2812
Worcester ..	1991	2451	1588	2663
Totals	136212	122271	116286	128400
Plurality ...	13941			12123
Per cent.....	51.49	46.22	47.52	52.48
Scattering ..	6028		1381	
Whole vote..	264511		256818	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, includes Woolley (Pro.), 4,582; Ellis (U. R.), 147; Malloney (S. L.), 391; Debs (S. D.), 908.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Brown (D.), 18,650; Kerr (R.), (full term LVIIth Congress), 19,320; Moore (D.), 18,173; Jackson (R.), (unfinished term LVIth Congress), 19,714; Cox (Pro.), 1,351.

II. Talbott (D.), 27,420; Blackeney (R.), 27,710; Angell (Pro.), 1,016; Steele (Ind. D.), 714.

III. Leach (D.), 19,570; Wachter (R.), 21,641; Hillegeist (Pro.), 298; Magness (U. R.), 44; Jones (S. D.), 2,530.

IV. Denny (D.), 20,149; Schirm (R.), 21,932; Gisrich (Pro.), 413; Backman (S. D.), 159.

V. Camalier (D.), 17,305; Mudd (R.), 20,936; Thompson (Pro.), 364.

VI. Little (D.), 20,161; Pearre (R.), 23,541; Hockman (Pro.), 719; Fisher (Ind. R.), 28.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	11	26	37
Democrats	15	65	80
Dem. majorities...	4	39	43

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892, President.....	92,736	113,866	21,130
1893, Controller.....	79,703	98,197	19,494

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MARYLAND—(Continued).

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1895, Governor.....	124,936	106,169	18,767
		D.-F.	
1896, President.....	136,978	104,746	32,232
1897, Controller.....	121,173	114,064	7,109
1899, Governor.....	116,286	128,409	12,123

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.....	Dem. Bryan.....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. W. M. Crane.....	Dem. R. T. Paine, Jr..
Barnstable ..	3372	749	3031	575
Berkshire ...	8980	5460	9584	4129
Bristol	19396	9355	17331	7417
Dukes	617	114	518	83
Essex	32924	19781	31091	15776
Franklin	4937	1874	4534	1699
Hampden ...	13757	10424	13799	8210
Hampshire ..	5550	2392	5256	1924
Middlesex ...	49638	29456	48465	24536
Nantucket ..	375	102	301	83
Norfolk	15144	7922	14659	6518
Plymouth ...	10813	4665	9951	3606
Suffolk	40951	47534	40183	40500
Worcester ...	32412	17148	29351	15022
Totals	238866	156977	228054	130078
Plurality	81889		97976	
Per cent.....	57.66	37.89	59.06	33.69
Scattering ...	18408		27984	
Whole vote..	414251		386116	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Debs (S. D.), 9,607; Malloney (S. L.), 2,599; Woolley (Pro.), 6,202.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1900 included the following: Charles H. Bradley (S. D.), 13,260; Michael T. Berry (S. L.), 8,774; John M. Fisher (Pro.), 5,950.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant - Governor — John L. Bates (R.), 231,617; John B. O'Donnell (D.), 127,459; George H. Wrenn (S. D.), 10,920; Moritz C. Ruther (S. L.), 6,940; William M. Purrington (Pro.), 5,389; all others, 3.

Secretary of State—William M. Olin (R.), 222,342; Luther Stephenson (D.), 119,845; Addison W. Barr (S. D.), 13,532; Alfred E. Jones (S. L.), 7,707; William H. Partridge (Pro.), 6,109; all others, 5.

Attorney-General—Hosea M. Knowlton (R.), 218,505; John C. Crosby (D.), 121,518; John A. Billings (S. D.), 12,791; Frank McDonald (S. L.), 8,366; Allen Coffin (Pro.), 7,073.

Auditor—Henry E. Turner (R.), 206,301; Elbridge Gerry Brown (D. and S. D.), 125,742; William G. Merrill (Pro.), 14,376; Frank Albin Forsstrom (S. L.), 7,057; all others, 33.

Treasurer—Edward S. Bradford (R.), 222,438; Joseph L. Chalifoux (D.), 120,795; Stephen O'Shaughnessy (S. D.), 12,746;

MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

Fred A. Nagler (S. L.), 6,959; Napoleon B. Johnson (Pro.), 6,207; all others, 8.

VOTE ON CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. George P. Lawrence (R.), 16,520; James H. Bryan (D.), 10,924; Theodore Koehler (S. D.), 543; Herman Kopke (S. L.), 497; all others, 1.

II. Frederick H. Gillett (R.), 17,604; Thomas W. Kenefick (D.), 10,666; Charles Rawbone (S. D.), 657; all others, 1.

III. John R. Thayer (D.), 16,039; Charles G. Washburn (R.), 15,909; all others, 3.

IV. Charles Q. Tirrell (R.), 19,718; Charles D. Lewis (D.), 10,493; all others, 9.

V. William S. Knox (R.), 15,887; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 15,466; Orion L. Woodbury (S. L.), 402; William S. Searle (Pro.), 310; Charles Franklin Jackman (People's), 115.

VI. William H. Moody (R.), 18,328; Daniel N. Crowley (D.), 6,534; Albert L. Gillen (S. D.), 2,725; Earnest C. Peabody, (S. L.), 778.

VII. Ernest W. Roberts (R.), 19,595: Henry Winn (D.), 10,851; Michael D. Fitzgerald (S. L.), 1,062; John Cramb (S. D.), 1,046.

VIII. Samuel W. McCall (R.), 19,901; Philip T. Nickerson (D.), 7,970; William E. Stacey (S. L.), 806; all others, 3.

IX. Joseph A. Conry (D.), 14,701; Charles T. Witt (R.), 6,633; John Weaver Sherman (S. D.), 718; all others, 1.

X. Henry F. Naphen (D.), 23,507; George B. Pierce (R.), 16,318.

XI. Samuel L. Powers (R.), 21,761; William H. Baker (D.), 10,885; Moorfield Story (Ind.), 2,858; John A. McIsaac (S. D.), 737; all others, 4.

XII. William C. Lovering (R.), 17,788; Charles F. King (D.), 7,434; Charles E. Lowell (S. D.), 2,404; George J. Hunt (S. L.), 843; Herman T. Regnell (Pro.), 483; all others, 4.

XIII. William G. Greene (R.), 16,337; Charles T. Luce (D.), 5,954; Herbert L. Chipman (Pro.), 884; William Swindlehurst (S. L.), 480; all others, 2.

STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	180	211
Democrats	9	58	67
Social Democrats..		2	2
Rep. majorities...	22	120	142

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. D.	Plu.
1892, Pres.	202,814	176,813	——	26,001
1893, Gov..	192,613	156,916	——	35,697
1894, Gov..	189,307	123,930	——	65,377
1895, Gov..	186,280	121,599	——	64,681
		D.-P.		
1896, Gov..	258,204	103,662	14,164	154,542
1896, Pres.	278,976	[1]105,711	11,749	173,265
1897, Gov..	165,095	79,552	——	85,543
1898, Gov..	191,146	107,960	——	83,186
1899, Gov..	168,902	103,802	——	65,100

[1]Includes 15,181 for Bryan and Watson (Pop.).

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MICHIGAN.

Counties (83).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Aaron T. Bliss ...	Dem. Wm. C. Maybury
Alcona	849	145	838	171
Alger	1016	416	990	455
Allegan	5597	3283	5591	3340
Alpena	2283	1435	2249	1519
Antrim	2583	737	2548	761
Arenac	975	860	938	926
Baraga	606	332	573	365
Barry	3292	2896	3240	3005
Bay	6462	5090	5883	5907
Benzie	1472	628	1459	649
Berrien	6597	4956	6503	5130
Branch	4298	3416	4281	3482
Calhoun	6226	5562	6177	5700
Cass	3217	2826	3182	2875
Charlevoix	2266	770	2252	810
Cheboygan	2092	1397	1967	1535
Chippewa	2474	892	2427	992
Clare	1180	643	1051	781
Clinton	3797	2925	3691	3074
Crawford	441	253	384	317
Delta	3081	1213	3087	1244
Dickinson	2857	453	2865	455
Eaton	4808	3909	4699	4046
Emmet	2351	1291	2338	1326
Genesee	6486	3931	6233	4284
Gladwin	978	299	934	367
Gogebic	2168	676	2157	708
G'd Traverse	3126	1288	3082	1371
Gratiot	4261	3207	4169	3325
Hillsdale	4787	3328	4723	3458
Houghton	8032	2424	7834	2633
Huron	3669	2134	3375	2428
Ingham	5353	5102	5122	5302
Ionia	5101	4058	4969	4241
Iosco	1402	680	1321	770
Iron	1559	259	1572	260
Isabella	2970	1997	2921	2068
Jackson	6327	6211	6047	6525
Kalamazoo	6007	4708	5848	5010
Kalkaska	1312	360	1282	401
Kent	17891	13794	17183	14509
Keweenaw	452	31	455	32
Lake	840	350	833	366
Lapeer	3709	2217	3605	2348
Leelanau	1484	637	1462	641
Lenawee	6848	5965	6728	6099
Livingston	2858	2730	2770	2838
Luce	405	159	382	191
Mackinac	1060	632	1044	662
Macomb	4244	3489	4161	3614
Manistee	3146	2340	2955	2557
Marquette	5237	1476	5126	1620
Mason	2186	1252	2163	1283
Mecosta	2804	1376	2777	1427
Menominee	3122	1543	3122	1613
Midland	1783	1224	1621	1413
Missaukee	1420	617	1406	641
Monroe	3874	3859	3800	3957
Montcalm	4826	2638	4774	2732
Montmorency.	542	233	533	253
Muskegon	5247	2801	5166	2947
Newayzo	2612	1423	2602	1435
Oakland	6174	4968	5976	5274
Oceana	2406	1200	2392	1229
Ogemaw	1186	518	1130	585
Ontonagon	982	430	977	452
Osceola	2635	880	2591	974
Oscoda	245	60	254	65

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

Counties (83).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Aaron T. Bliss ...	Dem. Wm. C. Maybury
Otsego	1021	435	988	483
Ottawa	5334	3064	5237	3142
Presque Isle.	1322	494	1353	522
Roscommon	328	175	316	190
Saginaw	8414	7618	8126	7980
Sanilac	4177	2064	4127	2150
Schoolcraft	1141	461	1107	480
Shiawassee	5051	3443	4830	3733
St. Clair	7427	4405	7205	4636
St. Joseph	3194	3293	3134	3325
Tuscola	4741	2650	4588	2846
Van Buren	4890	3235	4902	3315
Washtenaw	5378	5072	5027	5458
Wayne	36745	28416	33310	33130
Wexford	2520	1019	2466	1065
Totals	316289	211685	305606	226228
Plurality	104584		79384	
Per cent.	58.31	39.03	55.75	41.27
Scattering	14467		16374	
Whole vote.	542421		548208	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 9,916; Debs (S. D.), 902; Malloney (S. L.), 825; Barker (Pop.), 2,824.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Orrin W. Robinson (Rep.), 295,365; Jonathan G. Ramsdell (Dem.), 210,429; scattering, 39,082.

Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner (Rep.), 309,174; John W. Ewing (Dem.), 208,651; scattering, 26,720.

Auditor-General—Perry F. Powers (R.), 313,465; Hiram B. Hudson (D.), 213,137; scattering, 17,311.

Treasurer—Daniel McCoy (R.), 313,936; Charles F. Sundstrom (D.), 194,298; scattering, 36,351.

Attorney-General—Horace M. Oren (R.), 305,647; James O'Hara (D.), 213,830; scattering, 25,133.

Member State Board of Education—James H. Thompson (R.), 310,980; James McEntee (D.), 209,809; scattering, 23,902.

Land Commissioner—Edwin A. Wildey (R.), 307,631; George G. Winans (D.), 212,760; scattering, 24,292.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Delos Fall (R.), 310,980; Stephen H. Langdon (D.), 209,809; scattering, 23,902.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. John B. Corliss (R.), 24,785; Rufus W. Jacklin (D.), 20,295; scattering, 846.

II. Henry C. Smith (R.), 26,945; Martin G. Loennecker (D.), 23,368; scattering, 1,065.

III. Washington Gardner (R.), 25,998; Stephen D. Williams (D.), 21,306; scattering, 1,518.

IV. Edward L. Hamilton (R.), 26,883; Roman I. Jarvis (D.), 20,498; scattering, 968.

V. William Alden Smith (R.), 27,898; William F. McKnight (D.), 21,497; scattering 791.

VI. Samuel W. Smith (R.), 27,941;

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MICHIGAN—(Continued).

Everett L. Bray (D.), 22,582; scattering, 1,393.

VII. Edgar Weeks (R.), 22,915; Justin R. Whiting (D.), 15,938; scattering, 899.

VIII. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), 21,522; Wellington R. Burt (D.), 17,212; scattering, 1,517.

IX. Roswell P. Bishop (R.), 21,408; Frank L. Fowler (D.), 11,539; scattering, 1,387.

X. Rousseau O. Crump (R.), 23,308; Lee E. Joslyn (D.), 15,241; scattering, 738.

XI. Archibald B. Darragh (R.), 28,372; Geo. Killeen (D.), 15,064; scattering, 1,251.

XII. Carlos D. Sheldon (R.), 32,778; Edward F. Legendre (D.), 11,516; scattering, 2,148.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	31	90	121
Democrats	1	10	11
Rep. majorities...	30	80	110

Vote on proposed amendment to State Constitution relative to the taxation of railroad, telephone, telegraph and other corporate property was as follows:

For	442,728
Against	54,757
Total vote.....	497,485
Majority for amendment.....	387,971

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—Presid't.	222708	202296	19892	20412
1893—Sup. C't.	164754	148712	14469	16042
1894—Governor	237215	130823	30012	106392
1895—Sup. C't.	189294	108807	25943	80487
		Dem.-Pop.	N. D.	
1896—Presid't.	293327	237251	6930	56076
1898—Governor	243239	168142	—	75097

MINNESOTA.

Counties (82).	PRESID'T —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Van Sant	Dem. Lind
Aitkin	966	257	797	461
Anoka	1450	528	1269	835
Becker	1788	770	1438	1201
Beltrami	1339	767	1004	1017
Benton	849	751	732	813
Big Stone....	1020	620	864	878
Blue Earth..	3647	2254	3136	2817
Brown	1695	1471	1287	1906
Carlton	1070	431	888	670
Carver	1779	1146	1478	1406
Cass	1075	412	849	639
Chippewa ...	1432	707	1078	1142
Chisago	2335	434	1941	812
Clay	1903	1165	1439	1718
Cook	81	65	64	84
Cottonwood..	1406	555	1089	861
Crow Wing..	1803	804	1481	1080
Dakota	1904	1878	1563	2286
Dodge	1611	674	1390	893
Douglas	1905	1166	1468	1697
Faribault ...	2875	860	2617	1364

MINNESOTA—(Continued).

Counties (82).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Van Sant	Dem. Lind
Fillmore	3741	1364	3247	1808
Freeborn	2892	827	2386	1383
Goodhue	4969	1136	4160	1915
Grant	1036	444	700	859
Hennepin ...	26902	14498	2115	20558
Houston	1722	853	1556	971
Hubbard	1009	464	824	630
Isanti	1461	488	1083	1033
Itasca	709	374	599	521
Jackson	1767	992	1433	1302
Kanabec	658	210	478	306
Kandiyohi ..	2230	1135	1822	1755
Kittson	885	562	572	930
Lac qui Parle	1924	642	1387	1280
Lake	656	261	423	545
Le Sueur....	1941	1858	1783	1947
Lincoln	866	529	648	773
Lyon	1840	879	1466	1308
McLeod	1066	1547	1429	1736
Marshall	1438	887	966	1467
Martin	1819	1233	1381	1767
Meeker	2032	1302	1520	1822
Mille Lacs...	1072	358	816	678
Morrison	1798	1794	1649	2003
Mower	3000	1040	2589	1576
Murray	1358	816	1020	1178
Nicollet	1684	858	1350	1225
Nobles	1707	1095	1369	1311
Norman	1492	964	1141	1452
Olmsted	2772	1560	2491	1867
Otter Tail...	3446	3257	2776	3966
Pine	1100	727	844	993
Pipestone ...	1112	692	933	840
Polk	2797	2459	2112	3292
Pope	1759	426	1424	894
Ramsey	15383	10930	11984	13899
Red Lake....	778	1091	554	1535
Redwood	2127	918	1732	1338
Renville	2813	1348	2179	2003
Rice	2924	1688	2402	2166
Rock	1234	569	1075	696
Rcseau	632	535	467	622
St. Louis....	8533	4559	6728	5788
Scott	996	1533	918	1613
Sherburne ..	917	371	797	490
Sibley	1736	1272	1385	1658
Stearns	2468	4244	2190	4552
Steele	1833	1188	1617	1295
Stevens	1038	683	850	908
Swift	1399	1011	1089	1411
Todd	2212	1417	1882	1854
Traverse	768	720	584	948
Wabasha ...	2114	1406	1820	1666
Wadena	918	422	858	561
Waseca	1744	1155	1414	1447
Washington..	2984	1279	2109	2097
Watonwan ..	1477	497	1127	893
Wilkin	812	663	628	837
Winona	3505	3436	3052	3538
Wright	3153	1888	2596	2475
Yellow Medicine	1688	738	1272	1294
Totals	188779	111816	152673	150203
Plurality	76963		2470	
Per cent.....	60.27	35.70	50.00	49.20
Scattering ..	12653		2470	
Whole vote..	313248		305346	

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MINNESOTA—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 8,394; Debs (S. D.), 2,943; Malloney (S. L.), 1,316.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Lyndon A. Smith (R.), 169,503; Thomas J. Meighen (Dem.-Pop.), 126,419; C. B. Wilkinson (Pro.), 8,364; Erick G. Wallinder (Mid. Road Pop.), 2,008.

Secretary of State—Peter E. Hanson (R.), 174,867; Michael E. Neary (Dem.-Pop.), 121,776; Frank W. Carlisle (Pro.), 9,375.

Treasurer—Julius H. Block (R.), 174,-363; H. C. Koerner (Dem.-Pop.), 121,630; Charles W. Dorsett (Pro.), 8,840; Stephen W. Powell (Mid. Road Pop.), 2,194.

Attorney-General—Wallace B. Douglas (R.), 180,091; R. C. Saunders (Dem.-Pop.), 123,446.

Chief Justice Supreme Court—Charles M. Start (R.), elected.

Associate Justice Supreme Court—Loren W. Collins (R.), elected.

Railroad Commissioner (four years)—Ira B. Mills (R.), 166,133; Josiah G. Miller (R.), 157,997; P. M. Ringdale (Dem.-Pop.), 122,009; T. J. Knox (Dem.-Pop.), 112,739; M. R. Parks (Mid. Road Pop.), 4,386; M. P. Moran (Mid. Road Pop.), 3,454. Two years—Charles F. Staples (R.), 156,254; S. M. Owen (Dem.-Pop.), 114,729; John J. Hibbard (Mid. Road Pop.), 2,808.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. James A. Tawney (R.), 23,112; L. L. Brown (D.), 18,130.

II. James T. McCleary (R.), 30,438; M. E. Mathews (D.), 18,808.

III. Joel P. Heatwole (R.), 23,119; Albert Schaller (D.), 16,458; J. R. Lowe (Midroad Pop.), 475.

IV. Frederick C. Stevens (R.), 21,747; Alex. J. Stone (D.), 15,226.

V. Loren Fletcher (R.), 24,724; S. A. Stockwell (D.), 14,269; John W. Johnson (S. L.), 992; Adolph Hirschfield (S. D.), 725; Edwin Phillips (Ind. Pro.), 933.

VI. Page Morris (R.), 9,517; Henry Truelson (D.), 2,055; ——— Seberger (Midroad Pop.), 700.

VII. Frank M. Eddy (R.), 25,739; M. J. Daly (D.), 20,949; Hans Aaker (Pro.), 2,304.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	15	12	27
Dem.-Pop. (Fus.).	1	9	10
Populists	3	2	5
Independent	1	—	1
Rep. majorities.	23	73	96

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President..	122736	100579	——	22157
1892—Governor..	109220	94600	39863	14620
1894—Governor..	147944	53579	87931	60013
1896—President..	193503	139735	——	53768
		Fus.		
1898—Governor..	110531	131738	——	21207

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties (75).	PRESID'T. 1900. Rep. McKinley..	PRESID'T. 1900. Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. 1899. Dem. Longino.	GOV'RNOR. 1899. Pop. Prewitt.
Adams	113	530	326	11
Alcorn	88	773	779	99
Amite	27	772	498	86
Attalla	138	1121	1138	257
Benton	66	621	340	12
Bolivar	183	392	414	6
Calhoun	73	868	802	158
Carroll	69	712	886	448
Chickasaw	52	470	684	405
Choctaw	98	599	798	618
Claiborne	17	373	239	3
Clarke	17	676	479	10
Clay	22	690	423	43
Coahoma	106	266	427	13
Copiah	54	1314	1190	70
Covington	206	452	325	15
De Soto	51	734	392	15
Franklin	36	403	596	416
Greene	65	139	296	31
Grenada	28	481	281	27
Hancock	67	314	203	15
Harrison	142	619	398	20
Hinds	66	1378	774	20
Holmes	39	906	652	35
Issaquena	13	85	84	—
Itawamba	107	824	382	65
Jackson	167	423	297	8
Jasper	32	740	466	7
Jefferson	12	492	464	7
Jones	196	630	682	104
Kemper	90	688	815	339
Lafayette	89	1025	639	37
Lauderdale	41	1424	1025	166
Lawrence	120	533	631	42
Leake	26	997	609	52
Lee	63	1032	539	80
Leflore	6	431	181	1
Lincoln	225	636	1112	122
Lowndes	21	749	415	9
Madison	67	674	301	10
Marion	182	488	800	79
Marshall	91	1095	683	29
Monroe	62	1277	755	66
Montgomery	28	844	753	90
Neshoba	41	803	624	134
Newton	16	1194	673	61
Noxubee	7	627	427	40
Oktibbeha	14	666	475	73
Panola	33	1043	507	44
Pearl River	41	205	267	15
Perry	197	431	414	14
Pike	131	1252	646	25
Pontotoc	182	739	1027	328
Prentiss	210	907	753	215
Quitman	34	115	181	1
Rankin	45	816	732	14
Scott	17	639	681	40
Sharkey	18	186	131	5
Simpson	74	493	839	76
Smith	72	542	1310	116
Sunflower	8	341	349	—
Tallahatchie	16	504	331	20
Tate	38	1033	509	36
Tippah	106	933	736	77
Tishomingo	123	706	669	56
Tunica	86	199	140	4
Union	189	1156	552	57

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MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

Counties (75).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1899.— Dem. Longino.	GOV'RNOR. —1899.— Pop. Prewitt.
Warren	136	805	496	12
Washington .	122	587	458	—
Wayne	74	424	551	72
Webster	156	696	641	396
Wilkinson ...	31	482	267	3
Winston	42	606	510	229
Yalobusha ..	68	939	844	86
Yazoo	15	917	400	25
Totals	5753	51706	42113	6420
Plurality		45953	35713	
Per cent.....	9.73	87.48	86.77	13.23
Barker (Pop.)	1642			
Whole vote..	59101		48533	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Lieutenant-Governor.—James T. Harrison (D.), 39,844.

Secretary of State.—J. L. Power (D.), 40,283.

Auditor of Public Accounts.—W. Q. Cole (D.), 38,870.

State Treasurer.—J. R. Stowers (D.), 37,799.

Attorney-General. — Monroe McClurg (D.), 38,794.

Superintendent of Education.—H. L. Whitfield (D.), 39,139.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. E. M. Candler, jr. (D.), 6,449; J. M. Dickey (R.), 329.

II. Thomas Spight (D.), 7,548; John S. Burton (R.), 500.

III. Patrick Henry (D.), 3,202.

IV. A. F. Fox (D.), 8,211; W. D. Frazee (R.), 688; Raleigh Brewer (Pop.), 653.

V. John Sharp Williams (D.), 9,385; J. C. Hill (Rep.), 14.

VI. F. A. McLain (D.), 7,082; H. C. Turley (R.), 1,048.

VII. C. E. Hooker (D.), 5,722; N. M. Hollingsworth (R.), 457.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Democrats	45	131	176
Populists	—	2	2
Dem. majorities...	45	129	174

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	1,406	40,237	10,256	29,981
1895, Gov...	——	46,873	17,466 Nat.D.	29,407
1896, Pres...	5,123	53,800	1,017 Pop.	48,677
1899, Gov...	——	42,273	6,097	36,176

MISSOURI.

Counties (114).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Floyd...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Dockery.
Adair	2673	2180	2700	2166
Andrew	2356	2022	2360	2027
Atchison	1767	1926	1766	1937
Audrain	1436	3477	1443	3472
Barry	2420	2661	2446	2652
Barton	1780	2349	1795	2330
Bates	2731	3591	2788	3557
Benton	1980	1532	1996	1524
Bollinger	1515	1533	1519	1532
Boone	1672	4793	1679	4810
Buchanan ..	8329	8925	8215	9109
Butler	1888	1671	1892	1669
Caldwell	2234	1722	2248	1718
Callaway ...	1864	4133	1866	4150
Camden	1151	1077	1521	1070
C. Girardeau.	2778	2318	2798	2300
Carroll	3192	3300	3194	3305
Carter	629	755	632	752
Cass	2162	3350	2200	3342
Cedar	1845	1820	1868	1808
Chariton	2138	3828	2150	3826
Christian ...	2107	1326	2110	1334
Clark	1899	2021	1914	2018
Clay	921	3585	915	3568
Clinton	1745	2405	1760	2380
Cole	2157	2320	2249	2223
Cooper	2738	2755	2746	2762
Crawford ...	1470	1318	1480	1315
Dade	1992	1821	2010	1808
Dallas	1506	1238	1516	1224
Daviess	2373	2670	2374	2690
De Kalb.....	1669	1840	1674	1832
Dent	1085	1419	1093	1422
Douglas	1705	858	1712	861
Dunklin	1276	2711	1280	2704
Franklin ...	3686	2652	3720	2625
Gasconade ..	2015	575	2034	559
Gentry	2185	2459	2192	2452
Greene	6009	5519	6050	5515
Grundy	2575	1532	2568	1551
Harrison	3083	2209	3086	2200
Henry	2625	3777	2655	3773
Hickory	1270	777	1281	773
Holt	2292	1765	2294	1777
Howard	1295	3134	1290	3141
Howell	2060	1975	2080	1964
Iron	642	932	649	927
Jackson	21580	22542	21656	22710
Jasper	8751	9660	8763	9673
Jefferson	2775	2800	2766	2804
Johnson	3051	3612	3062	3628
Knox	1344	1908	1349	1907
Laclede	1686	1786	1702	1780
Lafayette ...	3311	4217	3300	4229
Lawrence ...	3552	3313	3559	3310
Lewis	1442	2583	1470	2570
Lincoln	1563	2759	1581	2757
Linn	3104	3137	3119	3130
Livingston ..	2493	2659	2547	2628
McDonald ..	1138	1469	1140	1473
Macon	3568	4174	3596	4167
Madison	881	1153	881	1149
Maries	544	1273	548	1271
Marion	2490	3927	2531	3911
Mercer	1973	1106	1968	1111
Miller	1796	1483	1835	1451
Mississippi ..	1020	1384	1027	1387
Moniteau ...	1684	1876	1703	1864

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MISSOURI—(Continued).

Counties (114).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Flory...	Dem. Dockery.
Monroe	795	4016	797	4022
Montgomery	1866	2000	1908	1976
Morgan	1434	1390	1437	1386
New-Madrid	668	1379	664	1374
Newton	2673	2877	2690	2888
Nodaway	3858	4055	3857	4067
Oregon	652	1768	658	1766
Osage	1731	1396	1754	1374
Ozark	1272	695	1283	689
Pemiscot	655	1370	655	1369
Perry	1681	1660	1688	1654
Pettis	3824	3820	3895	3802
Phelps	1153	1603	1166	1589
Pike	2534	3747	2574	3704
Platte	997	3052	993	3064
Polk	2679	2178	2699	2167
Pulaski	782	1282	781	1282
Putnam	2337	1159	2344	1146
Ralls	770	2161	772	2142
Randolph	1932	4006	1975	3982
Ray	2004	3631	2026	3612
Reynolds	451	1027	451	1027
Ripley	822	1439	826	1433
St. Charles	3324	2343	3332	2341
St. Clair	1844	2036	1857	2031
St. Francois	2295	2707	2302	2703
St. Genevieve	935	1296	929	1302
St. Louis (county)	6537	3864	6574	3836
Saline	2814	4901	2824	4872
Schuyler	1061	1335	1063	1337
Scotland	1277	1760	1296	1749
Scott	821	1706	826	1699
Shannon	716	1279	717	1275
Shelby	1217	2578	1222	2580
Stoddard	1840	2695	1846	2697
Stone	1182	573	1202	558
Sullivan	2386	2395	2404	2390
Taney	1137	753	1152	740
Texas	1713	2218	1730	2216
Vernon	2356	4306	2413	4268
Warren	1599	579	1610	580
Washington	1751	1500	1746	1508
Wayne	1648	1745	1646	1748
Webster	1721	1702	1729	1704
Worth	1023	1123	1031	1121
Wright	1703	1500	1710	1494
St. Louis(c'y)	60597	59931	62937	58412
Totals	313733	351913	317902	350049
Plurality		38180		32147
Per cent.	45.91	51.50	46.45	51.00
Scattering	17629		16343	
Whole vote	683275		684294	

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Baker (Pop.), 4,244; Woolley (Pro.), 5,963; Debs (S. D.), 6,128; Malloney (S. L.), 1,294.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Hillis (Prog. Peop.), 4,357; Stokes (Pro.), 5,194; Lipscomb (S. D.), 5,576; Fry (S. L.), 1,213; others, 3.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Allen (Rep.), 314,342; Lee (Dem.), 352,507; Noff (Prog. Peop.), 4,260; Ely (Pro.), 5,696; Greenbaum (S. D.), 6,048; Graber (S. L.), 1,295; Lee's plurality, 38,165; Lee's majority, 20,866.

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Secretary of State—Porterfield (Rep.), 313,872; Cook (Dem.), 352,751; Finn (Prog. Peop.), 4,253; Benham (Pro.), 5,575; Stripe (S. D.), 6,131; Heitzig (S. L.), 1,321; Cook's plurality, 38,879; Cook's majority, 21,617.

Treasurer—Fleming (Rep.), 313,953; Williams (Dem.), 352,660; Fuller (Prog. Peop.), 4,263; Allen (Pro.), 5,587; Brandt (S. D.), 6,128; Graber (S. L.), 1,302; Williams's plurality, 38,707; Williams's majority, 21,427.

Auditor—Bloebaum (Rep.), 313,848; Allen (Dem.), 352,823; Allen (Prog. Peop.), 4,367; Hill (Pro.), 5,559; Whippermann (S. L.), 1,321; Rickeson (S. D.), 6,129; Allen's plurality, 38,975; Allen's majority, 21,599.

Judge Supreme Court—Ladd (Rep.), 313,960; Gantt (Dem.), 352,029; Voris (Prog. Peop.), 4,296; Bell (Pro.), 5,516; Sanderson (S. D.), 6,045; Gantt's plurality, 38,069; Gantt's majority, 22,212.

Attorney-General—O'Fallon (Rep.), 314,066; Crow (Dem.), 352,510; Taylor (Prog. Peop.), 4,309; Adams (Pro.), 5,606; Delaney (S. D.), 6,143; Crow's plurality, 38,444; Crow's majority, 22,386.

Railroad and Warehouse Com.—Crouse (Rep.), 313,629; Herrington (Dem.), 352,978; Miller (Prog. Peop.), 4,247; Taylor (Pro.), 5,554; Hassler (S. D.), 6,042; Carten (S. L.), 1,348; Herrington's plurality, 39,349; Herrington's majority, 22,158.

Judge Kansas City Court of Appeals—Gentry (Rep.), 154,554; Broaddus (Dem.), 178,708; Broaddus's majority, 24,144.

Judge St. Louis Court of Appeals—Craemer (Rep.), 159,093; Goode (Dem.), 173,940; Goode's majority, 14,839.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Pickler (Rep.), 19,789; Lloyd (Dem.), 23,920; scattering, 33; Lloyd's plurality, 4,131; Lloyd's majority, 4,098.

II. Irwin (Rep.), 17,384; Rucker (Dem.), 25,807; scattering, 105; Rucker's plurality, 8,423; Rucker's majority, 8,318.

III. Leeper (Rep.), 19,131; Dougherty (Dem.), 22,993; scattering, 80; Dougherty's plurality, 3,862; Dougherty's majority, 3,782.

IV. Kennish (Rep.), 19,595; Cochran (Dem.), 22,207; Cochran's majority, 2,611.

V. Brown (Rep.), 24,367; Cowherd (Dem.), 27,644; Marfording (S. D.), 476; scattering, 2; Cowherd's plurality, 3,277; Cowherd's majority, 2,299.

VI. Jurden (Rep.), 16,346; De Armond (Dem.), 19,917; Atkeson (Prog. Peop.), 747; scattering, 45; De Armond's plurality, 3,571; De Armond's majority, 2,779.

VII. Parsons (Rep.), 21,599; Cooney (Dem.), 26,835; scattering, 25; Cooney's plurality, 5,236; Cooney's majority, 5,211.

VIII. Moore (Rep.), 20,634; Shackleford (Dem.), 23,718; scattering, 40; Shackleford's plurality, 3,084; Shackleford's majority, 3,044.

IX. Flagg (Rep.), 16,453; Clark (Dem.), 19,202; Clark's majority, 2,748.

X. Bartholdt (Rep.), 24,252; Bolte (Dem.), 17,848; Putnam (S. D.), 1,427; Ernst (S. L.), 363; Bartholdt's plurality, 6,404; Bartholdt's majority, 4,614.

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MISSOURI—(Continued).

XI. Joy (Rep.), 29,375; O'Malley (Dem.), 25,607; Gebelein (S. D.), 675; Poelling (S. L.), 262; Joy's plurality, 3,768; Joy's majority, 2,831.

XII. Horton (Rep.), 18,551; Butler (Dem.), 22,004; Specht (S. D.), 658; Bilsbarrow (S. L.), 215; Butler's plurality, 3,553; Butler's majority, 2,680.

XIII. Reppy (Rep.), 20,581; Robb (Dem.), 23,753; scattering, 4; Robb's plurality, 3,172; Robb's majority, 3,168.

XIV. Mozley (Rep.), 23,374; Vandiver (Dem.), 26,424; scattering, 80; Vandiver's plurality, 3,050; Vandiver's majority, 2,970.

XV. Holmes (Rep.), 22,678; Benton (Dem.), 26,804; Oliver (S. D.), 566; scattering, 16; Benton's plurality, 4,126; Benton's majority, 3,544.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	51	60
Democrats	25	88	113
Populists	—	1	1
Dem. majorities..	16	36	52

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	226,349	267,353	40,925	41,004
1896, Pres...	304,940	363,667	——	58,727
1898, Judge..	255,428	285,770	——	30,342

MONTANA.

Counties (24).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Folsom	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Toole.
Beaverhead..	767	937	739	930
Broadhead ..	318	572	295	577
Carbon	930	907	818	741
Cascade	1997	2564	1849	2479
Choteau	1098	629	1019	697
Custer	980	477	934	694
Dawson	521	209	480	269
Deer Lodge..	1636	3395	1522	1885
Fergus	1228	913	1172	1000
Flathead	1104	1201	1024	1026
Gallatin	1146	1297	1096	1201
Granite	401	1020	348	866
Jefferson	488	980	460	919
Lewis & Cl'ke	2043	2763	1764	2982
Madison	1030	1298	985	1296
Meagher	414	406	392	368
Missoula	1392	1893	1219	1548
Park	903	900	786	907
Ravalli	892	1052	748	874
Silver Bow..	3873	12101	2938	8468
Sweet Grass.	460	278	435	305
Teton	573	457	546	456
Valley	363	234	348	274
Yellowstone..	816	654	774	657
Totals	25373	37137	22691	31419
Plurality ...		11773		8728
Per cent.....	39.88	58.37	35.56	49.24
Scattering ...	1117		9693	
Whole vote..	63627		63803	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Debs (S. D.), 708;

MONTANA—(Continued).

Woolley (Pro.), 298; Malloney (S. D.), 111.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Hogan (Ind. D.), 9,188; Fox (S. D.), 505.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor. — Higgins (D.), 29,700; Bennett (R.), 23,222; Marion (Ind. D.), 8,592; Henry F. Davis (S. D.), 535.

Secretary of State.—Hays (D. and Ind. D.), 37,471; Yoder (R.), 23,338; Horne (S. D.), 550.

State Treasurer.—Barrett (D.), 28,517; Edwards (R.), 23,372; Livingston (Ind. D.), 9,043; Topel (S. D.), 558.

Associate Justice.—Milburn (D.), 29,377; Von Tobel (R.), 22,380; Word (Ind. D.), 9,001.

Auditor.—Calderhead (D.), 28,174; Proctor (R.), 23,895; McLean (Ind. D.), 8,549.; Lawson (S. D.), 552.

Attorney-General.—Donovan (D.),28,258; Porter (R.), 24,161; Stewart (Ind. D.), 8,509; Beckwith (S. D.), 551.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Welch (D.), 27,476; Harmon (R.), 24,379; Leamy, (Ind. D.), 8,516; Partelow (S. D.), 502.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

Caldwell Edwards (D.), 28,130; Cornelius F. Kelley (Ind. D.), 9,443; Samuel G. Murray (R.), 23,207; Martin J. Elliott (S. D.), 613.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	12	41	53
Republicans	8	23	31
Populists	1	1	2
Ind. Democrats...	—	5	5
Dem. majorities...	3	12	15

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	18,851	17,581	7,334	1,270
1892, Gov....	18,186	17,639	7,738	447
1894, Cong...	23,160	10,356	15,251	7,909
1896, Pres...	10,404	42,537	——	32,043
1898, Cong...	11,607	23,351	——	11,774

NEBRASKA.

Counties (90).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Dietrich.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— [1]Fus. Poynter.
Adams	1992	2114	1914	2139
Antelope	1342	1356	1267	1378
Banner	186	71	157	80
Boone	103	75	95	72
Blaine	1524	1336	1495	1442
Box Butte...	707	494	584	529
Boyd	771	795	733	743
Brown	470	327	453	348
Buffalo	1916	2056	1875	2075
Burt	1929	1174	1726	1229
Butler	1481	2147	1396	2018
Cass	2922	2259	2773	2198
Cedar	1441	1565	1316	1576
Chase	313	274	300	278
Cherry	922	298	794	677

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NEBRASKA—(Continued).

Counties (90).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Dietrich.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— [1]Fus. Poynter.
Cheyenne	714	509	656	470
Clay	1932	1826	1738	1866
Colfax	1033	1357	933	1359
Cuming	1385	1736	1310	1745
Custer	2145	2159	1960	2068
Dakota	692	777	660	711
Dawes	613	587	592	652
Dawson	1280	1399	1242	1395
Deuel	403	241	357	254
Dixon	1285	1101	1176	1075
Dodge	2632	2410	2411	2518
Douglas	14266	13241	13572	12688
Dundy	308	283	287	295
Fillmore	1883	1860	1778	1858
Franklin	984	1122	897	1071
Frontier	930	810	879	836
Furnas	1321	1319	1275	1300
Gage	4141	2701	3860	2564
Garfield	251	235	231	217
Gosper	494	570	458	576
Grant	148	97	132	90
Greeley	463	880	448	851
Hall	2017	1766	1921	1773
Hamilton	1524	1571	1454	1563
Harlan	880	977	854	936
Hayes	308	284	302	281
Hitchcock ...	450	528	430	515
Holt	1520	1492	1296	1458
Hooker	37	43	32	41
Howard	908	1283	807	1263
Jefferson	1802	1587	1769	1560
Johnson	1532	1179	1465	1186
Kearney	1055	1109	980	1112
Keith	246	216	217	221
Keya Paha...	380	353	361	349
Kimball	137	48	120	49
Knox	1600	1630	1502	1584
Lancaster ...	7465	5677	7027	5654
Lincoln	1386	1109	1248	1153
Logan	107	102	100	104
Loup	149	137	137	140
McPherson ..	85	54	69	54
Madison	2060	1690	1807	1680
Merrick	1212	996	1156	986
Nance	1091	853	979	876
Nemaha	1783	1779	1682	1792
Nuckolls	1471	1480	1363	1515
Otoe	2718	2327	2514	2317
Pawnee	1632	1121	1564	1102
Perkins	184	231	183	213
Phelps	1202	979	1073	1042
Pierce	919	913	830	892
Platte	1608	2117	1510	2108
Polk	1023	1376	921	1382
Red Willow..	1192	905	1112	918
Richardson ..	2491	2529	2384	2472
Rock	481	243	426	258
Saline	2238	2018	2072	2011
Sarpy	792	1090	782	1027
Saunders	2325	2762	2106	2804
Scotts Bluff..	400	276	373	249
Seward	1937	1865	1790	1900
Sheridan	626	703	593	699
Sherman	503	743	451	723
Sioux	199	248	180	249
Stanton	788	751	689	763
Thayer	1825	1516	1723	1503
Thomas	65	80	57	73

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

Counties (90).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Dietrich.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— [1]Fus. Poynter.
Thurston	863	656	725	637
Valley	810	864	761	812
Washington ..	1741	1412	1579	1409
Wayne	1246	951	1146	970
Webster	1355	1322	1266	1353
Wheeler	138	180	133	188
York	2207	1871	2098	1858
Totals	121835	113613	113869	113018
Plurality	8222		851	
Per cent.....	50.54	47.13	48.87	48.51
Scattering ...	5608		6084	
Whole vote..	241056		232971	

[1]Fusion includes Democrats and Populists.

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 3,685; Barker (Pop.), 1,103; Debs (S. D.), 820.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Jones (Pro.), 4,315; Flick (Pop.), 1,095; Kharas, 674.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Edward A. Gilber (Fus.), 111,280; Era P. Savage (R.), 114,082.

Secretary of State—C. V. Svoboda (Fus.), 110,775; George W. Marsh (R.), 115,546.

Auditor—Theodore Griess (Fus.), 111,152; Charles Weston (R.), 115,250.

Treasurer—Samuel B. Howard (Fus.), 111,838; William Stuefer (R.), 115,974.

Attorney-General—William D. Oldham (Fus.), 112,410; F. N. Prout (R.), 115,372.

Land Commissioner—P. J. Carey (Fus.), 111,787; George Follmer (R.), 115,929.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Charles F. Beck (Fus.), 111,554; William K. Fowler (R.), 115,372.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. E. J. Burkett (R.), 19,429; George Berge (Fus.), 16,548.

II. David W. Mercer (R.), 16,279; Edgar Howard (Fus.), 14,807.

III. J. S. Robinson (Fus.), 22,425; John R. Hays (R.), 22,250.

IV. John D. Pope (R.), 20,435; William L. Stark (Fus.), 21,033.

V. A. C. Shallenbarger (Fus.), 17,688; W. S. Morland (R.), 17,279.

VI. William Neville (Fus.), 17,487; M. P. Kinkaid (R.), 17,280.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	18	53	71
Fusion	15	47	62
Rep. majorities...	3	6	9

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—Pres.	87213	24943 D. P.	82256	4957
1894—Gov.	94613	97815	—	3192
			N. D.	
1896—Pres.	103064	115999	2885	12935
1898—Gov.	93281	96703	—	3422
1899—Sup. J....	94216	109321	—	15105

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NEVADA.

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. Mc-Kinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Mc-Millan.	Dem. Russell	Rep. Sil. Sadler.
Churchill ..	79	119	95	53	38
Douglass ..	212	219	209	60	142
Elko	476	860	324	418	499
Esmeralda.	125	289	158	65	191
Eureka ...	121	389	134	75	336
Humboldt .	364	700	284	272	349
Lander	144	325	85	182	199
Lincoln ...	233	564	111	297	259
Lyon	214	354	301	93	199
Nye	32	190	31	40	147
Ormsby ...	311	399	370	61	395
Story	455	609	596	148	346
Washoe ...	919	1005	705	191	286
White Pine	164	325	145	102	184
Totals ...	3849	6347	3548	2057	3570
Plurality ..		2498			22
Per cent...	37.75	62.25	35.44	20.57	35.66
Scattering..				833	
Whole vote	10196			10008	

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

I. E. T. Farrington (Rep.), 4,190; F. G. Newlands (Silver and Dem.), 5,975.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	5	10
Independents	1	3	4
Silver and Dem....	9	23	32
Sil. and Dem. maj.	3	15	18

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	2.822	711	7,267	4,445
1894, Gov....	3,861	678	——	1,362
1896, Pres...	1,938	——	——	6,439
1898, Gov....	3,548	2,057	——	22

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties (10).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. Mc-Kinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Jordan.	Dem. Potter.
Belknap	3009	1819	3030	1859
Carroll	2626	1859	2571	1848
Cheshire	4435	2120	4289	2089
Coos	3383	2436	3495	2226
Grafton	6177	3619	6077	3588
Hillsborough	12653	8339	12392	8129
Merrimack ..	7517	5248	7409	5259
Rockingham	7367	4719	7168	4666
Strafford ...	4987	3792	4940	3756
Sullivan	2559	1538	2520	1536
Totals	54803	35489	53891	34956
Plurality	19314		18935	
Per cent.....	59.34	38.42	59.35	38.50
Scattering ...	2061		1941	
Whole vote...	92353		90788	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 1,271; Debs (S. D.), 790.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

No members of State government elected except Governor.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Cyrus A. Sulloway (Rep.), 26,062; Timothy J. Howard (Dem.), 17,401; scattering, 1,027.

II. Frank D. Currier (Rep.), 27,440; Henry F. Hollis (Dem.), 17,517; scattering, 800.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	23	300	323
Democrats	1	97	98
Rep. majorities....	22	203	225

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892—President ..	45,658	42,081	3,547
1896—Governor ..	48,387	28,333	20,054
1896—President ..	57,444	21,650	35,794
1898—Governor ..	44,730	35,653	9,077

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties (21).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. Mc-Kinley..	Dem. Bryan...	[1]ASSEMBLY. —1900.— Rep.	Dem.
Atlantic	6122	2566	6062	2605
Bergen	9086	6456	8925	6589
Burlington ..	8381	5476	8372	5491
Camden	16148	7281	16064	7346
Cape May...	2241	1110	2228	1044
Cumberland	6780	4036	6676	4064
Essex	45318	25735	45025	25980
Gloucester ..	4471	2829	4482	2808
Hudson	32341	38025	31446	38670
Hunterdon ..	3873	5136	3880	5120
Mercer	13874	7858	13526	7805
Middlesex ...	9348	7191	9260	7282
Monmouth ..	10363	8568	10281	8562
Morris	7739	5793	7603	5922
Ocean	3182	1414	3074	1498
Passaic	15619	12891	15615	12764
Salem	3398	2981	3325	3086
Somerset	4438	3183	4409	3209
Sussex	2874	3395	3179	3090
Union	12522	7665	12314	7856
Warren	3589	5219	3645	5117
Totals	221707	164808	219391	165908
Plurality	56899		53483	
Per cent.....	55.28	41.09		
Scattering ..	14535			
Whole vote..	401050			

The scattering vote for President included: Woolley (Pro.), 7,183; Debs (S. D.), 4,609; Malloney (S. L.), 2,074; other, 660.

[1]In these columns are given the average votes by counties for members of the General Assembly.

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NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

The scattering vote for candidates for the Assembly included: Prohibition, 7,144; Social Democrats, 4,221; Social Labor, 1,692.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS IN 1900.

Bergen County—Edmund W. Wakelee (R.), 8,844; Frank O. Mittag (D.), 6,681; Herbert W. Collingwood (Pro.), 209; Fred Schmidt (S. D.), 172.

Burlington County—Nathan Haines (R.), 7,796; Howard E. Packer (D.), 5,973; Walter E. Powell (Pro.), 523.

Cape May County—Robert E. Hand (R.), 1,791; Lemuel E. Miller (D.), 1,466; W. Elwell Lake (Pro.), 220.

Hudson County—Mark M. Fagan (R.), 33,097; Robert S. Hudspeth (D.), 36,947; Samuel Wilson (Pro.), 833; Robert J. Victor (S. D.), 1,064; Harry Oakes (S. L.), 489.

Hunterdon County—Alfred C. Gandey (R.), 3,839; William C. Gebhardt (D.), 5,120; Jesse P. Bodine (Pro.), 314.

Middlesex County—Theodore Strong (R.), 9,296; James H. Van Cleef (D.), 7,224; Robert B. Crowell (Pro.), 198.

Passaic County—Wood McKee (R.), 15,783; Frank Van Cleve (D.), 12,598; William F. Forfar (Pro.), 247; John C. Butterworth (S. L.), 319; Henry Schmitt (S. D.), 355.

Sussex County—Lewis J. Martin (D.), 3,170; Theodore F. Margarum (R.), 3,078; Arthur N. Roe (Pro.), 128; William Rosewall (S. D.), 50.

SENATE OF 1900.

Atlantic County—Lewis Evans (R.), [1]1902, Atlantic City.

Bergen County—Edmund W. Wakelee (R.), [1]1902, Demarest.

Burlington County—Nathan Haines (R.), 1904, Burlington.

Camden County—Herbert W. Johnson (R.), 1903, Merchantville.

Cape May County—Robert E. Hand (R.), 1904, Erma.

Cumberland County—Edward C. Stokes (R.), [1]1902, Millville.

Essex County—Thomas N. McCarter, jr. (R.), 1903, Newark.

Gloucester County—Solomon H. Stanger (R.), 1903, Glassboro.

Hudson County—Robert S. Hudspeth (D.), [1]1902, Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—William C. Gebhardt (D.), 1904, Clinton.

Mercer County—Elijah C. Hutchinson (R.), [1]1902, Trenton.

Middlesex County—Theodore Strong (R.), 1904, New-Brunswick.

Monmouth County—C. Asa Francis (R.), 1903, North Long Branch.

Morris County—Mahlon Pitney (R.), [1]1902, Morristown.

Ocean County—George G. Smith (R.), [1]1902, Lakewood.

Passaic County—Wood McKee (R.), 1904, Paterson.

[1]Successor to be elected in 1901.

NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

Salem County—Richard C. Miller (R.), 1903, Alloway.

Somerset County—Charles A. Reed (R.), 1903, North Plainfield.

Sussex County—Lewis J. Martin (D.), 1904, Newton.

Union County—Joseph Cross (R.), 1903, Elizabeth.

Warren County—Johnston Cornish (D.), 1903, Washington.

ASSEMBLY OF 1900.

Atlantic County—[1]Charles T. Abbott (R.), Mays Landing.

Bergen County—Joseph H. Tillotson (R.), Englewood; James W. Mercer (R.), Lodi.

Burlington County—[1]Charles Wright (R.), Columbus; Joel Horner (R.), Palmyra.

Camden County—[1]William J. Bradley (R.), Camden; [1]Ephraim T. Gill (R.), Haddonfield; George A. Waite (R.), Camden.

Cape May County—Lewis M. Cresse (R.), Ocean City.

Cumberland County—[1]Jesse S. Steelman (R.), Millville; [1]William J. Moore (R.), Bridgeton.

Essex County—[1]J. Henry Bacheller (R.), William B. Garrabrants (R.), John Howe (R.), Robert W. Brown (R.), Ralph B. Schmidt (R.), Edward E. Gnichtel (R.), William G. Scharwell (R.), Newark; Edgar Williams (R.), East Orange; Frederick Cummings (R.), West Orange; Robert M. Boyd, jr. (R.), Montclair; William A. Lord (R.), Orange.

Gloucester County—[1]William P. Buck (R.), Williamstown.

Hudson County—[1]Leon Abbett (D.), Hoboken; [1]P. Anthony Brock (D.), Patrick H. Connolly (D.), John A. Dennin (D.), Jersey City; [1]John J. Fallon (D.), Hoboken; Kilian V. Lutz (D.), Guttenburg; [1]Maurice Marks (D.), Jersey City; [1]Edward J. Rice (D.), Harrison; Peter Stillwell (D.), Bayonne; [1]George G. Tennant (D.), Jersey City; [1]John H. Vollers (D.), Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—[1]Warren O. Laudenberger (D.), Junction; [1]Oliver I. Blackwell (D.), Ringoes.

Mercer County—[1]J. Warren Fleming (R.), Titusville; George W. Page (R.), Trenton; [1]Frederick P. Rees (R.), Trenton.

Middlesex County—[1]Adrain Lyon (R.), Perth Amboy; [1]H. Raymond Groves (R.), New-Brunswick; [1]John E. Montgomery (R.), South Amboy.

Monmouth County—[1]William Hyres (R.), Freehold; [1]Samuel W. Kirkbride (R.), Asbury Park; [1]Charles R. Snyder (R.), Atlantic Highlands.

Morris County—[1]Samuel L. Garrison (R.), Boonton; Charles R. Whitehead (R.), Morristown.

Ocean County—[1]Courtney C. Carr (R.), Manahawkin.

Passaic County—[1]Edmund G. Stalter (R.), Paterson; [1]Vivian M. Lewis (R.), Paterson; William B. Davidson (R.), Passaic; Hiram Keasler (R.), Allwood.

[1]Re-elected.

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NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

Salem County—[1]Henry J. Blohm (R.), Pennsgrove.

Somerset County—Henry W. Hoagland (R.), Rocky Hill.

Sussex County—Theodore M. Roe (R.), Branchville.

Union County—[1]Ellis R. Meeker (R.), Elizabeth; [1]Chester M. Smith (R.), Westfield; [1]Charles S. Foote (R.), Plainfield.

Warren County—[1]Jacob B. Smith (D.), Phillipsburg; [1]Hiram D. White (D.), Beatyestown.

The county from which elected precedes the name of each member, and the post-office address follows the name.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), 31,942; George Pfeiffer, jr. (D.), 19,169; George J. Haven (Nat. Pro.), 1,928; Paul E. Eberding (S. D.), 374; Louis L. Wellenbeck (S. L.), 101.

II. John J. Gardiner (R.), 31,359; Thomas J. Prickett (D.), 17,351; Harry S. Powell (Nat. Pro.), 1,419; J. Louis Pancoast (S. D.), 418; Emil F. Wegener (S. L.), 75.

III. Benjamin F. Howell (R.), 24,286; James J. Bergen (D.), 18,781; Charles J. Garrison (Nat. Pro.), 768; Morris Freedman (S. D.), 190; George P. Herrschoft (S. L.), 108.

IV. H. Burdett Herr (R.), 18,017; Joshua S. Salmon (D.), 19,661; William B. Osborn (Nat. Pro.), 1,255; George H. Strobell (S. D.), 235; Frank W. Wilson (S. L.), 64.

V. James F. Stewart (R.), 24,323; John Johnson (D.), 19,708; Benjamin S. Dormida (Nat. Pro.), 430; W. H. Wyatt (S. D.), 514; Louis A. Magnet (S. L.), 395.

VI. Richard Fayne (R.), 32,830; George H. Lambert (D.), 19,477; Richardson Gray (Nat. Pro.), 395; Thomas A. Jones (S. D.), 848; Moritz Hoffmann (S. L.), 534.

VII. Marshall Van Winkle (R.), 30,472; Allan L. McDermott (D.), 33,713; Joel W. Brown (Nat. Pro.), 303; Frederick Krofft (S. D.), 1,336; Thomas Jacob (S. L.), 479; James Hickey (Ind. Work), 10. To fill vacancy—Marshall Van Winkle (R.), 30,472; Allan L. McDermott (D.), 33,898; James Hickey (Ind. Work), 20.

VIII. Charles N. Fowler (R.), 27,121; Edward A. S. Man (D.), 17,510; Timothy J. Kennedy (Nat. Pro.), 501; Paul Koch (S. D.), 670; Jacob Grieb (S. L.), 327.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	17	45	62
Democrats	4	15	19
Rep. majorities...	13	30	43

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	N.D.	Plu.
1892—President	156068	171042	—	14974
1896—President	221367	133675	6373	87692
1898—Governor.	164051	158552	—	5499

[1]Re-elected.

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE.

PRESIDENT.

Counties (61).	Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan.....	S.L. Malloney.	Pro. Woolley..	S.D. Debs.....
Albany	23477	18747	207	230	64
Allegany	7196	3623	11	759	12
Broome	10383	6652	14	847	15
Cattaraugus .	9944	6225	17	499	22
Cayuga	10327	6330	171	336	49
Chautauqua .	15320	6660	43	591	42
Chemung	6920	6528	119	385	42
Chenango ...	6359	4040	18	363	18
Clinton	6322	4288	13	118	12
Columbia ...	6482	4945	23	176	20
Cortland	4897	2773	11	347	—
Delaware ...	7631	4641	10	390	7
Dutchess	11938	7687	70	379	21
Erie	44779	39837	925	741	391
Essex	5069	1992	14	86	44
Franklin	6311	2663	13	213	12
Fulton	7232	3676	179	494	98
Genesee	5383	3268	60	263	26
Greene	4389	4267	83	135	28
Hamilton ...	650	511	1	22	1
Herkimer ...	8105	5397	55	299	168
Jefferson	11884	6779	55	576	174
Kings	108985	106221	1711	596	2331
Lewis	4312	2852	9	80	8
Livingston ..	5608	3877	12	384	7
Madison	7177	3674	44	361	68
Monroe	26699	19612	444	1102	1019
Montgomery .	7310	5128	47	221	24
Nassau	6988	4324	17	100	23
New-York ...	153033	181799	4867	640	6193
Niagara	9356	7733	67	429	26
Oneida	19213	12820	379	634	113
Onondaga ...	24328	14695	1099	506	336
Ontario	7702	5649	16	279	7
Orange	14138	10180	64	343	25
Orleans	4667	2851	45	307	20
Oswego	11165	6602	89	588	23
Otsego	7894	6140	20	327	11
Putnam	2221	1346	7	37	23
Queens	12341	14740	250	84	644
Rensselaer ..	17087	13450	179	358	83
Richmond ...	6047	6751	144	147	109
Rockland ...	4189	4020	7	108	26
St. Lawrence.	15203	5698	31	486	27
Saratoga	9598	5913	22	506	14
Schenectady .	6775	4779	240	159	32
Schoharie ...	3863	4317	7	171	3
Schuyler	2601	1892	6	189	2
Seneca	3785	3459	25	121	4
Steuben	12417	8874	53	969	48
Suffolk	9583	5701	31	545	34
Sullivan	4399	3629	10	114	4
Tioga	4746	3036	6	243	1
Tompkins	5410	3852	41	370	22
Ulster	11340	9351	27	412	5
Warren	4826	2542	28	201	11
Washington .	8213	3356	18	405	24
Wayne	7957	4475	9	321	14
Westchester .	21271	16426	419	380	228
Wyoming ...	5030	2897	11	398	6
Yates	3427	2196	9	173	5
Totals.....	821992	678386	12622	22043	12869
Plurality.....	143606				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued). GOVERNOR.

Counties (61).	Rep. Odell.....	Dem. Stanchfield.....	S.L. Corregan.	Pro. Wardwell	S.D. Hanford.
Albany	23183	19071	238	238	65
Allegany	7117	3677	14	782	12
Broome	10266	6735	29	868	20
Cattaraugus	9860	6320	21	500	23
Cayuga	10196	6478	176	328	63
Chautauqua .	15115	6797	57	610	47
Chemung	6452	7008	137	372	42
Chenango ...	6305	4101	20	378	19
Clinton	6151	4456	15	116	10
Columbia	6387	5039	25	180	15
Cortland	4819	2845	12	341	—
Delaware	7521	4705	9	414	7
Dutchess	11722	7917	65	396	21
Erie	44235	40261	947	775	401
Essex	5042	2023	12	90	44
Franklin	6279	2695	22	207	13
Fulton	7131	3763	186	492	111
Genesee	5303	3307	66	280	27
Greene	4345	4327	82	139	27
Hamilton ...	639	520	1	22	1
Herkimer ...	7920	5555	54	302	170
Jefferson	11709	6894	58	589	206
Kings	106220	108575	1925	671	2575
Lewis	4283	2914	8	81	7
Livingston ..	5501	3993	14	377	5
Madison	7058	3776	49	376	69
Monroe	25454	20865	462	1101	1019
Montgomery	7152	5311	48	228	18
Nassau	6900	4436	20	101	25
New-York ..	147922	185986	5395	779	6387
Niagara	9103	7993	68	431	24
Oneida	18549	13483	408	638	118
Onondaga ...	23674	15097	1135	531	352
Ontario	7499	6853	17	288	10
Orange	13942	10385	77	348	28
Orleans	4599	2906	46	316	20
Oswego	11081	6678	92	597	25
Otsego	7842	6194	19	336	12
Putnam	2200	1369	7	35	24
Queens	12104	14913	274	88	668
Rensselaer ..	17609	12839	229	375	103
Richmond ..	5884	6919	153	161	110
Rockland ...	4131	4101	9	109	32
St. Lawrence	15204	5784	33	501	27
Saratoga	9456	6073	26	516	15
Schenectady .	6511	5099	247	159	30
Schoharie ...	3837	4338	6	175	4
Schuyler	2511	1977	6	193	2
Seneca	3675	3573	31	127	3
Steuben	12283	9132	59	972	47
Suffolk	9427	5871	33	571	39
Sullivan	4372	3655	7	117	3
Tioga	4686	3096	7	245	1
Tompkins ...	5303	3949	46	383	23
Ulster	11254	9459	35	437	6
Warren	4788	2589	27	205	11
Washington .	8130	3411	21	422	24
Wayne	7890	4537	8	333	14
Westchester	20806	16890	446	393	258
Wyoming ...	4980	2947	11	405	6
Yates	3362	2273	12	173	5
Totals.....	894859	693733	13762	22704	13493
Plurality.....	111126				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued). LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Counties (61).	Rep. Woodruff.	Dem. Mackey..	S.L. Armstrong...	Pro. Ramsey..	S.D. Butscher.
Albany	23279	18983	235	236	58
Allegany	7141	3660	14	781	11
Broome	10318	6698	23	879	16
Cattaraugus	9888	6286	20	502	24
Cayuga	10258	6426	180	334	46
Chautauqua	15190	6728	47	609	46
Chemung	6816	6659	119	385	42
Chenango ...	6319	4084	26	371	19
Clinton	6206	4408	13	116	10
Columbia	6434	4997	26	180	15
Cortland	4853	2810	11	342	—
Delaware	7527	4695	9	414	7
Dutchess	11758	7886	62	387	20
Erie	44098	40447	942	765	390
Essex	5047	2016	12	89	45
Franklin	6291	2682	15	215	11
Fulton	7147	3755	175	491	108
Genesee	5322	3275	61	309	25
Greene	4348	4322	91	127	27
Hamilton ...	644	516	1	22	1
Herkimer ...	7968	5520	57	299	168
Jefferson	11764	6866	57	586	186
Kings	106623	108337	1907	658	2510
Lewis	4274	2897	8	80	7
Livingston ..	5545	3945	15	381	6
Madison	7091	3744	48	376	69
Monroe	26112	20187	471	1107	1051
Montgomery	7189	5274	39	223	20
Nassau	6914	4427	18	102	23
New-York ..	148547	185388	5370	668	6358
Niagara	9173	7927	65	432	24
Oneida	18704	13351	400	645	113
Onondaga ...	23784	14883	1109	519	347
Ontario	7696	5755	16	186	10
Orange	13986	10333	77	349	27
Orleans	4636	2872	47	316	20
Oswego	11121	6642	94	593	24
Otsego	7856	6184	24	329	12
Putnam	2210	1361	7	33	22
Queens	12121	14902	270	81	661
Rensselaer ..	17754	12815	207	376	89
Richmond ..	5915	6884	155	156	112
Rockland ...	4130	4098	9	102	28
St. Lawrence	15237	5745	30	501	27
Saratoga	9487	6039	24	515	15
Schenectady .	6591	5029	241	160	30
Schoharie ...	3842	4337	6	172	4
Schuyler	2571	1907	7	195	2
Seneca	3729	3524	30	121	3
Steuben	12395	9004	53	979	47
Suffolk	9451	5860	31	563	37
Sullivan	4381	3650	7	112	3
Tioga	4717	3061	7	247	1
Tompkins ...	5362	3896	44	386	22
Ulster	11298	9417	37	436	8
Warren	4799	2577	27	202	11
Washington .	8153	3382	19	422	24
Wayne	7921	4507	7	333	15
Westchester	20888	16830	449	388	245
Wyoming ...	4995	2933	10	407	5
Yates	3420	2206	11	176	5
Totals.....	809234	689829	13592	22448	13312
Plurality.....	119405				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
SECRETARY OF STATE.

Counties (61).	Rep. McDonough.	Dem. Norton...	S.L. Sweeny..	Pro. Baker....	S.D. Jackson..
Albany	23310	18881	239	283	59
Allegany	7158	3632	14	781	11
Broome	10343	6673	19	867	16
Cattaraugus .	9912	6261	19	505	23
Cayuga	10311	6367	191	329	44
Chautauqua .	15282	6617	48	608	44
Chemung	6869	6591	117	388	43
Chenango ...	6325	4073	21	376	19
Clinton	6221	4395	13	116	10
Columbia	6430	4994	28	182	14
Cortland	4873	2787	9	352	—
Delaware ...	7540	4691	9	411	7
Dutchess	11754	7886	64	390	19
Erie	44778	39758	928	778	395
Essex	5051	2008	11	89	45
Franklin	6299	2675	14	216	12
Fulton	7156	3751	184	491	105
Genesee	5328	3289	59	274	27
Greene	4341	4322	82	138	27
Hamilton ...	645	514	1	23	1
Herkimer ...	7987	5498	54	301	168
Jefferson	11797	6847	56	579	175
Kings	106834	108100	1883	682	2481
Lewis	4310	2862	7	81	7
Livingston ..	5570	3908	14	388	6
Madison	7110	3724	47	375	69
Monroe	26419	19873	466	1120	1048
Montgomery .	7218	5237	41	230	18
Nassau	6928	4414	17	99	25
New-York ...	149192	184878	5259	708	6357
Niagara	9280	7810	65	436	26
Oneida	18842	13218	397	649	114
Onondaga	24010	14759	1114	521	343
Ontario	7647	5704	15	289	10
Orange	14012	10306	66	356	27
Orleans	4660	2853	44	314	20
Oswego	11145	6619	97	590	23
Otsego	7866	6175	23	329	12
Putnam	2209	1361	7	33	23
Queens	12174	14847	209	85	656
Rensselaer ..	17458	12896	201	410	86
Richmond ...	5925	6866	155	153	111
Rockland	4135	4090	8	113	17
St. Lawrence.	15249	5730	28	509	27
Saratoga	9500	6012	24	520	16
Schenectady .	6632	4965	247	167	29
Schoharie ...	3841	4336	6	173	4
Schuyler	2579	1893	7	198	2
Seneca	3733	3517	27	128	3
Steuben	12434	8945	53	979	46
Suffolk	9451	5852	32	560	36
Sullivan	4374	3649	8	117	4
Tioga	4727	3046	6	251	1
Tompkins ...	5376	3885	44	388	20
Ulster	11383	9315	36	435	8
Warren	4805	2568	29	202	11
Washington .	8156	3382	20	420	24
Wayne	7924	4503	7	332	14
Westchester .	20957	16757	448	393	241
Wyoming ...	5015	2912	10	403	5
Yates	3432	2191	12	176	5
Totals	812222	686468	13415	22789	13239
Plurality.....	125754				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
TREASURER.

Counties (61).	Rep. Jaeckel..	Dem. Judson...	S.L. Alexander....	Pro. Hewett..	S.D. Abbott...
Albany	23296	18954	237	234	56
Allegany	7164	3637	14	772	11
Broome	10341	6677	19	868	16
Cattaraugus .	9911	6261	18	505	23
Cayuga	10377	6313	167	338	44
Chautauqua..	15226	6671	43	606	47
Chemung ...	6868	6605	119	367	41
Chenango ...	6327	4072	20	377	19
Clinton	6205	4412	14	115	10
Columbia ...	6428	4995	27	177	14
Cortland	4868	2792	10	354	—
Delaware ...	7529	4698	11	412	7
Dutchess ...	11748	7895	62	389	18
Erie	44818	39779	931	777	381
Essex	5052	2010	17	84	45
Franklin	6297	2680	14	216	12
Fulton	7044	3874	184	485	105
Genesee	5321	3295	60	274	26
Greene	4340	4324	82	138	27
Hamilton ...	642	515	2	23	1
Herkimer ...	7990	5497	56	300	167
Jefferson	11787	6855	57	581	175
Kings	106959	108052	1873	633	2462
Lewis	4279	2893	7	81	7
Livingston...	5565	3920	14	386	5
Madison	7127	3709	46	364	69
Monroe	26391	19933	465	1121	1040
Montgomery..	7225	5240	44	236	20
Nassau	6930	4414	18	96	25
New-York ..	149118	184919	5308	685	6334
Niagara	9254	7832	66	435	27
Oneida	18813	13237	400	650	112
Onondaga ...	23831	14781	1103	518	338
Ontario	7638	5708	15	293	9
Orange	14006	10311	67	355	26
Orleans	4658	2855	45	314	20
Oswego	11138	6624	92	597	24
Otsego	7857	6185	26	325	12
Putnam	2212	1357	7	33	23
Queens	12157	14873	266	84	655
Rensselaer ..	17729	12836	196	367	83
Richmond ...	5919	6880	151	152	111
Rockland	4129	4095	8	104	28
St. Lawrence	15255	5734	28	499	27
Saratoga	9494	6016	22	515	16
Schenectady .	6633	4958	250	162	29
Schoharie ...	3847	4330	6	171	5
Schuyler	2587	1887	6	200	2
Seneca	3741	3513	25	124	4
Steuben	12418	8950	51	979	47
Suffolk	9449	5851	31	565	37
Sullivan	4373	3652	8	115	3
Tioga	4728	3046	6	251	1
Tompkins ...	5376	3886	44	386	23
Ulster	11311	9401	33	442	6
Warren	4820	2566	27	204	11
Washington..	8153	3367	20	432	25
Wayne	7928	4500	7	332	14
Westchester..	20636	17089	449	376	240
Wyoming ...	5017	2913	10	403	5
Yates	3435	2189	11	176	5
Totals	811715	687313	13415	23553	13175
Plurality.....	124402				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
CONTROLLER.

Counties (61).	Rep. Knight...	Dem. Atwater..	S.L. Kuhn....	Pro. Weed....	S.D. Sie-verman..
Albany	23291	18964	238	231	58
Allegany	7157	3637	14	780	11
Broome	10332	6696	19	860	16
Cattaraugus .	9920	6257	18	499	23
Cayuga	10257	6440	175	327	47
Chautauqua .	15208	6606	47	603	45
Chemung	6870	6599	116	370	41
Chenango ...	6320	4083	21	374	19
Clinton	6210	4405	14	116	10
Columbia	6395	5034	26	178	14
Cortland	4846	2826	11	346	—
Delaware ...	7518	4714	10	410	7
Dutchess	11422	8221	80	372	19
Erie	46270	38323	930	738	384
Essex	5052	2008	17	84	45
Franklin	6294	2683	14	215	12
Fulton	7152	3758	182	492	104
Genesee	5338	3277	61	274	26
Greene	4332	4331	82	137	27
Hamilton ...	044	515	1	23	1
Herkimer ...	7972	5511	57	296	168
Jefferson	11740	6906	59	574	177
Kings	106790	108210	1874	638	2468
Lewis	4254	2918	7	80	7
Livingston ..	5560	3928	13	386	5
Madison	7102	3737	47	370	69
Monroe	26310	19995	468	1117	1052
Montgomery .	7210	5259	41	230	21
Nassau	6901	4444	17	97	25
New-York ...	148837	185198	5305	716	6327
Niagara	9318	7782	66	431	25
Oneida	18778	13277	397	648	114
Onondaga ...	23774	14892	1103	519	337
Ontario	7631	5720	15	289	9
Orange	13953	10372	66	356	25
Orleans	4657	2854	45	315	20
Oswego	11132	6639	94	591	23
Otsego	7853	6187	20	331	12
Putnam	2191	1386	7	32	22
Queens	12121	14903	268	108	633
Rensselaer ..	17747	12716	196	365	87
Richmond ...	5919	6895	152	149	110
Rockland	4124	4105	7	101	28
St. Lawrence.	15226	5765	28	500	27
Saratoga	9482	6042	23	509	14
Schenectady .	6620	4980	246	162	27
Schoharie ...	3836	4342	6	172	4
Schuyler	2566	1907	6	204	2
Seneca	3724	3531	27	123	3
Steuben	12399	8983	55	975	48
Suffolk	9404	5904	33	558	37
Sullivan	4362	3665	7	115	3
Tioga	4725	3051	6	249	1
Tompkins ...	5328	3937	43	380	24
Ulster	11274	9446	37	428	6
Warren	4807	2571	27	202	11
Washington .	8149	3388	21	417	24
Wayne	7903	4525	7	332	14
Westchester .	20884	16828	449	386	241
Wyoming ...	5013	2916	10	403	5
Yates	3424	2201	11	176	5
Totals	811828	687193	13442	22459	13169
Plurality.....	124635				

NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Counties (61).	Rep. Davies...	Dem. Conway..	S.L. Ebert....	Pro. Dorn....	S.D. Slobodin..
Albany	23304	18943	238	237	55
Allegany	7159	3630	14	783	11
Broome	10348	6674	19	864	16
Cattaraugus..	9912	6259	18	505	23
Cayuga	10297	6382	174	341	48
Chautauqua ..	15229	6671	46	613	45
Chemung	6872	6596	118	371	43
Chenango ...	6325	4069	20	377	19
Clinton	6020	4600	18	116	10
Columbia	6434	4989	27	178	15
Cortland	4870	2789	11	354	—
Delaware	7533	4699	9	411	7
Dutchess	11738	7888	61	394	18
Erie	44266	40322	922	770	392
Essex	5016	2047	12	89	45
Franklin	6286	2690	14	216	12
Fulton	7158	3748	183	492	105
Genesee	5320	3294	60	272	25
Greene	4340	4322	83	188	27
Hamilton ...	646	513	1	23	1
Herkimer ...	8010	5475	60	297	169
Jefferson	11786	6857	58	581	175
Kings	106949	108051	1874	641	2469
Lewis	4279	2892	7	80	7
Livingston ..	5563	3923	14	385	5
Madison	7125	3716	46	360	69
Monroe	26416	19894	470	1120	1036
Montgomery .	7232	5245	41	236	20
Nassau	6934	4410	17	96	24
New-York ...	149151	184854	5321	653	6382
Niagara	9259	7831	66	434	26
Oneida	18943	13139	399	623	109
Onondaga ...	23871	14803	1107	522	338
Ontario	7641	5707	15	292	10
Orange	14028	10297	66	356	26
Orleans	4662	2852	45	314	20
Oswego	11152	6608	93	596	26
Otsego	7867	6172	19	332	12
Putnam	2210	1357	7	33	23
Queens	12154	14869	269	85	654
Rensselaer ..	17758	12819	195	364	83
Richmond ...	5916	6887	152	151	110
Rockland	4136	4091	7	102	28
St. Lawrence	15252	5737	27	500	27
Saratoga	9501	6010	22	515	15
Shenectady ..	6658	4934	243	165	29
Schoharie ...	3843	4331	6	173	4
Schuyler	2594	1885	6	196	2
Seneca	3738	3515	26	124	4
Steuben	12416	8945	50	974	47
Suffolk	9452	5847	32	565	37
Sullivan	4378	3647	7	115	3
Tioga	4723	3049	6	253	1
Tompkins ...	5380	3881	44	386	22
Ulster	11311	9394	34	441	6
Warren	4808	2571	27	203	11
Washington .	8173	3361	20	419	27
Wayne	7929	4498	7	332	14
Westchester .	20961	16759	447	383	240
Wyoming ...	5021	2906	10	402	6
Yates	3435	2187	12	176	5
Totals.....	811688	687331	13422	22819	13288
Plurality.....	124357				

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NEW-YORK STATE VOTE—(Continued).

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Counties (61).	Rep. Bond....	Dem. Stuart...	S.L. Wallace..	Pro. Smith....	S.D. Stahl....
Albany	23192	19040	237	235	59
Allegany	7153	3640	14	781	11
Broome	10337	6682	19	866	16
Cattaraugus .	9904	6264	19	505	23
Cayuga	10261	6415	172	343	48
Chautauqua .	15214	6673	44	608	46
Chemung ...	6870	6607	116	367	40
Chenango	6321	4075	21	377	19
Clinton	6222	4405	15	116	10
Columbia ...	6421	4996	25	175	28
Cortland	4856	2799	10	354	—
Delaware ...	7531	4697	12	411	7
Dutchess	11746	7884	63	388	20
Erie	44194	40387	919	769	393
Essex	5052	2008	11	90	45
Franklin	6298	2678	15	216	11
Fulton	7160	3749	184	489	105
Genesee	5323	3292	62	272	27
Greene	4337	4328	83	136	26
Hamilton ...	648	511	1	23	1
Herkimer	7993	5493	56	301	167
Jefferson	11904	6747	56	578	170
Kings	106932	108048	1876	623	2472
Lewis	4285	2888	7	80	7
Livingston ..	5569	3919	14	383	5
Madison	7113	3725	45	375	68
Monroe	26430	19890	470	1122	1040
Montgomery .	7227	5241	41	232	22
Nassau	6929	4412	17	98	26
New-York ...	149438	184997	5321	691	6386
Niagara	9253	7842	65	436	27
Oneida	18812	13250	396	648	114
Onondaga ...	23079	15547	1098	512	335
Ontario	7634	5710	16	292	11
Orange	14024	10295	66	358	26
Orleans	4662	2850	45	315	21
Oswego	11143	6621	98	593	20
Otsego	7861	6179	20	333	11
Putnam	2211	1359	7	30	23
Queens	12157	14854	270	86	654
Rensselaer ..	17753	12824	205	367	84
Richmond ...	5918	6886	154	150	109
Rockland	4130	4094	7	102	28
St. Lawrence.	15262	5732	27	499	27
Saratoga	9498	6014	22	515	15
Schenectady .	6638	4945	248	164	31
Schoharie	3845	4331	6	173	4
Schuyler	2571	1905	6	197	2
Seneca	3740	3515	26	122	4
Steuben	12424	8932	51	974	45
Suffolk	9441	5848	32	570	36
Sullivan	4376	3648	8	113	5
Tioga	4727	3047	6	251	1
Tompkins	5377	3883	44	386	22
Ulster	11320	9391	32	435	6
Warren	4805	2570	27	203	11
Washington .	8162	3373	20	419	25
Wayne	7927	4499	7	331	14
Westchester .	20959	16753	448	379	240
Wyoming	5007	2922	10	402	5
Yates	3433	2191	12	176	5
Totals.....	811069	688300	13424	22535	13259
Plurality.....	122709				

NEW-YORK BY COUNTIES.

Differences between totals in these tables and those of other tables are due to the fact that the county returns were from County Clerks' and other reports, which were afterward changed by the State Canvassing Board.

ALBANY.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell..	Dem. Stanchfield...
Albany (city)				
1st Ward..	924	583	924	582
2d Ward...	595	710	594	707
3d Ward...	576	871	573	872
4th Ward..	599	712	601	710
5th Ward..	814	673	782	702
6th Ward..	811	649	790	670
7th Ward..	783	603	768	613
8th Ward..	440	881	439	884
9th Ward..	319	788	310	785
10th Ward.	623	427	630	429
11th Ward.	705	426	699	434
12th Ward.	618	998	610	1007
13th Ward.	736	325	710	551
14th Ward.	917	350	859	409
15th Ward.	423	602	407	618
16th Ward.	1003	464	977	493
17th Ward.	681	424	680	425
18th Ward.	642	241	626	260
19th Ward.	900	536	900	540
Total city.	13109	11263	12879	11491
Cohoes (city):				
1st Ward..	386	767	385	768
2d Ward...	541	259	532	269
3d Ward...	519	392	510	389
4th Ward..	732	435	723	443
5th Ward..	385	306	383	308
6th Ward..	495	150	493	150
Total city..	3058	2309	3026	2337
Berne	378	238	375	242
Bethlehem ..	748	401	739	412
Coeymans ...	523	513	524	513
Colonie	1042	551	1031	563
Green Island.	709	454	702	462
Guilderland ..	666	341	664	343
Knox	254	114	254	115
N.-Scotland.	571	297	570	301
Renssel'rville	316	258	317	262
Watervliet ..	1832	1799	1812	1812
Westerlo	291	217	290	218
Total towns	7330	5183	7278	5243
Total county.	23498	18755	23183	19071
Plurality	4742		4112	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 69; Woolley (Pro.), 235; Malloney (S. L.), 208.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 65; Wardwell (Pro.), 238; Corregan (S. L.), 238.

ALLEGANY.

Alfred	328	82	326	81
Allen	142	29	141	31
Alma	119	100	115	103
Almond	210	211	209	212
Amity	357	166	347	178
Andover	334	201	332	203
Angelica	331	80	323	88
Belfast	286	123	279	126

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ALLEGANY—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Birdsall	105	97	104	98
Boliver	273	214	274	213
Burns	257	150	256	150
Caneadia	222	91	220	92
Centreville	196	29	195	29
Clarksville	160	64	160	64
Cuba	487	171	480	175
Friendship	392	206	387	209
Genesee	157	70	156	70
Granger	195	34	194	34
Grove	143	88	142	88
Hume	435	132	430	138
Independence.	269	98	270	97
New-Hudson.	181	68	183	65
Rushford	237	72	234	72
Scio	196	155	196	153
Ward	61	74	61	73
Wellsville	663	542	642	506
West Almond	77	77	76	78
Willing	220	94	219	93
Wirt	167	100	166	98
Totals	7200	3618	7117	3677
Plurality	3582		3440	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 12; Woolley (Pro.), 759; Malloney (S. L.), 12.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 12; Wardwell (Pro.), 782; Corregan (S. L.), 14.

BROOME.

Binghamton:				
1st Ward	668	592	663	597
2d Ward	384	253	364	269
3d Ward	698	412	674	428
4th Ward	245	118	240	120
5th Ward	482	373	479	375
6th Ward	372	257	365	260
7th Ward	629	363	622	361
8th Ward	285	311	279	316
9th Ward	217	113	210	121
10th Ward	246	314	244	315
11th Ward	648	470	637	476
12th Ward	308	177	303	182
13th Ward	321	111	316	114
Total city	5503	3864	5396	3934
Binghamton	140	99	140	98
Barker	165	128	164	128
Chenango	230	113	230	113
Colesville	459	322	458	321
Conklin	147	71	146	71
Dickinson	112	55	112	55
Fenton	241	112	241	112
Kirkwood	122	152	120	154
Lisle	313	149	311	150
Maine	255	123	256	123
Nanticoke	128	80	127	80
Sanford	595	334	590	337
Triangle	295	193	290	197
Union	892	470	889	475
Vestal	272	206	271	208
Windsor	528	178	525	179
Total towns	4894	2785	4870	2801
Total county	10397	6649	10266	6735

[1]Debs, 15; Woolley, 847; Malloney, 15.
[2]Hanford, 20; Wardwell, 868; Corregan, 29.

CATTARAUGUS.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Allegany	432	431	432	432
Ashford	282	168	282	169
Carrolton	215	233	212	236
Cold Spring	116	199	115	120
Conewango	224	120	224	120
Dayton	333	127	334	128
East Otto	233	92	233	92
Elko	65	31	65	30
Ellicottsville	323	204	320	207
Farmersville	177	77	176	76
Franklinville	393	246	393	249
Freedom	256	45	255	47
Great Valley	273	188	270	190
Hinsdale	179	160	179	161
Humphrey	112	85	113	86
Ischua	131	89	131	88
Leon	207	85	207	85
Little Valley	356	90	355	81
Lyndon	110	61	110	61
Machias	258	129	257	130
Mansfield	194	60	191	60
Napoli	196	56	196	55
New-Albion	474	183	474	186
Olean (town)	584	441	575	451
Otto	187	100	186	100
Perrysburg	195	81	192	84
Persia	281	182	271	193
Portville	380	211	379	212
Randolph	411	296	403	303
Red House	129	78	129	78
Salamanca	690	603	684	604
South Valley	96	62	96	62
Yorkshire	309	154	307	154
Total towns	8601	5377	8746	5130
Olean (city):				
1st Ward	181	166	175	172
2d Ward	123	71	121	75
3d Ward	177	86	173	93
4th Ward—				
1st Dist	203	135	195	147
2d Dist	148	156	142	163
5th Ward	171	166	168	171
6th Ward	140	158	137	159
Total city	1143	938	1111	980
Total county	9704	6315	9857	6110
Plurality	3389		3747	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 49; Woolley (Pro.), 336; Malloney (S. L.), 171.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 63; Wardwell (Pro.), 328; Corregan (S. L.), 176.

CAYUGA.

Auburn:				
1st Ward	560	352	546	371
2d Ward	640	293	618	315
3d Ward	301	225	290	240
4th Ward	237	313	226	322
5th Ward	258	245	249	253
6th Ward	497	299	492	308
7th Ward	322	261	319	264
8th Ward	338	412	342	415
9th Ward	459	191	446	204
10th Ward	530	218	519	231
Total city	4142	2809	4047	2923

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CAYUGA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Aurelius	230	211	224	216
Brutus	504	239	501	244
Cato	329	145	327	147
Conquest	185	143	187	143
Fleming	198	102	191	105
Genoa	348	210	340	214
Ira	303	176	300	178
Ledyard	301	127	300	128
Locke	225	83	222	82
Mentz	323	226	319	231
Montezuma .	118	161	118	161
Moravia	448	251	446	252
Niles	214	221	214	223
Owasca	226	108	227	107
Scipio	257	158	255	158
Sempronius .	170	105	171	103
Sennett	242	95	240	96
Springport ..	254	172	259	172
Sterling	524	166	519	171
Summer Hill.	130	83	129	83
Throop	168	129	167	130
Venice	236	117	232	120
Victory	262	88	261	91
Total towns	6185	3521	6149	3555
Total county.	10327	6330	10196	6478
Plurality ..	3997		3718	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 49; Woolley (Pro.), 336; Malloney (S. L.), 171.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 63; Wardwell (Pro.), 398; Corregan (S. L.), 176.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arkwright ..	139	97	138	100
Busti	382	194	379	195
Carroll	413	60	408	64
Charlotte ...	220	196	218	196
Chautauqua..	635	240	630	246
Cherry Creek	286	143	285	143
Clymer	295	55	295	55
Ellery	330	129	328	130
Ellicott	684	122	679	125
Ellington ...	249	94	250	93
French Creek	193	68	193	68
Gerry	272	47	272	48
Hanover	809	428	802	434
Harmony ...	644	225	643	224
Kiantone	75	45	74	46
Mina	199	91	197	89
Poland	338	88	338	87
Pomfret	1013	451	1009	458
Portland	503	167	499	169
Ripley	384	201	381	202
Sheridan	269	118	269	119
Sherman	324	111	324	109
Stockton	359	181	355	182
Villenova ...	181	159	179	160
Westfield ...	710	320	708	323
Total towns	9906	4030	9853	4075
Dunkirk:				
1st Ward..	314	537	310	543
2d Ward...	427	238	418	250
3d Ward...	417	301	403	317
4th Ward..	226	351	225	355
Total city.	1384	1487	1356	1465

CHAUTAUQUA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Jamestown:				
1st Ward..	669	198	641	217
2d Ward...	632	314	604	329
3d Ward...	689	142	671	154
4th Ward..	794	98	780	104
5th Ward..	646	183	624	193
6th Ward..	600	266	586	270
Total city.	4030	1201	3906	1267
Total county.	15320	6718	15215	6807
Plurality	8602		8408	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 42; Woolley (Pro.), 591; Malloney (S. L.), 43.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 47; Wardwell (Pro.), 610; Corregan (S. L.), 57.

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	142	122	143	120
Baldwin	102	93	91	102
Big Flats....	247	243	228	260
Catlin	134	135	129	142
Chemung	242	138	239	143
Elmira (town)	214	108	203	121
Erin	107	171	108	171
Horseheads .	721	517	640	600
Southport ...	319	227	303	241
Van Etten...	212	210	208	211
Veteran	284	195	268	212
Total towns	2724	2159	2560	2323
Elmira (city):				
1st Ward..	427	207	375	162
2d Ward...	467	639	411	794
3d Ward...	534	390	472	460
4th Ward..	538	503	502	535
5th Ward..	356	410	348	424
6th Ward..	172	431	154	438
7th Ward..	261	354	245	374
8th Ward..	228	284	216	299
9th Ward..	385	268	355	296
10th Ward.	342	366	340	372
11th Ward.	150	219	140	231
12th Ward.	338	298	334	300
Total city..	4198	4369	3892	4685
Total county.	6922	6528	6452	7008
Plurality ...	394			556

[1]Debs (S. D.), 42; Woolley (Pro.), 384; Malloney (S. L.), 119.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 42; Wardwell (Pro.), 372; Corregan (S. L.), 137.

CHENANGO.

Afton	317	216	316	214
Bainbridge ..	439	183	436	187
Columbus ...	191	53	191	53
Coventry	178	112	177	112
German	88	34	86	36
Greene	496	422	481	434
Guilford	422	215	418	224
Lincklaen ...	135	43	135	42
McDonough ..	160	133	158	133
New-Berlin ..	484	254	480	257
N. Norwich..	163	79	162	77

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CHENANGO—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Norwich	1027	890	1014	905
Otselic	251	126	250	127
Oxford	566	414	559	427
Pharsalia ...	107	116	108	115
Pitcher	112	93	111	93
Plymouth	177	114	177	114
Preston	80	100	79	100
Sherburne ...	506	222	505	224
Smithville ...	188	144	188	146
Smyrna	278	78	274	81
Totals	6365	4041	6305	4101
Plurality.....	2324		2204	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 18; Woolley (Pro.), 355; Malloney (S. L.), 19.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 18; Wardwell (Pro.), 377; Corregan (S. L.), 19.

CLINTON.

Altoona	272	318	266	323
Ausable	302	222	301	225
Beekmanton	276	200	215	261
Black Brook.	318	111	317	112
Champlain ..	518	458	509	464
Chazy	486	192	481	197
Clinton	108	264	108	261
Dannemora .	359	159	348	168
Ellenberg ...	415	253	415	253
Mooers	539	273	539	273
Peru	365	248	358	255
Saranac	464	311	459	312
Schuy'r Falls	260	159	258	162
Total towns	4682	3168	4574	3266
P'sb'g (city):				
1st Ward..	192	187	170	209
2d Ward...	220	226	211	236
3d Ward...	454	137	443	147
4th Ward..	287	222	275	234
5th Ward..	290	219	280	230
6th Ward..	202	126	200	128
Total city..	1645	1117	1579	1184
Total county.	6327	4285	6153	4450
Plurality ...	2042		1703	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 12; Woolley (Pro.), 118; Malloney (S. L.), 13.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 10; Wardwell (Pro.), 116; Corregan (S. L.), 15.

COLUMBIA.

Ancram	146	172	139	178
Austerlitz ...	196	79	196	79
Canaan	242	97	241	98
Chatham	673	347	668	352
Claverack ...	642	528	635	536
Clermont	105	102	104	103
Copake	227	162	225	163
Gallatin	129	99	130	98
Germantown	240	209	237	209
Ghent	493	236	495	237
Greenport ...	155	154	153	154
Hillsdale	245	165	240	170
Kinderhook ..	487	328	480	443

COLUMBIA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Livingston ..	238	191	233	193
New-Lebanon	228	192	227	198
Stockport ...	370	184	364	188
Stuyvesant ...	252	205	246	211
Taghkanick .	127	154	127	154
Totals	5195	3574	5140	3759
Hudson (city)				
1st Ward...	166	268	161	270
2d Ward...	267	311	263	315
3d Ward...	355	239	340	255
4th Ward...	200	183	193	191
5th Ward...	299	240	290	249
Total city.	1287	1241	1247	1280
T'tl county	6382	4815	6387	5050
Plurality ...	1567		1037	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 20; Woolley (Pro.), 176; Malloney (S. L.), 23.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 15; Wardwell (Pro.), 180; Corregan (S. L.), 25.

CORTLAND.

City of Cortland, 6 W.	1521	851	1479	887
Cincinnatus	140	114	138	117
Cortlandville.	579	205	571	213
Cuyler	216	80	217	79
Freetown ...	98	90	96	92
Harford	130	122	130	122
Homer	757	330	748	337
Lapper	106	51	105	52
Marathon ...	292	180	284	189
Preble	117	125	116	123
Scott	160	85	157	85
Solon	104	73	103	74
Taylor	122	76	123	76
Truxton	182	147	181	149
Virgil	265	131	264	134
Willett	106	114	107	114
Totals	4895	2774	4819	2845
Plurality ...	2121		1974	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 0; Woolley (Pro.), 347; Malloney (S. L.), 10.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 0; Wardwell (Pro.), 341; Corregan (S. L.), 12.

DELAWARE.

Andes	368	171	362	176
Bovina	190	58	190	56
Colchester ...	432	360	430	372
Davenport ...	222	247	222	247
Delhi	587	248	575	267
Deposit	289	174	288	173
Franklin	465	244	460	249
Hamden	307	93	304	96
Hancock	755	524	750	524
Harpersfield .	251	101	248	103
Kortright ...	246	169	247	168
Masonville ..	231	124	230	124
Meredith	279	133	277	135
Middletown .	552	406	547	410
Roxbury	317	276	315	279

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DELAWARE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Sidney	588	484	577	491
Stamford ...	350	228	342	236
Tompkins ...	386	222	380	224
Walton	816	368	777	375
Totals	7631	4641	7521	4705
Plurality ...	2990		2816	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 7; Woolley (Pro.), 390; Malloney (S. L.), 10.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 7; Wardwell (Pro.), 414; Corregan (S. L.), 9.

DUTCHESS.

Amenia	405	144	389	155
Beekman	206	62	205	62
Clinton	224	163	221	160
Dover	361	176	358	182
East Fishkill	305	259	296	269
Fishkill	1712	1126	1683	1158
Hyde Park...	407	258	403	294
La Grange...	215	151	213	154
Milan	135	112	135	111
Northeast ...	369	197	365	201
Pawling	338	169	330	175
Pine Plains..	208	165	207	165
Pleasant Val.	252	168	250	174
Po'k'psie, t'n	585	527	572	539
Red Hook...	553	477	544	490
Rhinebeck ..	533	358	524	368
Stanford	250	203	248	204
Union Vale..	180	91	175	96
Wappingers .	688	375	679	388
Washington .	470	271	454	292
Total towns	8396	5482	8251	5637
Po'k'psie c'y:				
1st Ward..	371	530	371	533
2d Ward...	535	466	527	467
3d Ward...	544	272	535	280
4th Ward..	623	314	613	326
5th Ward..	483	253	468	270
6th Ward..	524	158	499	181
7th Ward..	465	215	458	223
Total city..	3545	2208	3471	2280
Total county.	11941	7690	11722	7917
Plurality	4251		3805	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 21; Woolley (Pro.), 379; Malloney (S. L.), 70.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 21; Wardwell (Pro.), 396; Corregan (S. L.), 65.

ERIE.

Alden	285	310	279	315
Amherst	387	490	379	495
Aurora	638	336	635	346
Boston	126	200	125	201
Brant	241	137	239	138
Cheektowaga.	360	487	358	487
Clarence	507	217	505	218
Colden	175	184	175	183
Collins	465	248	461	254
Concord	583	479	578	487
East Hamb'g	351	169	348	171
Eden	301	252	301	253
Elma	318	189	318	191

ERIE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Evans	405	267	406	266
G'd Island...	194	69	194	69
Hamburg ...	559	620	554	622
Holland	238	238	234	213
Lancaster ..	777	786	769	790
Matilla (Marilla)	220	181	202	181
Newstead ...	592	310	588	313
North Collins	326	302	321	308
Sardinia	259	179	258	182
Tonawanda .	1011	798	995	808
Wales	151	153	149	153
West Seneca.	604	393	599	399
Total towns	10054	7994	9970	8043
Buffalo:				
1st Ward..	460	814	475	797
2d Ward...	532	1443	554	1418
3d Ward...	1037	1476	1038	1480
4th Ward..	826	1370	819	1378
5th Ward..	1477	2011	1485	2006
6th Ward..	774	908	749	930
7th Ward..	965	987	949	996
8th Ward..	1176	795	1164	803
9th Ward..	1051	1360	1054	1357
10th Ward.	835	687	842	679
11th Ward.	1501	2133	1495	2129
12th Ward.	760	905	754	916
13th Ward.	923	962	918	965
14th Ward.	1478	2314	1478	2304
15th Ward.	1018	945	1003	966
16th Ward.	1038	755	1028	765
17th Ward.	2367	1455	2334	1477
18th Ward.	2685	2379	2060	2395
19th Ward.	665	1216	671	1211
20th Ward.	1191	945	1165	974
21st Ward.	2203	897	2115	983
22d Ward..	2115	1171	2067	1224
23d Ward..	1896	903	1863	935
24th Ward.	3707	1279	3558	1378
25th Ward.	2045	1733	2027	1752
Total city.	34725	31843	34265	32218
Total county	44779	39837	44235	40261
Plurality	4942		3974	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 391; Woolley (Pro.), 741; Malloney (S. L.), 925.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 401; Wardwell (Pro.), 775; Corregan (S. L.), 947.

ESSEX.

Chesterfield .	321	157	316	160
Crown Point.	423	81	421	83
Elizabeth't'n .	255	57	253	60
Essex	198	91	198	91
Jay	329	156	327	158
Keene	262	44	262	44
Lewis	236	84	236	84
Minerva	95	113	94	113
Moriah	611	325	608	330
Newcomb ...	49	84	49	85
North Elba..	329	95	328	96
North Hudson	83	15	83	15
St. Armand..	112	112	212	112
Schroon	139	33	138	34
Ticonderoga .	891	317	886	326

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ESSEX—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Westport ...	269	104	267	105
Wilmington .	225	107	222	109
Wilsborough	142	18	142	18
Totals	5069	1993	5042	2023
Plurality ..	3076		3019	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 44; Woolley (Pro.), 86; Malloney (S. D.), 13.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 44; Wardwell (Pro.), 86; Corregan (S. L.), 13.

FRANKLIN.

Altamont ...	312	129	311	127
Bangor	526	95	526	95
Bellmont ...	364	103	364	103
Bombay	158	155	157	156
Brandon	184	47	183	48
Brighton	72	49	72	49
Burke	286	121	287	121
Chateugay ..	343	281	343	280
Constable ...	197	90	197	89
Dickinson ..	358	54	358	54
Duane	55	18	55	18
Ft. Covington	300	137	300	139
Franklin	218	95	218	96
Harrietstown	417	207	415	219
Malone	1530	681	1503	707
Moisa	329	252	328	253
Santa Clara..	104	51	104	51
Waverly	337	36	337	36
Westville ...	221	64	221	64
Totals	6311	2665	6279	2705
Plurality ...	3646		3574	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 12; Woolley (Pro.), 213; Malloney (S. L.), 12.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 13; Wardwell (Pro.), 207; Corregan (S. L.), 22.

FULTON.

Bleecker	60	120	60	119
Broadalbin ..	350	158	348	159
Caroga	81	58	80	59
Ephratah ...	308	174	306	175
J'nstwn (twn)	442	264	441	265
Mayfield	372	158	369	160
Northampton.	320	245	320	245
Oppenheim ..	190	139	189	139
Perth	119	52	117	54
Stratford	170	95	169	96
Total towns	2412	1463	2399	1471
Gloversville—				
1st Ward..	671	234	666	238
2d Ward..	458	182	445	190
3d Ward..	607	196	600	203
4th Ward..	649	287	643	293
5th Ward..	413	147	414	154
6th Ward..	484	309	478	317
Total city..	3282	1355	3246	1395
Johnstown (city)—				
1st Ward..	360	209	349	217
2d Ward..	393	240	379	246

FULTON—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
3d Ward..	473	274	457	287
4th Ward..	312	137	301	147
Total city..	1538	800	1486	897
T'tl county.	7232	3678	7131	3763
Plurality ...	3554		3368	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 98; Woolley (Pro.), 494; Malloney (S. L.), 179.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 111; Wardwell (Pro.), 492; Corregan (S. L.), 186.

GENESEE.

Alabama	267	168	265	167
Alexander ...	240	130	248	130
Batavia	1627	1039	1592	1068
Bergen	252	201	247	206
Bethany	204	92	205	93
Byron	300	123	297	127
Darien	261	190	262	188
Elba	217	211	216	209
Le Roy.....	717	505	709	511
Oakfield	333	132	329	135
Pavilion	288	124	285	125
Pembroke ...	355	281	336	278
Stafford	313	72	312	71
Totals.....	5383	3268	5303	3307
Plurality	2115		1996	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 26; Woolley (Pro.), 263; Malloney (S. L.), 60.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 27; Wardwell (Pro.), 280; Corregan (S. L.), 66.

GREENE.

Ashland	123	82	120	84
Athens	425	349	419	358
Cairo	309	319	310	319
Catskill	1206	1074	1184	1095
Coxsackie ...	638	550	635	561
Durham	232	253	231	254
Greenville ...	241	240	237	245
Halcott	32	64	32	64
Hunter	359	304	358	302
Jewett	136	149	135	150
Lexington ...	104	208	103	208
N. Baltimore.	273	337	271	342
Prattsville ..	114	120	109	124
Windham	203	219	201	221
Totals	4395	4268	4345	4327
Plurality	127		18	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 27; Woolley (Pro.), 139; Malloney (S. L.), 80.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 27; Wardwell (Pro.), 139; Corregan (S. L.), 82.

HAMILTON.

Arietta	24	41	24	41
Benson	25	46	25	46
Hope	42	64	42	64
Indian Lake.	190	72	184	77
Lake Pleas'nt	84	51	84	51

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HAMILTON—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Long Lake	141	57	138	60
Morehouse	51	35	49	37
Wells	94	143	93	144
Totals	651	509	639	520
Plurality	142		119	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 1; Woolley (Pro.), 22; Malloney (S. L.), 1.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 1; Wardwell (Pro.), 23; Corregan (S. L.), 5.

HERKIMER.

Columbia	275	114	274	114
Danube	162	137	158	141
Fairfield	235	164	226	173
Frankford	603	365	585	380
German Flats	1423	992	1390	1025
Herkimer	1004	769	992	779
Litchfield	178	76	172	81
Little Falls (town)	76	143	76	144
Mannheim	483	206	480	212
Newport	282	133	275	139
Norway	117	104	118	104
Ohio	119	66	118	67
Russia	377	141	368	148
Salisbury	304	84	304	84
Schuyler	256	82	255	86
Stark	190	129	186	131
Warren	202	164	197	168
Webb	137	84	135	88
Wilmurt	79	32	79	32
Winfield	288	121	283	126
Total towns	6790	4106	6671	4222
Little Falls (city):				
1st Ward	415	414	390	430
2d Ward	388	247	362	257
3d Ward	225	342	219	348
4th Ward	287	288	276	298
Total city	1315	2191	1247	1333
Total county	8105	6297	7918	5555
Plurality	2808		2363	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 168; Woolley (Pro.), 299; Malloney (S. L.), 55.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 170; Wardwell (Pro.), 302; Corregan (S. L.), 54.

JEFFERSON.

Adams	669	164	660	176
Alexandria	528	498	525	503
Antwerp	586	224	584	225
Brownville	621	258	620	258
Cape Vincent	323	389	319	291
Champion	458	178	458	179
Clayton	567	483	661	487
Ellisburg	743	335	738	340
Henderson	318	110	314	113
Hounsfield	399	202	398	202
Le Ray	340	300	337	301
Lorraine	141	129	141	129
Lyme	308	256	307	258
Orleans	334	267	330	271
Pamelia	154	86	153	86

JEFFERSON—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Philadelphia	201	173	289	174
Rodman	256	80	256	80
Rutland	374	132	373	133
Theresa	320	243	320	243
W'trt'n (t'wn)	192	57	192	57
Wilna	824	475	716	483
Worth	121	91	121	91
Total towns	8867	5130	8812	5180
W'town(city):				
1st Ward	516	232	505	238
2d Ward	768	345	738	373
3d Ward	591	356	557	380
4th Ward	399	307	385	315
5th Ward	463	264	450	267
6th Ward	266	139	262	141
Total city	3003	1643	2897	1714
T'tal county	11870	6773	11709	6894
Plurality	5097		4815	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 174; Woolley (Pro.), 575; Malloney (S. L.), 54.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 206; Wardwell (Pro.), 589; Corregan (S. L.), 58.

KINGS.

Borough of Brooklyn:				
1st Ward	2944	1756	2814	1873
2d Ward	357	1254	354	1255
3d Ward	2098	1856	2050	1901
4th Ward	1151	1887	1121	1912
5th Ward	912	2655	909	2654
6th Ward	2657	4930	2579	4909
7th Ward	5053	3454	4871	3625
8th Ward	3942	5375	3908	5403
9th Ward	4085	4385	3920	5571
10th Ward	2543	4410	2503	4881
11th Ward	2384	2290	2341	2322
12th Ward	1234	3882	1263	3853
13th Ward	2624	2675	2576	2717
14th Ward	1196	3559	1197	3566
15th Ward	2782	2978	2759	2999
16th Ward	3080	3381	3025	3413
17th Ward	4531	5918	4464	5954
18th Ward	1396	2471	1390	2473
19th Ward	4305	2793	4174	2909
20th Ward	3714	2154	3599	2265
21st Ward	6057	5286	5871	5451
22d Ward	6983	5933	6787	6108
23d Ward	10297	3488	9944	3855
24th Ward	3267	2356	3191	2429
25th Ward	6233	3652	6066	3791
26th Ward	5198	4658	5109	4696
27th Ward	2798	3817	2712	3887
28th Ward	7858	6163	7644	6324
29th Ward	2846	2074	2738	2180
30th Ward	2527	1957	2448	2026
31st Ward	909	1631	893	1650
32d Ward	1024	713	1000	733
Totals	108985	106221	106220	108575
Plurality	2764			2355

[1]Debs (S. D.), 2,321; Woolley (Pro.), 596; Malloney (S. L.), 1,711.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 2,575; Wardwell (Pro.), 671; Corregan (S. L.), 1,925.

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LEWIS.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Croghan	358	321	357	321
Denmark	448	141	441	150
Diana	397	225	297	226
Greig	216	91	216	92
Harrisburg ..	133	65	134	64
Highmarket..	50	130	39	133
Lewis	62	155	60	157
Leyden	245	192	237	199
Lowville	705	344	667	361
Lyonsdale ...	224	112	219	117
Martinsburg..	340	151	342	150
Montague ...	132	91	132	91
New-Bremen.	220	178	217	181
Osceola	88	54	88	54
Pinckney	108	135	106	140
Turin	237	90	236	92
Watson	171	118	171	118
West Turin..	278	259	288	263
Totals	4312	2852	4243	2919
Plurality	1400		1324	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 8; Woolley (Pro.), 80; Malloney (S. L.), 9.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 8; Wardwell (Pro.), 80; Corregan (S. L.), 9.

LIVINGSTON.

Avon	422	355	412	364
Caledonia ...	314	224	309	231
Conesus	206	99	200	106
Geneseo	601	244	585	258
Groveland ...	219	138	211	148
Leicester	253	134	253	135
Lima	200	378	200	378
Livonia	435	336	428	344
Mt. Morris...	454	452	440	469
No. Dansville	530	552	513	570
Nunda	446	199	441	204
Ossian	147	79	145	81
Portage	200	102	201	101
Sparta	170	157	164	163
Springwater..	393	192	386	194
West Sparta.	130	123	131	122
York	487	113	482	120
Totals	5607	3877	5501	3988
Plurality	1730		1513	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 7; Woolley (Pro.), 384; Malloney (S. L.), 12.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 5; Wardwell (Pro.), 377; Corregan (S. L.), 14.

MADISON.

Brookfield ..	265	228	557	234
Cazenovia ...	659	305	650	373
De Ruyter...	296	121	291	127
Eaton	572	193	564	201
Ferner	145	100	143	101
Georgetown .	195	67	196	67
Hamilton ...	637	305	622	316
Lebanon	266	74	263	78
Lenox	807	510	795	439
Lincoln	198	107	196	111

MADISON—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Madison	365	192	362	194
Nelson	263	89	259	91
Oneida	1134	769	1105	794
Smithfield ...	235	60	225	69
Stockbridge .	315	137	309	141
Sullivan	525	437	521	441
Totals	7177	3689	7068	3768
Plurality	3488		3300	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 68; Woolley (Pro.), 362; Malloney (S. L.), 44.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 69; Wardwell (Pro.), 376; Corregan (S. L.), 49.

MONROE.

Brighton	592	238	585	245
Chili	294	219	291	222
Clarkson	259	158	252	166
Gates	336	341	328	345
Greece	592	576	581	589
Hamlin	367	124	365	125
Henrietta...	297	219	291	225
Irondequoit ..	316	242	309	253
Mendon	388	371	383	375
Ogden	405	300	399	316
Parma	404	239	394	249
Penfield	471	186	470	187
Pemiton	700	429	684	447
Pittsford	385	255	363	279
Riga	308	134	298	147
Rush	185	182	182	183
Sweden	771	471	754	484
Webster	523	218	519	222
Wheatland ..	336	202	318	221
T'tal towns	7928	5094	7766	5280
Rochester:				
1st Ward..	341	396	321	413
2d Ward..	446	515	440	518
3d Ward..	920	581	879	636
4th Ward..	764	584	717	633
5th Ward..	772	896	718	952
6th Ward..	1127	591	1045	676
7th Ward..	619	608	571	657
8th Ward..	1357	930	1287	996
9th Ward..	657	598	639	627
10th Ward.	1167	478	1102	540
11th Ward.	1281	1102	1186	1191
12th Ward.	1905	612	1794	743
13th Ward.	565	561	534	581
14th Ward.	1035	668	967	731
15th Ward.	574	828	532	859
16th Ward.	905	665	853	724
17th Ward.	1281	1276	1225	1326
18th Ward.	1205	644	1145	691
19th Ward.	1277	1054	1216	1105
20th Ward.	589	922	543	970
Total city.	18788	14489	17674	15569
T'tl county	26716	19583	25440	20849
Plurality	7133		4591	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 1019; Woolley (Pro.), 1102; Malloney (S. L.), 444.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 1019; Wardwell (Pro.), 1101; Corregan (S. L.), 462.

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MONTGOMERY.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan..	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Amsterdam (city):				
1st Ward..	479	263	473	270
2d Ward...	541	189	519	213
3d Ward...	353	341	330	364
4th Ward..	393	469	394	472
5th Ward..	297	176	288	186
6th Ward..	454	249	443	261
7th Ward..	441	141	432	158
Total city..	2958	1828	2879	1924
Amsterdam ..	601	206	584	221
Canajoharie..	620	513	608	526
Charleston ..	178	100	178	99
Florida	337	236	332	242
Glen	375	309	370	314
Minden	743	619	733	630
Mohawk	504	326	496	334
Palatine	312	409	305	419
Root	256	246	256	251
St. Johnsville	426	336	411	351
Total towns	4352	3300	4273	3387
Total county.	7310	5128	7152	5311
Plurality	2182		1841	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 24; Woolley (Pro.), 222; Malloney (S. L.), 40.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 18; Wardwell (Pro.), 228; Corregan (S. L.), 48.

NASSAU.

Hempstead ..	3663	1960	3628	2005
N. Hempst'd.	1259	872	1240	891
Oyster Bay...	2074	1494	2041	1529
Totals.....	6996	4326	6909	4425
Plurality	2670		2484	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 23; Woolley (Pro.), 100; Malloney (S. L.), 17.
[2]Hanford (S. L.), 25; Wardwell (Pro.), 101; Corregan (S. L.), 20.

NEW-YORK.

Assem. Dist.				
1	1466	3465	1451	3472
2	2131	5160	2117	5147
3	2938	5119	2905	5146
4	2503	3981	2438	3914
5	5037	3826	4856	3962
6	2754	5541	2708	5559
7	3292	5598	3230	5653
8	2178	2462	2142	2468
9	3808	5316	3777	5338
10	3497	4113	3376	4224
11	3054	4622	3014	4504
12	2200	3596	2154	3622
13	2332	4239	2302	4242
14	2913	4844	2836	4844
15	2943	4824	2881	4869
16	2803	3861	2719	3909
17	2679	4726	2631	4742
18	2474	6071	2410	6081
19	8055	4543	7736	4940
20	3140	5792	3114	5818
21	11202	6701	10683	7186
22	2796	5742	2709	5700
23	7965	7164	7707	7386
24	2856	4749	2695	4892

NEW-YORK—(Continued).

Assembly Districts.	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan..	Odell...	Stanchfield....
25	5657	2874	5524	3079
26	2902	4108	2793	4202
27	5321	2522	5067	2795
28	2688	4870	2584	4948
29	7667	2809	7080	3393
30	3705	6121	3571	6226
31	10692	6076	10054	6810
32	4308	6295	4154	6348
33	3438	5034	3319	5128
34	7328	10346	7221	10395
35	10686	12078	10369	12387
1 Annex....	1364	2200	1353	2218
2 Annex....	261	402	242	399
Totals	153033	181799	147922	185986
Plurality		28766		38064

[1]Debs (S. D.), 6,193; Woolley (Pro.), 640; Malloney (S. L.), 4,867.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 6,387; Wardwell (Pro.), 779; Corregan (S. L.), 5,395.

NIAGARA.

Cambria	249	165	248	166
Hartland	445	327	441	271
Lewiston	348	253	337	265
Lockport (town).....	341	225	339	228
Newfane	474	341	470	346
Niagara	148	60	145	63
North Tonaw'do..	964	873	942	888
Pendleton ...	134	192	132	193
Porter	324	213	319	218
Royalton	625	675	606	696
Somerset	334	177	333	179
Wheatfield ..	189	180	187	182
Wilson	374	290	370	295
Total towns	4949	3971	4869	3990
Lockport (city):				
1st Ward..	311	336	301	351
2d Ward..	240	188	233	297
3d Ward..	399	191	370	221
4th Ward..	374	240	357	260
5th Ward..	607	379	569	423
6th Ward..	323	324	308	335
Total city	2254	1658	2138	1887
Niagara Falls				
1st Ward..	689	572	670	595
2d Ward..	590	525	572	542
3d Ward..	597	467	583	479
4th Ward..	275	434	270	438
Total city	2154	1998	2095	2054
Total county	9354	7429	9103	7993
Plurality				

[1]Debs (S. D.), 26; Woolley (Pro.), 429; Malloney (S. L.), 67.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 24; Wardwell (Pro.), 431; Corregan (S. L.), 60.

ONEIDA.

Annsville ...	257	160	273	147
Augusta	337	205	330	216
Ava	107	93	107	94

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ONEIDA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Boonville ...	657	288	620	325
Bridgewater..	222	82	231	84
Camden	766	237	749	247
Deerfield	284	166	279	172
Florence	189	160	184	163
Floyd	131	90	130	91
Forestport ..	239	94	216	117
Kirkland	653	498	635	515
Lee	277	202	269	210
Marcy	223	140	219	147
Marshall	289	217	283	221
New-Hartford	750	413	729	430
Paris	428	302	424	323
Remsen	231	55	230	58
Sangerfield ..	377	281	357	305
Steuben	157	73	157	73
Trenton	551	143	544	154
Vernon	513	288	503	296
Verona	596	413	575	430
Vienna	351	217	347	221
Western	263	191	254	205
Westmorel'nd	394	160	383	169
Whitestown .	922	504	899	528
Total towns	10164	5672	9927	5941
Rome:				
1st Ward..	477	398	455	420
2d Ward...	271	261	265	268
3d Ward...	330	406	307	417
4th Ward..	400	284	378	304
5th Ward..	598	284	564	318
Total Rome	2076	1633	1969	1727
Utica:				
1st Ward..	187	155	187	186
2d Ward...	508	461	495	474
3d Ward...	517	292	504	304
4th Ward..	516	263	474	306
5th Ward..	166	153	156	163
6th Ward..	260	275	250	285
7th Ward..	846	492	788	548
8th Ward..	797	985	779	1008
9th Ward..	602	659	587	682
10th Ward..	298	283	277	308
11th Ward..	579	347	549	380
12th Ward..	563	405	548	422
13th Ward..	294	257	288	265
14th Ward..	293	224	279	236
15th Ward..	516	250	507	258
Total Utica	6922	5501	6608	5825
Total county.	19162	12806	18504	13493
Plurality	6356		5011	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 104; Woolley (Pro.), 612; Malloney (S. L.), 359.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 118; Wardwell (Pro.), 638; Corregan (S. L.), 408.

ONONDAGA.

Syracuse:				
1st Ward..	586	665	563	677
2d Ward...	503	667	480	685
3d Ward...	824	463	806	466
4th Ward..	692	275	665	288
5th Ward..	710	663	693	667
6th Ward..	813	367	787	383
7th Ward..	272	467	267	474
8th Ward..	631	524	599	553

ONONDAGA—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
9th Ward..	526	412	514	417
10th Ward.	699	689	674	705
11th Ward.	466	793	445	802
12th Ward.	1176	515	1128	555
13th Ward.	1024	392	991	416
14th Ward.	1223	586	1180	618
15th Ward.	796	556	768	576
16th Ward.	938	403	906	424
17th Ward.	873	229	848	243
18th Ward.	827	525	818	534
19th Ward.	972	252	891	256
Total city..	14551	9443	14023	9739
Camillus	353	236	295	245
Cicero	562	165	553	174
Clay	481	180	479	182
De Witt.....	832	501	815	516
Elbridge	463	432	460	433
Fabius	294	154	291	157
Geddes	603	227	595	234
Lafayette ...	255	151	257	149
Lysander	907	400	900	405
Manlius	1082	459	1063	476
Marcellus ...	451	221	447	225
Onondaga ...	725	421	712	431
Otisco	180	136	181	134
Pompey	401	316	398	314
Salina	485	313	479	320
Skaneateles...	706	361	685	377
Spafford	212	97	212	96
Tully	228	171	224	176
Van Buren...	557	311	555	314
Total towns	9777	5252	9651	5358
Total county.	24328	14695	23674	15097
Plurality	9633		7577	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 336; Woolley (Pro.), 506; Malloney (S. L.), 1,099.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 352; Wardwell (Pro.), 531; Corregan (S. L.), 1,135.

ONTARIO.

Bristol	204	131	203	137
Canadia	142	60	140	61
Canandaigua.	1466	804	1425	848
E. Bloomfield	301	282	301	282
Farmington..	251	204	248	208
Geneva (t'wn)	158	115	150	122
Geneva (city)	1461	1063	1371	1129
Gorham	350	290	345	295
Hopewell	236	214	234	217
Manchester ..	693	554	679	567
Naples	409	294	404	297
Phelps	638	623	627	651
Richmond ...	248	158	238	165
Seneca	476	254	473	263
South Bristol	168	98	164	102
Victor	311	323	305	331
W. Bloomfield	195	173	192	178
Totals	7707	5640	7490	5853
Plurality	2067		1646	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 7; Woolley (Pro.), 279; Malloney (S. L.), 16.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 10; Wardwell (Pro.), 288; Corregan (S. L.), 17.

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ORANGE.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Blooming Grove	311	194	301	205
Chester	314	206	299	220
Cornwall	581	360	574	359
Crawford	230	255	233	251
Deer Park	1405	1601	1388	1621
Goshen	730	368	732	367
Greenville	64	142	64	142
Hamptonburg	147	131	145	134
Highlands	478	312	487	301
Minisink	152	239	155	237
Monroe	242	185	244	183
Montgomery	1111	407	1092	424
Mount Hope	153	138	150	142
Newburg (town)	478	352	463	363
New-Windsor	253	270	254	271
Tuxedo	345	66	341	71
Walkill	354	276	350	282
Warwick	732	689	705	713
Wawayanda	182	233	183	232
Woodbury	356	81	357	78
Totals	8618	6505	8517	6596
Middletown:				
1st Ward	455	434	441	446
2d Ward	644	466	615	503
3d Ward	275	203	261	219
4th Ward	462	372	451	386
Totals	1836	1475	1768	1554
Newburg (city):				
1st Ward	922	701	919	708
2d Ward	564	352	551	363
3d Ward	552	206	550	212
4th Ward	503	360	501	367
5th Ward	599	299	599	298
6th Ward	544	282	537	287
Totals	3684	2200	3657	2235
Total county	14138	10180	13942	10385
Plurality	3958		3557	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 25; Woolley (Pro.), 343; Malloney (S. L.), 64.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 28; Wardwell (Pro.), 348; Corregan, (S. L.), 77.

ORLEANS.

Albion	710	561	705	570
Barre	317	133	314	133
Carlton	423	127	422	128
Clarendon	205	189	204	188
Gaines	322	157	316	163
Kendall	307	134	307	132
Murray	533	387	517	401
Ridgeway	912	634	886	656
Shelby	538	430	531	435
Yaltes	400	99	397	100
Totals	4667	2851	4599	2906
Plurality	1816		1693	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 20; Woolley (Pro.), 308; Malloney (S. L.), 45.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 20; Wardwell (Pro.), 316; Corregan (S. L.), 46.

OSWEGO.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Odell.	Dem. Stanchfield.
Albion	374	114	373	113
Amboy	143	102	142	102
Boyleston	140	56	140	56
Constantia	461	144	458	144
Granby	808	491	802	497
Hannibal	422	229	419	228
Hastings	396	172	395	174
Mexico	616	202	612	206
New-Haven	325	74	325	74
Orwell	240	47	238	49
Oswego (t'wn)	466	241	464	240
Palermo	313	95	313	95
Parish	299	96	301	97
Redfield	114	93	113	94
Richland	672	296	668	301
Sandy Creek	436	154	434	154
Schroeppel	554	241	548	247
Scriba	486	174	485	176
Volney	1211	527	1194	539
West Munroe	153	122	154	121
Williamstown	172	124	170	125
Total towns	8801	3794	8748	3832
Oswego(city):				
1st Ward	378	534	375	538
2d Ward	145	259	145	260
3d Ward	485	399	479	406
4th Ward	350	343	349	344
5th Ward	219	467	214	474
6th Ward	334	238	326	246
7th Ward	205	202	200	208
8th Ward	248	366	245	370
Total city	2364	2808	2333	2846
Total county	11165	6602	11081	6678
Plurality	4563		4403	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 23; Woolley (Pro.), 588; Malloney (S. L.), 89.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 25; Wardwell (Pro.), 597; Corregan (S. L.), 92.

OTSEGO.

Burlington	255	153	253	155
Butternuts	282	152	282	153
Cherry Valley	267	277	263	279
Decatur	95	77	95	77
Edmeston	318	196	318	195
Exeter	241	102	236	109
Hartwick	325	221	322	221
Laurens	258	171	257	172
Maryland	274	316	271	319
Middlefield	282	327	281	330
Milford	281	309	281	308
Morris	314	169	313	169
New-Lisbon	192	166	192	167
Oneonta	1425	969	1412	983
Otego	297	226	295	227
Otsego	748	524	733	538
Pittsfield	171	140	169	142
Plainfield	195	50	195	50
Richfield	462	265	462	267
Roseboom	201	124	202	124
Springfield	220	292	219	293
Unadilla	319	394	317	396

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OTSEGO—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
Westford	136	145	136	146
Worcester ...	336	375	338	374
Totals.....	7894	6140	7842	6194
Plurality	1754		1648	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 11; Woolley (Pro.), 327; Malloney (S. L.), 20.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 12; Wardwell (Pro.), 336; Corregan (S. L.), 19.

PUTNAM.

Carmel	444	290	440	299
Kent	200	99	199	99
Patterson ...	275	104	272	109
Phillipstown.	690	486	679	494
Putnam Val..	147	162	148	161
Southeast ...	465	205	464	207
Totals.....	2221	1346	2220	1369
Plurality	875		851	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 23; Woolley (Pro.), 37; Malloney (S. L.), 7.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 24; Wardwell (Pro.), 35; Corregan (S. L.), 7.

QUEENS.

Ist	5935	9070	5791	9078
IId	5839	5022	5769	5259
Part of IIId.	567	656	544	676
Totals	12341	14748	12104	14913

[1]Debs (S. D.), 253; Woolley (Pro.), 82; Malloney (S. L.), 645.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 253; Wardwell (Pro.), 82; Corregan (S. L.), 645.

RENSSELAER.

Berlin	322	136	315	141
Brunswick ...	515	217	507	215
E. Greenbush	295	276	294	278
Grafton	297	58	294	61
Hoosick	1318	914	1291	837
Nassau	351	219	346	222
N. Greenbush	683	319	679	328
Petersburg ..	283	126	281	129
Pittstown ...	623	258	616	271
Poestenkill ..	213	132	213	137
Rensselaer ..	982	920	977	924
Sandlake	411	172	412	173
Schaghticoke	550	272	541	281
Schodack	645	549	644	551
Stephentown	266	162	259	163
Total towns	7754	4720	7596	4815
Troy:				
1st Ward...	417	456	440	434
2d Ward...	815	496	836	480
3d Ward...	394	156	384	170
4th Ward..	698	397	746	360
5th Ward..	530	144	531	141
6th Ward..	476	599	558	514
7th Ward..	682	664	785	564
8th Ward..	311	652	349	582
9th Ward..	248	748	348	642
10th Ward.	617	896	674	831
11th Ward.	187	706	288	616

RENSSELAER—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield....
12th Ward.	219	934	345	811
13th Ward.	810	563	856	524
14th Ward.	704	455	732	415
15th Ward.	642	109	647	126
16th Ward.	941	438	886	444
17th Ward.	642	357	626	370
Total city..	9333	8730	10013	8024
Total county.	17087	13450	17609	12839

[1]Debs (S. D.), 83; Woolley (Pro.), 358; Malloney (S. L.), 179.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 108; Wardwell (Pro.), 375; Corregan (S. L.), 229.

RICHMOND.

Ist	6047	6751	5884	6919

[1]Debs (S. D.), 109; Woolley (Pro.), 147; Malloney (S. L.), 144.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 110; Wardwell (Pro.), 164; Corregan (S. L.), 153.

ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown ..	509	767	508	777
Haverstraw .	776	1062	763	1062
Orangetown .	1344	1091	1310	1126
Ramapo	1258	714	1242	735
Stony Point..	302	386	308	381
Totals	4189	4021	4131	4101

[1]Debs (S. D.), 26; Woolley (Pro.), 108; Malloney (S. L.), 7.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 32; Wardwell (Pro.), 100; Corregan (S. L.), 9.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher	348	270	349	270
Canton	1173	427	1160	442
Clare	70	10	70	10
Clifton	166	47	166	47
Colton	349	103	346	107
Dekalb	532	113	529	115
De Peyster...	231	27	228	30
Edwards	265	62	261	66
Fine	337	68	334	70
Fowler	328	81	327	82
Gouverneur...	988	363	981	369
Hammond ...	348	75	339	78
Hermon	288	96	288	97
Hopkinton ..	438	107	437	109
Lawrence	353	147	353	147
Lisbon	760	180	760	180
Louisville ...	254	167	253	169
Macomb	271	88	271	88
Madrid	361	105	359	107
Massena	635	252	633	253
Morristown ..	401	105	399	107
Norfolk	282	195	281	197
Oswegatchie .	420	198	418	198
Parishville ..	527	79	525	80
Pierpont	419	60	418	61
Pitcairn	170	31	170	31
Potsdam	1561	514	1542	526
Rossie	196	117	196	118
Russell	438	106	436	108
Stockholm ...	572	190	571	191

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ST. LAWRENCE—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Waddington..	390	142	388	145
Ogdensburg—				
1st Ward...	402	290	396	296
2d Ward...	411	324	403	330
3d Ward...	304	190	304	191
4th Ward..	314	369	313	369
Totals	15297	5696	15204	5784
Plurality	9601		9420	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 27; Woolley (Pro.), 486; Malloney (S. L.), 31.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 27; Wardwell (Pro.), 501; Corregan (S. L.), 33.

SARATOGA.

Ballston	297	221	292	231
Charlton	180	130	171	136
Clifton Park.	417	143	404	157
Corinth	508	190	506	192
Day	137	69	139	69
Edinburg	178	114	176	114
Galway	257	119	253	123
Greenfield ...	315	129	318	128
Hadley	184	33	184	33
Halfmoon ...	858	476	832	503
Malta	244	110	245	112
Milton	810	626	802	631
Morean	437	282	438	283
N'thumberl'd.	250	102	246	107
Providence ..	101	60	100	60
Saratoga	618	419	617	418
Sar. Springs.	1942	1459	1931	1480
Stillwater ...	660	604	645	618
Waterford ...	980	573	933	624
Wilton	225	54	224	54
Totals	9598	5913	9456	6073

[1]Debs (S. D.), 114; Woolley (Pro.), 506; Malloney (S. L.), 22.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 15; Wardwell (Pro.), 516; Corregan (S. L.), 26.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg..	420	253	415	257
Glenville	489	289	470	312
Niskayuna ..	249	91	236	105
Princeton ...	126	61	123	68
Rotterdam ..	1059	687	1021	722
Total towns	2343	1381	2265	1464
Schenectady:				
1st Ward..	339	232	361	260
2d Ward...	437	281	416	301
3d Ward...	639	674	616	733
4th Ward..	1470	887	1408	954
5th Ward..	1497	1324	1445	1387
Total city..	4432	3398	4246	3635
Total county.	6775	4779	6511	5099
Plurality	1996		1412	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 33; Woolley (Pro.), 159; Malloney (S. L.), 241.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 30; Wardwell (Pro.), 159; Corregan (S. L.), 247.

SCHOHARIE.

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Blenheim ...	124	125	124	125
Broome	222	143	222	143
Carlisle	161	213	161	213
Cobleskill ...	510	630	524	635
Esperance ...	191	131	191	139
Fulton	211	371	210	370
Gilboa	275	193	275	193
Jefferson	259	152	256	154
Middleburg ..	364	440	360	445
Richm'ndville	237	298	235	299
Schoharie ...	404	435	397	442
Seward	174	286	174	286
Sharon	273	359	271	361
Summit	157	203	151	202
Wright	178	197	179	196
Totals.....	3661	4176	3734	4203
Plurality		515		469

[1]Debs (S. D.), 3; Woolley (Pro.), 170; Malloney (S. L.), 7.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 4; Wardwell (Pro.), 175; Corregan (S. L.), 6.

SCHUYLER.

Catharine ...	243	147	245	146
Cayuta	61	70	60	71
Dix	642	479	600	520
Hector	728	443	707	465
Montour	294	148	283	159
Orange	189	215	183	222
Redding	205	170	197	172
Tyrone	239	220	236	222
Totals	2601	1892	2511	1977
Plurality	709		534	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 2; Woolley (Pro.), 189; Malloney (S. L.), 6.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 2; Wardwell (Pro.), 193; Corregan (S. L.), 6.

SENECA.

Covert	305	263	298	272
Fayette	372	430	356	446
Junius	142	136	141	137
Lodi	283	180	275	189
Ovid	298	310	294	313
Romulus	290	330	283	338
Seneca Falls.	998	1017	957	1054
Tyre	129	145	126	150
Varick	186	160	183	161
Waterloo	784	489	762	513
Totals	3787	3460	3675	2573
Plurality	327		1102	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 4; Woolley (Pro.), 122; Malloney (S. L.), 25.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 3; Wardwell (Pro.), 127; Corregan (S. L.), 31.

STEUBEN.

Addison	419	299	414	305
Avoca	307	274	304	277
Bath	1148	857	1129	882
Bradford	98	121	98	122
Cameron	234	145	224	155
Campbell	302	107	301	108

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STEUBEN—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Canisteo	561	284	554	287
Caton	254	65	252	65
Cohocton	478	419	474	420
Corning (city)	1640	965	1581	1021
Corning (town).....	294	144	291	144
Dansville	198	191	194	194
Erwin	323	180	316	187
Fremont	195	89	192	91
Greenwood ..	217	97	217	96
Hartsville ...	137	74	132	79
Hornby	141	119	142	118
Hornellsville (city).....	1371	1379	1407	1529
Hornellsville (town).....	246	232	243	235
Howard	291	157	290	159
Jasper	254	99	254	100
Lindley	227	143	227	146
Prattsburg ..	351	310	348	313
Pulteney	270	197	270	199
Rathbone	169	131	168	134
Thurston	161	118	158	119
Troupsburg ..	358	148	355	150
Tuscarora ...	180	132	179	134
Urbana	396	379	384	392
Wayland	390	443	373	450
Wayne	98	110	97	110
West Union..	155	108	154	108
Wheeler	174	166	172	167
Woodhull	383	133	380	135
Totals.....	12420	8813	12274	9131
Plurality	3607		3143	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 48; Woolley (Pro.), 969; Malloney (S. L.), 53.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 47; Wardwell (Pro.), 972; Corregan (S. L.), 50.

SUFFOLK.

Babylon	835	679	824	685
Brookhaven..	1927	1152	1896	1188
Easthampton.	490	204	484	213
Huntington ..	1183	671	1161	687
Islip	1479	950	1451	976
Riverhead ...	614	374	602	388
Shelter Isl'nd	149	49	148	49
Smithtown ..	364	310	356	318
Southampton.	1416	657	1399	676
Southold	1130	667	1106	691
Totals	9587	5713	9427	5871
Plurality	3874		3556	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 35; Woolley (Pro.), 549; Malloney (S. L.), 31.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 39; Wardwell (Pro.), 371; Corregan (S. L.), 33.

SULLIVAN.

Bethel	343	170	336	170
Callicoon ...	193	302	185	311
Cochecton ...	119	150	118	151
Delaware ...	119	277	118	278
Fallsburg ...	467	303	455	316
Forestburg ..	56	80	56	79
Fremont	237	291	245	281
Highland ...	119	123	118	123

SULLIVAN—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Liberty	688	424	692	423
Lumberland..	102	108	101	109
Mamakating..	543	249	542	253
Neversink ..	294	255	292	257
Rockland ...	480	363	477	366
Thompson ...	568	394	561	399
Tusten	77	138	76	139
Totals	4405	3627	4372	3655
Plurality	778		717	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 4; Woolley (Pro.), 116; Malloney (S. L.), 10.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 3; Wardwell (Pro.), 117; Corregan (S. L.), 7.

TIOGA.

Barton	937	672	912	695
Berkshire ...	180	97	180	98
Candor	572	385	565	394
Newark Val'y	358	212	357	212
Nichols	331	107	330	108
Owego	1564	878	1545	897
Richford	190	142	197	143
Spencer	277	256	273	261
Tioga	328	287	327	288
Totals	4746	3036	4686	3096
Plurality	1710		1590	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 1; Woolley (Pro.), 243; Malloney (S. L.), 6.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 1; Wardwell (Pro.), 245; Corregan (S. L.), 7.

TOMPKINS.

Caroline	349	207	344	215
Danby	265	149	264	149
Dryden	643	452	638	454
Enfield	189	181	187	183
Groton	644	347	640	349
Ithaca (town)	202	203	199	205
Lansing	366	333	355	344
Newfield	287	255	276	264
Ulysses	460	308	456	313
Total towns	3405	2435	3359	2478
Ithaca (city):				
1st Ward..	282	292	279	294
2d Ward...	664	487	640	510
3d Ward...	636	464	622	472
4th Ward..	423	175	416	193
Total city..	2005	1418	1957	1469
Total county.	5410	3853	5316	3947
Plurality	1557		1369	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 19; Woolley (Pro.), 97; Malloney (S. L.), 30.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 21; Wardwell (Pro.), 108; Corregan (S. L.), 35.

ULSTER.

Denning	133	98	134	97
Esopus	684	395	686	399
Gardiner	186	212	184	213
Hardenburg..	117	54	117	55
Hurley	283	189	283	190

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ULSTER—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Kingston (town)	40	64	40	64
Lloyd	379	256	374	261
Marbleton	547	272	542	277
Marlborough	494	426	490	424
New-Paltz	274	277	270	281
Olive	281	340	280	340
Plattekill	267	198	266	197
Rochester	336	340	338	341
Rosendale	653	710	658	713
Saugerties	1374	961	1366	967
Shandaken	423	320	425	318
Shawangunk	323	312	324	312
Ulster	346	340	344	343
Warwarsing	936	776	925	788
Woodstock	305	100	303	101
Totals	8381	6640	8349	6680
Kingston (city):				
1st Ward	354	178	342	191
2d Ward	484	366	482	367
3d Ward	294	177	290	179
4th Ward	252	371	254	368
5th Ward	151	384	147	389
6th Ward	259	211	244	228
7th Ward	269	299	274	298
8th Ward	363	316	347	338
9th Ward	533	412	525	421
Totals	2959	2714	2905	2779
Total county	11340	9354	11254	9459
Plurality	1986		1795	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 5; Woolley (Pro.), 412; Malloney (S. L.), 27.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 6; Wardwell (Pro.), 437; Corregan (S. L.), 35.

WARREN.

Bolton	280	61	280	62
Caldwell	225	167	226	166
Chester	350	125	349	126
Hague	185	73	185	73
Horicon	205	60	206	60
Johnsburg	440	165	438	168
Luzerne	254	51	254	52
Queensbury	2262	1442	2227	1432
Stony Creek	172	72	172	72
Thurman	142	89	143	88
Warrensburg	314	233	308	240
Totals	4829	2538	4788	2589
Plurality	2291		2199	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 11; Woolley (Pro.), 202; Malloney (S. L.), 29.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 11; Wardwell (Pro.), 205; Corregan (S. L.), 27.

WASHINGTON.

Argyle	387	78	383	71
Cambridge	356	155	353	157
Dresden	101	35	98	36
Easton	406	153	405	153
Fort Ann	457	175	451	180
Fort Edward	809	472	800	478
Granville	946	394	939	399
Greenwich	830	257	826	259
Hampton	106	63	108	61

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Hartford	280	75	278	76
Hebron	303	118	301	117
Jackson	212	59	209	59
Kingsbury	1112	433	1096	449
Putnam	121	11	116	16
Salem	541	219	537	217
White Creek	475	170	470	175
Whitehall	768	490	760	498
Totals	8210	3363	8130	3401
Plurality	4847		4729	

[1]Debs, 24; Wooley, 404; Malloney, 18.
[2]Hanford, 24; Wardwell, 422; Corregan, 21.

WAYNE.

Arcadia	955	720	944	729
Butler	378	133	378	134
Galen	650	542	648	544
Huron	295	141	298	137
Lyons	837	673	816	696
Macedon	400	236	398	241
Marion	435	80	434	81
Ontario	442	181	441	182
Palmyra	708	313	692	329
Rose	321	175	321	175
Savannah	308	171	305	171
Sodus	764	518	759	521
Walworth	423	105	423	107
Williamson	530	158	526	160
Wolcott	511	329	507	330
Totals	7957	4475	7890	4537
Plurality	3482		3353	

[1]Debs, 14; Woolley, 320; Malloney, 8.
[2]Hanford, 14; Wardwell, 333; Corregan, 8.

WESTCHESTER.

Bedford	590	306	582	317
Cortlandt	2098	1940	2071	1966
East Chester	284	321	282	321
Greenburg	1965	1408	1928	1456
Harrison	197	194	191	202
Lewisboro	215	55	210	62
Mamaroneck	502	329	485	342
Mt. Pleasant	836	878	822	859
Newcastle	387	201	380	207
North Castle	232	118	231	119
North Salem	186	114	183	121
Ossining	1207	1008	1184	1026
Pelham	231	77	218	90
Poundridge	119	57	121	57
Rye	1592	1172	1565	1197
Scarsdale	102	47	101	48
Somers	157	193	152	199
White Plains	997	722	974	750
Yorktown	337	249	329	257
Totals	12234	9389	12009	9596
Mt. Vernon:				
1st Ward	423	321	414	331
2d Ward	517	311	504	323
3d Ward	422	232	411	242
4th Ward	625	577	606	588
5th Ward	490	118	469	140
Totals	2477	1559	2404	1624

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WESTCHESTER—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell...	Stanchfield...
Yonkers:				
1st Ward..	603	450	581	475
2d Ward..	688	605	662	631
3d Ward..	720	237	688	276
4th Ward..	684	796	662	753
5th Ward..	1472	769	1454	784
6th Ward..	315	1187	306	1097
7th Ward..	369	293	360	319
Totals....	4851	4237	4713	4335
New-Rochelle				
1st Ward..	444	330	441	343
2d Ward..	581	408	572	409
3d Ward..	172	171	264	176
4th Ward..	410	332	403	338
Totals....	1607	1241	1680	1266
Total county	21169	16426	20806	16821
Plurality	4743		3985	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 228; Woolley (Pro.), 380; Malloney (S. L.), 419.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 258; Wardwell (Pro.), 393; Corregan (S. L.), 446.

WYOMING.

Arcade	263	196	258	204
Attica	441	323	437	327
Bennington...	183	296	185	295
Castile	435	159	430	166
Covington ...	200	73	199	74
Eagle	238	84	235	87
Gainsville ...	408	182	402	187
Genesee Falls	104	84	102	86
Java	201	262	201	262

WYOMING—(Continued).

	[1]PRESID'T. —1900.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1900.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell..	Stanchfield...
Middlebury...	229	134	227	132
Orangeville...	166	88	166	89
Perry	732	232	727	237
Pike	331	52	330	52
Sheldon	196	299	195	300
Warsaw	762	338	746	353
Wethersfield..	141	95	140	96
Totals.....	5030	2897	4980	2947
Plurality	2133		2033	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 6; Woolley (Pro.), 398; Malloney (S. L.), 11.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 6; Wardwell (Pro.), 405; Corregan (S. L.), 11.

YATES.

Barrington ..	228	144	224	147
Benton	370	215	362	225
Italy	192	88	191	88
Jerusalem ...	425	315	423	320
Middlesex ...	217	136	217	138
Milo	1011	732	982	760
Potter	281	188	276	192
Starkey	515	238	502	252
Torrey	193	142	185	151
Totals.....	3432	2198	3362	2273
Plurality	1234		1089	

[1]Debs (S. D.), 5; Woolley (Pro.), 175; Malloney (S. L.), 9.
[2]Hanford (S. D.), 5; Wardwell (Pro.), 173; Corregan (S. L.), 12.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW-YORK STATE, 1900.

*Elected.

I. (Nassau, Suffolk and Queens counties)—*Frederick Storm (R.), 28,046; Rowland Miles (D.), 25,715; Leslie E. Stiles (S. L.), 305; Gustav J. Talleur (Pro.), 713.

II. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 20)—Henry B. Ketcham (R.), 18,066; *John J. Fitzgerald (D.), 18,387; Kimball H. Stiles (S. L.), 185; Adolph O. Carlson (Pro.), 90.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 3, 4, 9, 10, 22 and 23, and the town of Flatbush)—*Henry Bristow (R.), 24,660; Edmund H. Driggs (D.), 22,904; Stephen Mummery (S. L.), 284; Henry Thompson (Pro.), 173.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 12, 24, 25 and 26, and New-Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands)—*Henry A. Hanbury (R.), 28,596; Bertram T. Clayton (D.), 26,955; Hugo Vogt (S. L.), 554; Edward R. Keeler (Pro.), 185.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 19, 21, 27 and 28)—Jacob Worth (R.), 21,164; *Frank E. Wilson (D.), 22,041; William Hagen (S. L.), 1,124; Charles S. Vander Porten (Pro.), 510; Henry T. Hinsch (S. D.), 96.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)—Bert Reiss (R.), 14,460; *George H. Lindsay (D.), 18,073; Frederick Frederickson (S. L.), 376; Oscar J. Copeland (Pro.), 93; George H. McVey (Ind., Sil., Labor), 30.

VII. (Richmond County and 1st and Vth Assembly Districts of New-York County)—James R. O'Beirne (R.), 9,322; *Nicholas Muller (D.), 13,654; Bert Clark (S. L.), 206; William H. Depuy (Pro.), 147.

VIII. (New-York County: IId, IIId and VIIth Assembly Districts)—Richard Van Cott (R.), 10,157; *Thomas J. Creamer (D.), 10,330; Joseph Job (S. L.), 94; John Glover (Pro.), 43.

IX. (New-York County: IVth, VIth and VIIIth Assembly Districts)—Theodore Cox (R.), 7,438; *Henry M. Goldfogle (D.), 13,570; Rudolph Katz (S. L.), 1,261; Timothy N. Holden (Pro.), 119; Alexander Jonas (S. D.), 1,190.

X. (New-York County: IXth, XIIIth and XVth Assembly Districts)—John Glass, jr. (R.), 12,886; *Amos J. Cummings (D.), 20,585; Charles G. Teche (S. L.), 243; Egbert L. Barton (Pro.), 99.

XI. (New-York County: Xth, XIIth and XIVth Assembly Districts) — Charles Schwick (R.), 8,976; *William Sulzer (D.), 14,055; Benjamin F. Klinard (S. L.), 1,259; William J. F. Hannemann (Pro.), 33; Emil Muller, jr. (S. D.), 925.

XII. (New-York County: XIth, XVIth

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and XVIIIth Assembly Districts)—Herbert Parsons (R.), 10,736; *George B. McClellan (D.), 15,177; Dow Hosman (S. L.), 266; R. W. Turner (Pro.), 35.

XIII. (XVIIth and XXth Assembly Districts of New-York County, and that portion of the XXIst Assembly District below the centre of 59th-st. in New-York City)—William R. Wilcox (R.), 14,781; *Oliver H. P. Belmont (D.), 18,021; John Fitzgerald (S. L.), 285; Thomas B. Bolton (Pro.), 64; Robert Hill (S. D.), 432.

XIV. (XIXth Assembly District of New-York County; that portion of the XXIst Assembly District between the centre of 59th-st. and the centre of 79th-st., and that portion of the XXIIId Assembly District below the centre of 79th-st., in New-York City)—*William H. Douglas (R.), 36,904; John S. Hill (D.), 32,167; Peter Carroll (S. L.), 645; James H. Yarnall (Pro.), 130; Emile Neppel (S. D.), 931.

XV. (That portion of the XXIst Assembly District between the centre of 79th-st. and the centre of 86th-st.; that portion of the XXIId Assembly District above the centre of 79th-st., in New-York City, and the XXIIId Assembly District of New-York County)—Elias Goodman (R.), 29,837; *Jacob Ruppert (D.), 31,592; Stephen D. Cooper (S. L.), 799; Albert Wadhams (Pro.), 145; William H. Ehret (S.D.), 1,326.

XVI. (XXIVth Assembly District of New-York County and Westchester County)—Norton P. Otis (R.), 36,954; *Cornelius A. Pugsley (D.), 37,665; John J. Kinneally (S. L.), 1,007; Francis Crawford (Pro.), 491; William Wessling (S. D.), 1,060.

XVII. (Rockland, Orange and Sullivan Counties)—*Arthur Tompkins (R.), 22,663; John D. Blauvelt (D.), 17,953; Edward A. Gridley (S. L.), 89; Newton Wray (Pro.), 545.

XVIII. (Putnam, Dutchess and Ulster Counties)—*John H. Ketcham (R.), 25,618; Lester Howard (D.), 969.

XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Counties)—*William H. Draper (R.), 24,104; Edward F. McCormick (D.), 17,936; Frank E. Parsons (S. L.), 228; George R. Percey (Pro.), 535.

XX. (Albany County)—*Geo. N. Southwick (R.), 22,360; Martin H. Glynn (D.), 19,904; George H. Stevenson (S. L.), 257; William H. Goddard (Pro.), 241.

XXI. (Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery and Schenectady Counties)—*John K. Stewart (R.), 30,027; Joseph B. Handy (D.), 24,965; Peter C. Jepsen (S. L.), 302; Henry Smith (Pro.), 1,022.

XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and St. Lawrence Counties)—*Lucius N. Littauer (R.), 32,436; William L. Pert (D.), 16,685; Frederick B. Stowe (S. L.), 267; Charles W. McClair (Pro.), 1,525.

XXIII. (Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren and Washington Counties)—*Lewis W. Emerson (R.), 30,604; Charles A. Burke (D.), 14,977; Watson H. Harwood (Pro.), 1,030.

XXIV. (Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis Counties)—*Albert B. Shaw (R.), 27,272; James S. Boyer (D.), 16,385; Smith H. Barlow (Pro.), 1,231.

XXV. (Oneida and Herkimer Counties)—*James S. Sherman (R.), 26,782; Henry Martin (D.), 18,831; Frank L. Jones (Pro.), 930.

XXVI. (Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins Counties)—*George W. Ray (R.), 25,184; Myron B. Ferris (D.), 22,542; Charles W. Loomis (Pro.), 2,281.

XXVII. (Onondaga and Madison Counties)—*Michael E. Driscoll (R.), 31,409; Luke McHenry (D.), 17,993; Thomas Crimmins (S. L.), 1,118.

XXVIII. (Wayne, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario and Yates Counties)—*Sereno E. Payne (R.), 33,908; Robert L. Drummond (D.), 21,789; J. Merton Rose (S. L.), 229; Delos J. Cotton (Pro.), 1,451.

XXIX. (Chemung, Seneca, Schuyler and Steuben Counties)—*Charles W. Gillet (R.), 25,330; Frank J. Nelson (D.), 21,358; Alphonzo A. Hopkins (Pro.), 1,637.

XXX. (Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee and Orleans Counties)—*James W. Wadsworth (R.), 29,368; Charles Ward (D.), 21,196; Edward O. Banister (Pro.), 1,770.

XXXI. (Monroe County)—*James Breck Perkins (R.), 26,187; Martin S. Mindnich (D.), 20,064; Michael Sheehan (S. L.), 481; William E. Dean (Pro.), 1,088; Richard Kitchelt (S. D.), 1,039.

XXXII. (Buffalo: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20)—Rowland B. Mahany (R.), 17,772; *William H. Ryan (D.), 18,088; Boris Reinstein (S. L.), 619.

XXXIII. (Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Buffalo, and IVth and Vth Assembly Districts of Erie County, which said IVth Assembly District includes the said 25th Ward of Buffalo)—*Alva S. Alexander (R.), 29,120; Harvey W. Richardson (D.), 19,529; William D. Stewart (S. L.), 292.

XXXIV. (Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties)—*Edward B. Vreeland (R.), 32,357; Stillman E. Lewis (D.), 16,547; John Nicholson (Pro.), 1,884.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

County.	Edward Patterson, D. and R.	Philip H. Dugro, Tem.	James A. Blanchard, R.	Thomas Ceely, Soc. Labor	Joseph H. Sauter, Soc. Labor	Thomas D. Stetson, Pro.	Alfred I. Manierre, Pro.	Gustav Dresseler, S. D.	Barnhard Weidekof, S. D.
New-York	328,[illegible]	151,[illegible]	147,883	5,177	5,127	659	824	6,217	6,184

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FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	James W. Houghton.	Louis M. Brown.	Everett L. Lake.	Charles P. Sanders.
Warren	4777	2604	28	204
Saratoga	9414	6109	27	494
Washington ..	8146	3385	19	423
Essex	5051	2009	12	90
Franklin	6299	2678	15	218
St. Lawrence.	15271	5718	30	407
Clinton	6218	4393	14	118
Montgomery .	7236	5232	40	235
Hamilton	645	514	1	23
Fulton	7170	3752	187	491
Schenectady .	6639	4955	252	169
Totals	76866	41349	625	2958

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Adelbert P. Rich.	John Rosecrans.	Lewis Harris.	George E. Milliman.	Charles K. Bath.
Livingston ..	5556	3928	13	386	4
Wayne	7930	4498	8	331	14
Seneca	3741	3512	26	123	4
Yates	3436	2187	12	177	5
Ontario	7645	5704	15	290	10
Steuben	12406	8943	54	976	43
Monroe	26404	19877	464	1121	1051
Cayuga	10232	6396	181	335	46
Totals	77350	55045	773	3747	1189

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Frederick W. Kruse.	Charles F. Tabor.	James A. McKenzie.	Edward F. Graff.
Erie	44264	40266	929	779
Chautauqua ..	15240	6672	48	607
Cattaraugus ..	9986	6193	19	501
Orleans	4661	2850	45	315
Niagara	9267	7830	66	422
Genesee	5313	3315	61	271
Allegany	7159	3637	14	782
Wyoming	5016	2913	10	402
Totals	100906	73676	1192	4089

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

VOTE FOR SENATORS, 1900.

*Elected.

I. (Richmond and Suffolk Counties).—*William M. McKinney (R.), 15,209; John L. Havens (D.), 12,981; John H. Moore (S. L.), 178; Henry M. Randall (Pro.), 671.

II. (Nassau and Queens Counties).—*William W. Cocks (R.), 19,392; Charles C. Wissel (D.), 19,063; Charles E. Colin (S. L.), 284; Charles E. Chapman (Pro.), 83.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).—Charles J. McHale (R.), 9,869; *Thos. R. Cullen (D.), 14,503; Bernard Hughes (S. L.), 145; Alfred O. Hanson (Pro.), 56.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 7, 13, 19 and 21).—*Arthur J. Audett (R.), 17,598; J. Grattan MacMahon (D.), 14,628; Henry E. Richard (S. D.), 327; John F. Martin (S. L.), 283; J. Fred. Burgyes (Pro.), 101.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 10, 12, 30 and 31).—George H. Parshall (R.), 11,158; *James H. McCabe (D.), 17,673; William H. Wherry (S. L.), 262; George H. McEathron (Pro.), 64.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 9, 11, 20 and 22.)—*Rudolph C. Fuller (R.), 16,870; Walter C. Burton (D.), 15,592; Frederick A. Leise (S. L.), 236; Edward E. Hollingsworth (Pro.), 123.

VII. (Brooklyn: Wards 14, 15, 16 and 17).—George A. Owens (R.), 12,499; *Patrick H. McCarren (D.), 14,902; William I. Brower (S. L.), 376; Sandford E. Pratt (Pro.), 84.

VIII. (Brooklyn: Wards 23, 24, 25 and 29, and town of Flatlands).—*Henry Marshall (R.), 23,129; John H. Durack (D.), 12,877; August J. Wittrock (S. L.), 164; Edward E. Blake (Pro.), 136.

IX. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 26, 27 and 28).—*William Schnitzpan (R.), 16,478; *Joseph Wagner (D.), 17,877; Leo Schmidt (S. L.), 1,051; Eber Forbes (Pro.), 479; Alva Ames (S. D.), 80.

X. (New-York City: That part within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal-st. and the Hudson River, and running thence along Canal-st., Hudson-st., Dominick-st., Varick-st., Broome-st., Sullivan-st., Spring-st., Broadway, Canal-st., the Bowery, Division-st., Grand-st. and Jackson-st., to the East River, and thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island, to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedlow's and Ellis islands).—Joseph D. Edelson (R.), 5,510; *John F. Ahearn (D.), 12,990; Lazarus Abelson (S. L.), 363; Henry L. Ranson (Pro.), 27.

XI. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 10 and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal-st., and running thence along Broadway, 4th-st., the Bowery and 3d-ave., St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, 7th-st., Avenue B, Clinton-st., Rivington-st., Norfolk-st., Division-st., Bowery and Canal-st., to the place of beginning).—Thomas McNulty (R.), 8,190; *Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), 12,270; Jacob Herrwitz (S. L.), 537; Helmerich W. Tate (Pro.), 25; Berthold Kahn (S. D.), 757.

XII. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 10 and 11 and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson-st. and the East River, and running thence through Jackson-st., Grand-st., Division-st., Norfolk-st., Rivington-st., Clinton-st., Avenue B, 7th-st., Avenue A, St. Mark's Place, 3d-ave., East 14th-st. to to the East River, and along the East River to the place of beginning).—Edward Kohn (R.), 7,858; *Samuel J. Foley (D.), 12,167; Julius Hammer (S. L.), 1,609; Pearly R. Fay (Pro.), 65; Paul Flaeschel (S. D.), 853.

XIII. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 10, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson River at the foot of Canal-st., and running thence along Canal-st., Hudson-st., Dominick-st., Varick-st., Broome-st., Sullivan-st., Spring-st., Broadway, 4th-st., the Bowery and 3d-ave., 14th-st., 6th-ave., West 15th-st., 7th-ave., West 19th-st.,

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8th-ave., West 20th-st., and the Hudson River, to the place of beginning).—Lucius L. Van Allen (R.), 10,913; *Bernard F. Martin (D.), 14,879; James J. Dunn (S. L.), 182; James Allen (Pro.), 76.

XIV. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 12 and 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East 14th-st. and the East River, and running thence along East 14th-st., Irving Place, East 19th-st., 3d-ave., East 23d-st., Lexington-ave., East 53d-st., 3d-ave., East 52d-st. and the East River to the place of beginning).—William J. Whitaker (R.), 8,851; *Thomas F. Grady (D.), 17,146; Owen Diamond (S. L.), 319; Charles Wheat (Pro), 47.

XV. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West 14th-st. and 6th-ave., and running thence along 6th-ave., West 15th-st., 7th-ave., West 40th-st., 8th-ave., and the transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 5th-ave., East 96th-st., Lexington-ave., East 23d-st., 3d-ave., East 19th-st., Irving Place and 14th-st., to the place of beginning).—*Nathaniel A. Elsberg (R.), 18,162; Harris Lindsley (D.), 8,850; Harry E. Berger (S. L.), 92; Henry W. Wilbur (Pro.), 60.

XVI. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at 7th-ave. and West 19th-st., and running thence along West 19th-st., 8th-ave., West 20th-st., the Hudson River, West 46th-st., 10th-ave., West 43d-st., 8th-ave., West 40th-st. and 7th-ave., to the place of beginning).—John M. Hutchinson, jr. (R.), 9,073; *Patrick F. Trainor (D.), 14,161; John F. Kampe (S. L.), 230; J. M. Cornish (Pro.), 44.

XVII. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 16, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of 8th-ave. and West 43d-st., and running thence along West 43d-st., 10th-ave., West 46th-st., the Hudson River, West 89th-st., 10th or Amsterdam-ave., West 86th-st., 9th or Columbus-ave., West 81st-st. and 8th-ave., to the place of beginning).—Charles F. Bostwick (R.), 13,259; *George W. Plunkitt (D.), 14,541; James White (S. L.), 298; Matthew T. Lindsay (Pro.), 65.

XVIII. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 14, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East 52d-st. and the East River, and running thence along East 52d-st., 3d-ave., East 53d-st., Lexington-ave., East 84th-st., 2d-ave., East 83d-st. and the East River, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's Island).—La Mott Hartshorne (R.), 7,966; *Victor J. Dowling (D.), 14,156; Thomas J. Kenney (S. L.), 369; J. W. Dunwody (Pro.), 25; John Johns (S. D.), 1,029.

XIX. (New-York County: That part lying north of District No. 17, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West 89th-st. and the Hudson River, and running thence along the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around the northern end of Manhattan Island; thence southerly along the Harlem River to the north end of 5th-ave.; thence along 5th-ave., East 129th-st., 4th or Park ave., East 110th-st., 5th-ave., the transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 8th-ave., West 81st-st., 9th or Columbus ave., West 6th-st., 10th or Amsterdam ave. and West 89th-st., to the place of beginning).—*Samuel 21,288; Andreas Bahnsen (S. L.), 345; Benjamin T. Rogers, jr. (Pro.), 136. jamin T. Rogers, jr. (Pro.), 136.

XX. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 15 and 18, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East 83d-st. and the East River, running thence through East 83d-st., 2d-ave., East 84th-st., Lexington-ave., East 96th-st., 5th-ave., East 110th-st., 4th or Park ave., East 119th-st. to the Harlem River, and along the Harlem and East rivers to the place of beginning; and also Randall's and Ward's islands).—William R. Spooner (R.), 11,118; *Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 17,656; William Heymann (S. L.), 496; George B. Willard (Pro.), 31; Hermann Walter (S. D.), 869.

XXI. (New-York County: That part lying north of Districts Nos. 19 and 20, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East 119th-st. and the Harlem River, and running thence along East 119th-st., 4th or Park ave., 129th-st., 5th-ave. and the Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of New-York County not hereinbefore described).—Matthew J. Harrington (R.), 17,931; *Joseph P. Hennessy (D.), 22,423; Frederick A. Alpp (S. L.), 592; James H. Hardy (Pro.), 115; Charles A. Gall (S. D.), 832.

XXII. (Westchester County).—*Isaac N. Mills (R.), 22,571; D. H. Morris (D.), 19,382; Herbert Mealing, jr. (S. L.), 458; Edmund A. Hill (Pro.), 418.

XXIII. (Orange and Rockland Counties).—*Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 18,162; Henry P. Clausen (D.), 14,417; Samuel W. Felter (S. L.), 82; James C. Rider (Pro.), 442.

XXIV. (Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam Counties).—*Henry S. Ambler (R.), 20,367; Henry C. Harvey (D.), 14,296; James McNeill (Pro.), 597.

XXV. (Ulster and Greene Counties).—*William S. C. Wiley (R.), 15,707; Arthur M. Murphy (D.), 13,741.

XXVI. (Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan Counties).—*William C. Thornton (R.), 18,156; Joel C. Fisk (D.), 12,582.

XXVII. (Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoharie Counties).—*Hobart Krum (R.), 17,427; Alonzo B. Coons (D.), 12,616; Arthur Playford (S. L.), 224; William R. Snyder (Pro.), 878; E. Watson Gardiner (S. D.), 2,795.

XXVIII. (Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington Counties).—*Edgar T. Brackett (R.), 23,194; Frank H. Hathorn (D.), 15,573; Edward N. Markley (S. L.), 239; C. E. Robbins (Pro.), 995.

XXIX. (Albany County).—*James B. McEwen (R.), 23,207; Curtis N. Douglas (D.), 19,058; William Murdock (S. L.), 253; Isaac S. Albright (Pro.), 233.

XXX. (Rensselaer County).—*Michael Russell (R.), 16,867; Frank M. Boyce (D.), 13,749; Herman Huttman (S. L.), 210; Alexander D. Banker (Pro.), 351.

XXXI. (Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties).—*Spencer G. Prime (R.), 16,556.

XXXII. (St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties).—*George R. Malby (R.), 21,544; Sidney R. Phelps (D.), 8,419.

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XXXIII. (Otsego and Herkimer Counties).—*James D. Feeter (R.), 16,052; A. Murphy, jr. (D.), 11,538; Eliphalet Remington (Pro.), 637.

XXXIV. (Oneida County)—*Garry A. Willard (R.), 18,572; L. E. Adsit (D.), 13,525; Arthur Knight (Pro.), 627.

XXXV. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties).—*Elon R. Brown (R.), 16,060; Delevan S. Miller (D.), 2,894; Duane Ormsby (S. L.), 662; H. J. Lane (Pro.), 1; Delaven S. Miller (S. D.), 6,896.

XXXVI. (Onondaga County).—*Horace White (R.), 23,193; Edward L. Steingreber (D.), 15,369; Gustav A. Strebel (S. L.), 1,074; James B. Kelsey (Pro.), 499; Frederick H. Horton (S. D.), 331.

XXXVII. (Oswego and Madison Counties).—*Nevada N. Stranahan (R.), 18,295; Charles E. Remick (D.), 10,332; George R. Carver (Pro.), 960.

XXXVIII. (Broome, Cortland and Tioga Counties).—*George E. Green (R.), 19,990; George C. Broome (D.), 12,466; Joseph Roberts (Pro.), 1,471.

XXXIX. (Cayuga and Seneca Counties).—*Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), 13,575; Samuel Odell (D.), 10,371; Charles C. Hall (Pro.), 218.

XL. (Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties).—*Edwin C. Stewart (R.), 14,831; William L. Pike (D.), 12,436.

XLI. (Steuben and Yates Counties).—*Franklin D. Sherwood (R.), 15,730; William T. Beaumont (D.), 11,236; Jerome I. Stanton (Pro.), 1,153.

XLII. (Ontario and Wayne Counties).—*John Raines (R.), 15,593; George P. Price (D.), 10,217.

XLIII. (Monroe County: That part comprising the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and Wards 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 of Rochester, as at present constituted).—*Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), 14,033; Herman S. Searle (D.), 10,044; Robert Wetzel (S. L.), 302; William B. Carman (Pro.), 576; William Erbacker (S. D.), 637.

XLIV. (Monroe County: That part comprising the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19 and 20 of Rochester, as at present constituted).—*William W. Armstrong (R.), 11,492; Frederick W. Smith (D.), 10,713; Anton Metzler (S. L.), 202; Robert S. Moody (Pro.), 484.

XLV. (Niagara, Genesee and Orleans Counties).—*Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), 19,112; John J. Ryan (D.), 14,112; Edwin M. Wilcox (Pro.), 1,014.

LXVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties).—*Lester H. Humphrey (R.), 17,683; Frank M. Todd (D.), 10,518; John C. Sanford (Pro.), 1,579.

XLVII. (Erie County: That part comprising Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Buffalo, as at present constituted).—*Henry W. Hill (R.), 15,829; Martin J. Caton (D.), 11,751; Christian J. Blindt (S. L.), 179; Joseph W. Grosvenor (Pro.), 199.

XLVIII. (Erie County: That part comprising Wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Buffalo, as at present constituted).—William Metzler (R.), 12,357; *Samuel Ramsperger (D.), 13,952; William H. Huck (S. L.), 507; Edward J. Cook (Pro.), 82.

XLIX. (Erie County: That part comprising Wards 17, 18 and 25 of Buffalo, as at present constituted, and all the remainder of Erie County not hereinbefore described).—*George A. Davis (R.), 17,184; George Staub (D.), 13,493; Theodore A. Vannemann (S. L.). 205; George Zurcher (Pro.), 493.

L. (Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties).—*Frank W. Higgins (R.), 25,139; M. H. Smith (D.), 12,900; Robert G. Hildred (Pro.), 1,114.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

ALBANY COUNTY.

I. *William L. Caughtry (R.), 5,911; William G. McIntosh (D.), 4,068.

II. *Abram S. Coon (R.), 6,213; John C. Seemann (D.), 4,429.

III. *George T. Kelly (D.), 4,659. No Republican nomination.

IV. *Thomas G. Ross (R.), 6,522; John T. Gorman (D.), 5,235.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

*Jesse S. Phillips (R.), 6,777; W. L. Litchard (D.), 4,128; ——— McDowell (Pro.), 674.

BROOME COUNTY.

I. *James T. Rogers (R.), 4,978; John W. Booth (D.), 3,188; J. C. Murphy (Pro.), 332.

II. *John H. Swift (R.), 5,524; F. W. Van Patten (D.), 3,672; L. N. English (Pro.), 497.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

I. *Myron E. Fisher (R.), 4,729; William V. Smith (D.), 3,267; Andrew J. Smith (Pro.), 280.

II. *Albert T. Fancher (R.), 5,192; Asher R. Johnson (D.), 3,004.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

I. *Ernest G. Treat (R.), 5,369; Julius J. Chisholm (D.), 3,097; ——— Simmons (S. L.), 105.

II. *George S. Fordyce (R.), 4,909; Jerome Barger (D.), 3,357; ——— McNulty (S. L.). 87.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

I. *Samuel J. Fowler (R.), 8,548; A. W. Kettle (D.), 2,971; R. L. Jones (Pro.), 338.

II. *S. Frederick Nixon (R.), 6,715; William S. Stearns (D.), 3,689; Volney White (Pro.), 299.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

*Charles H. Knipp (R.), 6,907; Dennis P. Lynch (D.), 6,559.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

*J. P. Allds (R.), 6,263; R. D. Evans (D.), 4,146.

CLINTON COUNTY.

*John F. O'Brien (R.), 6,013; E. J. Pickett (D.), 4,614; ——— Comstock (Pro.), 112.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

*Sanford W. Smith (R.), ——; Edward Risedorph (D.), ——.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

*Henry A. Dickinson (R.), 4,788; Benjamin Kenyon (D.), 2,870; Frank D. Reese (Pro.), 354.

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DELAWARE COUNTY.

*Delos Axtell (R.), 7,127; Charles Warner (D.), 5,157.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

I. *John T. Smith (R.), 5,944; W. Martin Watson (D.), 3,872.

II. *Francis G. Landon (R.), 5,741; W. H. Lawson (D.), 4,178.

ERIE COUNTY.

I. John L. Cronin (R.), 4,773; *John H. Bradley (D.), 6,670.

II. *Edward R. O'Malley (R.), 10,889; Frank J. Tanner (D.), 5,194.

III. John Lieble (R.), 4,509; *George Geoghan (D.), 6,383.

IV. *William Schneider (R.), 4,070; Charles V. Lynch (D.), 4,027.

V. *Charles F. Brooks (R.), 3,839; Joseph L. Bergman (D.), 3,459.

VI. *George Ruehl (R.), 6,932; John Streicher (D.), 5,706.

VII. *John K. Patton (R.), 4,490; James B. Huff (D.), 4,077.

VIII. *Elijah Cook (R.), 5,385; Ward J. Wilber (D.), 4,165.

ESSEX COUNTY.

*James M. Graef (R.), 5,020; John Anderson (D.), 2,039; Orville A. Smith (Pro.), 87.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*Halbert D. Stevens (R.), 6,308; Stephen E. Jennison (D.), 2,676; E. E. Harris (Pro.), 216.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

*William Harris (R.), 650; *John T. Morrison (D.), 501; George H. Cargin (Pro.), 24.

GENESEE COUNTY.

*John J. Ellis (R.), 4,552; E. N. Moulthrop (D.), 3,931; —— Garnard (Pro.), 239.

GREENE COUNTY.

Pierre S. Jennings (R.), 4,222; *William W. Rider (D.), 4,474.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

*Samuel M. Allston (R.), 8,060; B. J. McDonald (D.), 5,477.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

I. *Morgan Bryan (R.), 5,583; William H. Fox (D.), 3,471.

II. *Charles O. Roberts (R.), 6,105; Henry C. Cook (D.), 3,523.

KINGS COUNTY.

I. *John Hill Morgan (R.), 4,964; Isaac Tuck (D.), 3,749; Emil O. Johanon (Pro.), 48.

II. William H. Bodine (R.), 2,515; *John McKeown (D.), 5,951; George Grange (S. L.), 58; F. N. Hackett (Pro.), 13.

III. W. R. T. Johnson (R.), 2,418; *J. J. McInerny (D.), 4,759; Frank T. Phillips (S. L.), 42; F. Contin (Pro.), 15.

IV. *Charles H. Cotton (R.), 6,300; Lawrence C. Fish (D.), 5,141; William F. Hills (S. L.), 99; John F. Clarke (Pro.), 35.

V. *Abram C. Degraw (R.), 5,324; Henry D. Cipperly (D.), 4,890; Otto G. Bisch (S. L.), 99; Benjamin Rowe (Pro.), 35.

VI. *J. Harvey Waite (R.), 5,334; M. S. Brown (D.), 5,265; Frank Pitriczek (S. D.), 168; William B. Waite (Pro.), 26; Louis P. Kunz (S. L.), 121.

VII. Charles S. Warbasse (R.), 6,893; *John D. Holsten (D.), 8,201; Patrick Murphy (S. L.), 159; John N. Jones (Pro.), 49.

VIII. Frederick R. Moore (R.), 2,002; *John C. L. Daly (D.), 4,516; Max Schimpf (Pro.), 12.

IX. Samuel Loring (R.), 1,867; *W. P. Fitzpatrick (D.), 4,493; Albert Klein (S. L.), 71; James H. Wilson (Pro.), 10; A. H. Gutkes (Ind.), 830.

X. *John Rainey (R.), 5,340; Charles E. Fiske (D.), 4,129; Timothy Walsh (S. L.), 60; R. H. Courtney (Pro.), 28.

XI. *Waldo R. Blackwell (R.), 5,553; Joseph A. Guider (D.), 5,395; John T. Keveney (S. L.), 58; William Anderson (Pro.), 50.

XII. *Frank J. Price (R.), 5,814; Thomas Wall (D.), 5,726; William Brass (S. L.), 123; J. W. Manson (Pro.), 41.

XIII. Nickolas Droge (R.), 5,194; *Thomas F. Mathews (D.), 5,925; N. T. Christiansen (S. L.), 107; F. C. Strickland (Pro.), 54; John Muller (S. D.), 169.

XIV. George E. Rodgers (R.), 2,656; *Thomas P. Hawkins (D.), 6,194; F. A. A. Loehr (S. L.), 81; Charles A. Hays (Pro.), 14.

XV. Leon Linde (R.), 3,507; *Charles Juengst (D.), 3,926; Henry Worth (S. L.), 174; Amos E. Smith (Pro.), 5.

XVI. *Gustavus C. Weber (R.), 7,402; Walter J. McGill (D.), 4,430; J. D. Stegeman (S. L.), 66; J. W. B. Quail (Pro.), 44.

XVII. *Harris Wilson (R.), 7,810; H. D. Hauxhurst (D.), 2,714; George E. Cook (S. L.), 35; Christopher Johnston (Pro.), 45.

XVIII. *Jacob D. Remsen (R.), 7,802; Alfred Pagelow (D.), 5,863; John G. Haerer (S. L.), 62; I. W. Henderson (Pro.), 48.

XIX. Herman Schwickert (R.), 3,005; *Conrad Hasenplug (D.), 5,088; John Pothast (S. L.), 104; Andrew Gibson (Pro.), 13.

XX. F. G. Hughes (R.), 6,205; *William F. Delaney (D.), 6,344; Henry Kuhn (S. L.), 170; George H. Warwick (Pro.), 46; Charles Meyer, jr. (S. D.), 576.

XXI. *Joseph H. Adams (R.), 7,438; George S. Dehler (D.), 6,246; Joseph Hain (S. L.), 235; Thomas McBurnie (Pro.), 43; Charles Furman (S. D.), 268.

LEWIS COUNTY.

*John L. Smith (R.), 4,172; H. E. Markham (D.), 3,016; M. M. Edmonds (Pro.), 80.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

*Otto Kelsey (R.), 5,585; Norman A. Seymour (D.), 3,882; ——— Booth (Pro.), 409.

MADISON COUNTY.

*Robert J. Fish (R.), 7,126; Morgan J. White (D.), 3,713; ——— Perkins (Pro.), 374.

MONROE COUNTY.

I. *Merton E. Lewis (R.), 6,790; George Webster (D.), 5,384; Charles Zerenner (S. D.), 351; H. O. Abbott (Pro.), 328; Patrick Fox (S. L.), 158.

II. *A. J. Rodenbeck (R.), 7,264; M. Berman (S. D.), 320; William T. Hunt (Pro.), 270; Louis Bell (S. L.), 337.

III. *Richard Gardiner (R.), 5,333; H. W. Sherman (D.), 4,786; F. W. Frank (S. L.), 109; T. A. Gromly (Pro.), 233.

IV. *Isaac W. Salyerds (R.), 6,101; Alphonso Collins (D.), 5,980; B. Baumi (S. L.), 104; L. W. Bryan (Pro.), 297.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Alphonso Walrath (R.), 7,037; Smith W. Brumley (D.), 5,465; S. E. Howard (Pro.), 224.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. Charles R. Vogt (R.), 1,434; *Michael Halpin (D.), 3,422; Samuel Yagman (S. L.), 21; Lars Larsen (S. D.), 7.

II. Theodore J. Karman (R.), 2,247; *James A. Rierdon (D.), 5,013; Louis Pomeranz (S. L.), 52; William S. Kellogg (Pro.), 7.

III. Martin J. Nerney (R.), 2,995; *Wauhope Lynn (D.), 5,020; James Cullen (S. L.), 85; John M. Andrews (Pro.), 22.

IV. Louis C. Woolf (R.), 1,528; *William H. Burns (D.), 3,795; Algernon Lee (Ind.), 372; Julius Kremer (S. L.), 1,014; Joseph Levitch (Pro.), 258; Elisha Seely (S. D.), 70.

V. *W. H. Henry (R.), 4,841; A. W. Stump (D.), 4,031; John Laffy (S. L.), 54; E. B. Merrill (Pro.), 35; Robert Blair (S. D.), 26.

VI. Jacob F. Lutz (R.), 2,665; *Timothy P. Sullivan (D.), 5,599; Louis Weislowitz (S. L.), 121; Henry G. Purcell (Pro.), 15.

VII. Wayne M. Musgrave (R.), 3,259; *James E. Duross (D.), 5,626; John McNickle (S. L.), 33; H. F. Doeleman (S. D.), 49.

VIII. *Charles Q. Adler (R.), 2,375; Isidor Cohn (D.), 2,316; Herman Eckstein (S. L.), 149; John P. Wagner (Pro.), 9; Isaac Phillips (S. D.), 202.

IX. John A. Sheeran (R.), 4,048; *William H. Wilson (D.), 5,074; S. L. Christofferson (S. L.), 68; S. B. Orsor (Pro.), 22.

X. Jacob C. Brand (R.), 3,344; *Julius Harburger (D.), 4,213; T. A. Robinson (S. L.), 262; Christian Jacobs (Pro.), 5; Philip Schmitt (S. D.), 400.

XI. James R. Canniff (R.), 3,036; *M. J. Dempsey (D.), 4,568; John J. Garbutt (S. L.), 68; Robert J. McAusland (Pro.), 15.

XII. Joseph Goldstein (R.), 2,074; *Leon Sanders (D.), 3,618; Adolph Klein (S. L.), 497; William Edlin (Pro.), 324; Reynold E. Blight (S. D.), 56.

XIII. John J. Curry (R.), 2,286; *Richard S. Reilley (D.), 4,216; John J. Donohue (S. L.), 113; Otto Pfeiffer (Pro.), 6; Charles Vyell (S. D.), 136.

XIV. Julius Krause (R.), 2,813; *Louis Meister (D.), 4,845; James T. Hunter (S. L.), 320; G. E. Faulkner (Pro.), 20; F. E. Kirchner (S. D.), 301.

XV. R. C. Van Horn (R.), 3,003; *James E. Smith (D.), 4,750; P. R. H. Wegner (S. L.), 109; Albert A. Brewer (Pro.), 15.

XVI. Emerich Kohn (R.), 2,330; *Samuel Prince (D.), 3,613; Daniel De Leon (S. L.), 1,551; George Siburg (Pro.), 199; Charles Ritter (S. D.), 33.

XVII. John T. Morgan (R.), 2,778; *James J. Fitzgerald (D.), 4,593; Bernard J. O'Toole (S. L.), 102; James M. Orr (Pro.), 14.

XVIII. Henry Bossert (R.), 2,432; *George P. Richter (D.), 6,060; Arthur Keep (S. L.), 167; M. W. Palmer (Pro.), 13.

XIX. *J. H. Seymour (R.), 7,873; N. W. Kerngood (D.), 4,748; Joseph C. Atkins (S. L.), 8; John C. Wallace (Pro.), 26.

XX. John S. Shea (R.), 3,606; *Henry C. Honeck (D.), 5,324; Martin Rowe (S. L.), 70; William H. Wills (Pro.), 16.

XXI. *William S. Bennet (R.), 10,702; John P. O'Brien (D.), 7,207; C. G. Peterson (S. L.), 112; Thomas P. McFarland (—), 39.

XXII. John F. Sohl (R.), 2,685; *Joseph Baum (D.), 5,725; Olaf Sherrane (S. L.), 77; George W. Strebel (Pro.), 13.

XXIII. *William H. Smith (R.), 7,916; Thomas A. Mangin (D.), 7,232; William Saundry (S. L.), 123; J. P. Tibbits (Pro.), 35; Ludwig Sohn (S. D.), 130.

XXIV. Charles G. Bothner (R.), 2,988; *Leo P. Ulmann (D.), 4,611; Joseph Wisner (S. L.), 93; S. S. Williams (Pro.), 13; Emil Dietz (S. D.), 197.

XXV. *John A. Weekes, jr. (R.), 5,622; G. T. Goldthwaite (D.), 3,030; J. S. Rose (S. L.), 28; C. W. Fuess (S. D.), 25.

XXVI. Frank A. Sovak (R.), 3,243; *John J. O'Connell (D.), 3,901; John L. Cooke (S. L.), 130; William Davie (Pro.), 7; Henry Engel (S. D.), 249.

XXVII. *Gherardi Davis (R.), 5,146; Walter H. Wood (D.), 2,731; F. B. Carpenter (S. L.), 21; Daniel Walls (S. D.), 24.

XXVIII. Max Friedman (R.), 2,632; *John T. Dooling (D.), 4,904; Louis Neuman (S. L.), 126; Max Lehmann (Pro.), 9; Richard Bock (S. D.), 431.

XXIX. *Hal Bell (R.), 6,737; M. R. Ryttenberg (D.), 3,766; Jeremiah Mullins (S. L.), 50; L. C. Judd (Pro.), 28.

XXX. Christian Goetz (R.), 3,633; *Samuel F. Hyman (D.), 6,150; August Gillhaus (S. L.), 176; A. Groelinger (Pro.), 510; Peter B. Hartford (S. D.), 9.

XXXI. *Arthur L. Sherer (R.), 10,219; Isaac H. Smith (D.), 6,574; Jacob Bernstein (S. L.), 127; R. E. Neidig (S. D.), 44.

XXXII. William Volkland (R.), 4,260; *John Poth (D.), 6,256; Herman Mittelberg (S. L.), 239; Oscar A. Gage (Pro.), 43.

XXXIII. John B. Cartwright (R.), 3,336; *John J. Egan (D.), 5,124; Joseph Lederer (S. L.), 104; J. D. Sage (Pro.), 12.

XXXIV. Sigmund Fuest (R.), 7,346; *John J. Scanlon (D.), 10,271; Adolph Orange (S. L.), 298; J. W. Osterberg (Pro.), 31; Ernest Spranger (S. D.), 282.

XXXV. John Yule (R.), 10,148; *Henry Bruckner (D.), 12,575; John Hines (S. L.), 330; Collin F. Jewell (Pro.), 84; George Finger (S. D.), 534.

I (Annex). Alford W. Cooley (R.), 1,221; Francis K. Hunter (D.), 2,457; Irving Brown (S. L.), 19; Alfred E. Dixon (Pro.), 31.

II (Annex). William C. Mains (R.), 252; John J. Sloane (D.), 303; Arthur Chambers (S. L.), 7; George C. Myers (Pro.), 6.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. *John T. Darrison (R.), 4,589; John H. Wilson (D.), 4,266; T. Blackstone (Pro.), 179.

II. *John H. Leggett (R.), 4,741; John E. Noblett (D.), 3,520; Willis T. Mann (Pro.), 225.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. *M. J. McQuade (R.), 6,501; F. J. Bugental (D.), 5,920.

II. *F. J. Brill (R.), 5,302; W. J. Butler (D.), 4,412.

III. *E. M. Marson (R.), 6,647; H. B. Brayton (D.), 4,412.

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ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I. *E. V. Baker (R.), 6,239; G. L. Hoyt (D.), 3,489.
II. *F. D. Traub (R.), 5,543; William Herrick (D.), 3,734.
III. *M. L. Cadin (R.), 5,866; A. Z. Hyman (D.), 3,279.
IV. *F. W. Hammond (R.), 6,151; J. H. Horton (D.), 4,254.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

*Jean L. Burnett (R.), 7,755; George L. Bachman (D.), 6,047.

ORANGE COUNTY.

I. *John Orr (R.), 7,363; Charles R. Johnson (D.), 4,806.
II. *Lewis Bedell (R.), 6,467; Philip A. Rorty (D.), 5,703.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

*William W. Phipps (R.), 4,649; Henry M. Starr (D.), 2,868; David M. Sturges (Pro.), 314.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

I. *Thomas D. Lewis (R.), 5,575; Frank Newkirk (D.), 3,761.
II. *T. M. Costello (R.), 5,226; Thomas Laing (D.), 2,915.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

*Andrew R. Smith (R.), 7,843; Adriel G. Murphy (D.), 6,209; Eliphalet Remington (Pro.), 326.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

*William M. Everett (R.), 2,156; Fenton M. Smith (D.), 1,443.

QUEENS COUNTY.

I. John R. Manley (R.), 5,725; *Luke A. Keenan (D.), 9,219.
II. *Eugene F. Vacheron (R.), 5,633; Richard F. Caffrey (D.), 5,227.
III (Queens and Nassau). *G. Wilbur Doughty (R.), 7,483; ——— Gardiner (D.), 5,085.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

I. *Hugh Galbraith (R.), ——; F. A. Van Allen (D.), ——.
II. *John F. Ahearn (R.), ——; T. A. Matthews (D.), ——.
III. *C. W. Reynolds (R.), ——; W. G. Hunt (D.), ——.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

David B. Van Name (R.), 5,993; *Calvin D. Van Name (D.), 6,828; David Acaster (S. L.), 163; J. C. Fernald (Pro.), 143.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Franklin Taylor (R.), ——; *George Dickey (D.), ——.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

I. *Charles S. Plank (R.), 7,403; George W. Parker (D.), 2,950; ——— Austin (Pro.),, 259.
II. *Benjamin A. Babcock (R.), 7,838; W. F. Willson (D.), 2,803; ——— Clark (Pro.), 234.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

*William K. Mansfield (R.), 8,339; ——— Sherman (D.), 7,242.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

*Andrew J. McMillan (R.), ——; Alexander T. Blessing (D.), ——.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Alexander McMillen (R.), 3,822; *D. D. Frisbie (D.), 4,358; ——— Requa (Pro.), 167.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

*Olin T. Nye (R.), 2,424; J. F. Barnes (D.), 2,099; C. C. Wixon (Pro.), 166.

SENECA COUNTY.

Israel J. Larzalere (R.), 3,579; *John Kaiser (D.), 3,605; William Schoonmaker (Pro.), 113.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

I. *Frank C. Platt (R.), ——; George B. Walsh (D.), ——.
II. *Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), ——; William S. Charles (D.), ——.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

I. *Joseph N. Hallock (R.), 5,542; Lemuel B. Green (D.), 3,324.
II. *George H. Robinson (R.), 3,888; John T. Ryan (D.), 2,484.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

*Edwin R. Dusinbery (R.), ——; P. H. Ferguson (D.), ——.

TIOGA COUNTY.

*Edwin S. Hanford (R.), 4,746; Myron H. Post (D.), 3,042; R. C. Smith (Pro.), 244.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

*Benn Conger (R.), 5,242; H. W. Cornell (D.), 3,871; Cornelius Sweet (Pro.), 379.

ULSTER COUNTY.

I. *Robert A. Snyder (R.), 5,809; James F. Dwyer (D.), 4,636; John Fatum (Pro.), 131.
II. *Solomon P. Thorne (R.), 5,487; Thomas F. Nolan (D.), 4,696; William P. Fuller (Pro.), 313.

WARREN COUNTY.

*Charles H. Hitchcock (R.), 4,836; Jeremiah T. Finch (D.), 2,539; Charles A. Stuplebeen (Pro.), 213.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*Samuel B. Irwin (R.), 8,125; D. F. Garrity (D.), 3,364; W. D. Hoyt (Pro.), 474.

WAYNE COUNTY.

*Frederick W. Griffith (R.), 7,950; Jacob E. Brasser (D.), 4,457; Samuel H. Lyman (Pro.), 319.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

I. *W. H. Mains (R.), 7,058; J. J. Sloan (D.), 6,675.
II. *A. W. Cooley (R.), 6,988; F. M. Hunter (D.), 5,504.
III. *J. K. Apgar (R.), 6,294; John Gibney (D.), 5,193.

WYOMING COUNTY.

*Charles J. Gardner (R.), ——; Alphonse J. George (D.), ——.

YATES COUNTY.

*Fred U. Swartz (R.), 2,863; Frank R. Taylor (D.), 2,817; E. H. Mack (Pro.), 133.

VOTE ON NEW-YORK STATE TICKETS.

REPUBLICAN.

Odell	804,859
Woodruff	809,234
McDonough	812,222
Knight	811,828
Jaeckel	811,715
Davies	811,688
Bond	811,009

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DEMOCRATIC.

Stanchfield	693,733
Mackey	689,829
Stuart	688,300
Conway	687,331
Judson	687,313
Atwater	687,113
Norton	686,468
Highest Republican	812,222
Lowest Democrat	686,468
Republican plurality	125,754

GOVERNOR.

Odell	804,859
Stanchfield	693,733
Corregan	13,762
Wardwell	22,704
Hanford	13,493
Scattering	7,969
Total	1,556,520

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Woodruff	809,234
Mackey	689,829
Armstrong	13,592
Ramsey	22,448
Britscher	13,312
Scattering	7,911
Total	1,556,326

SECRETARY OF STATE.

McDonough	812,222
Norton	686,468
Sweeny	13,415
Baker	22,789
Jackson	13,239
Scattering	7,851
Total	1,555,984

CONTROLLER.

Knight	811,828
Atwater	687,193
Kihn	13,442
Weed	22,459
Sieveman	13,169
Scattering	7,958
Total	1,556,049

TREASURER.

Jaeckel	811,715
Judson	687,313
Alexander	13,415
Hewett	22,553
Abbott	13,175
Scattering	8,026
Total	1,556,197

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Davies	811,688
Conway	687,331
Ebert	13,422
Dorm	22,519
Slobodin	13,238
Scattering	7,997
Total	1,556,195

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Bond	811,009
Stuart	688,300
Wallace	13,424
Smith	22,535
Stahl	13,259
Scattering	8,095
Total	1,556,622

VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE SINCE 1892.

		Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc. Lab.	St. Dem.
1892	President	Harrison. 609,350	Cleveland. 654,868	Bidwell. 38,190	Weaver. 16,429	Wing. 17,956	—
1893	Secretary of State	Palmer. 545,098	Meyer. 520,614	Bogardus. 34,341	Wright. 16,818	De Leon. 20,823	—
1894	Governor	Morton. 673,818	Hill. 517,710	Baldwin. 23,525	Matthews. 11,049	Matchett. 15,868	Wheeler. 27,202
1895	Secretary of State	Palmer. 601,205	King. 511,060	Smith. 25,239	Wakeman. 6,916	Pellenz. 21,497	—
1896	President	McKinley. 819,838	Bryan. 551,369	Levering. 16,052	Palmer (N. D.). 18,950	Matchett. 17,667	—
1896	Governor	Black. 787,516	Porter. 574,524	Smith. 17,449	Griffin (N. D.). 26,698	Balkam. 18,362	—
1897	Court of Appeals.	Wallace. 493,791	Parker. 554,680	Baldwin. 19,053	—	Cuno. 20,854	—
1898	Governor	Roosevelt. 661,715	Van Wyck. 643,921	Kline. 18,383	Bacon (C. W.). 2,103	Hanford. 23,860	—

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties (97).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Adams.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Aycock.
Alamance	2256	1923	2321	2498
Alexander	938	774	1027	892
Alleghany	662	709	607	784
Anson	873	1856	522	2015
Ashe	1937	1513	1960	1659
Beaufort	1799	2316	1525	2933

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties (97).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Adams.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Aycock.
Bertie	1067	2120	996	2175
Bladen	1192	1102	1375	1589
Brunswick	643	525	948	915
Buncombe	4140	3724	3401	4132
Burke	1110	1389	1171	1509
Cabarrus	1112	1485	1550	1915

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NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties (97).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	Dem. Bryan....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Adams..	Dem. Aycock..
Caldwell	1317	1111	1272	1248
Camden	535	498	567	545
Carteret	767	1046	957	1363
Caswell	1277	1342	1313	1421
Catawba	1522	1612	1863	2008
Chatham	2240	1489	1894	1755
Cherokee	1157	774	1080	778
Chowan	932	898	948	1055
Clay	394	404	418	388
Cleveland ...	1311	2228	1172	2652
Columbus ...	1237	1623	1202	2178
Craven	1502	2028	932	2611
Cumberland .	2138	1964	1629	2719
Currituck ...	435	927	374	1002
Dare	331	404	406	524
Davidson ...	2329	1823	2275	2406
Davie	1251	831	1367	956
Duplin	1081	1879	1297	2125
Durham	2026	2373	2170	2765
Edgecombe .	1635	3009	385	3758
Forsyth	2588	2482	2432	2913
Franklin	1602	2781	1831	3021
Gaston	1626	1931	1584	2514
Gates	564	1125	603	1232
Graham	387	358	343	396
Granville	1587	2288	1527	2540
Greene	820	1385	774	1474
Guilford	3296	3335	3343	4071
Halifax	2174	3990	877	6678
Harnett	1199	1342	1339	1515
Haywood ...	1257	1735	1244	1736
Henderson ..	1482	973	1408	1121
Hertford	732	1337	429	1368
Hyde	798	867	905	971
Iredell	2044	2523	2319	2779
Jackson	1047	1080	1025	1118
Johnston	1997	3154	1750	3779
Jones	602	714	694	906
Lenoir	1224	1942	1123	2101
Lincoln	1133	892	1288	1341
Macon	1035	977	1059	1044
Madison	2377	1268	2374	1176
Martin	1088	1819	990	2002
McDowell ...	1024	1014	1034	1174
Mecklenburg	2234	3786	1627	5095
Mitchell	1958	491	1940	473
Montgomery	920	1100	868	1341
Moore	2029	1606	1875	1890
Nash	1337	2600	1360	2957
New-Hanover	60	2247	3	2963
Northampton	1587	1992	1096	2438
Onslow	618	1322	637	1548
Orange	1280	1275	1469	1471
Pamlico	729	597	599	657
Pasquotank .	1282	1196	926	1502
Pender	543	1137	1276	1260
Perquimans .	846	830	732	959
Person	1274	1466	1286	1607
Pitt	2156	3264	2096	3432
Polk	652	484	650	534
Randolph ...	2487	2264	2513	2468
Richmond ...	504	1264	185	1645
Robeson	1144	3280	557	4100
Rockingham .	2252	2652	1946	2913
Rowan	1555	2460	1519	3157
Rutherford ..	1981	2081	2092	2389
Sampson	2002	1257	1954	1356
[1]Scotland ...	44	925	25	1065
Stanly	792	1265	937	1453
Stokes	1798	1443	1944	1519
Surry	2451	1898	2594	2154
Swain	782	590	816	540
Transylvania	622	529	607	596
Tyrrell	383	466	410	591
Union	864	1790	660	2379
Vance	881	1233	944	1304
Wake	3947	4774	4448	5732
Warren	1337	1573	1069	2133
Washington .	784	834	571	976
Watauga	1439	923	1411	1055
Wayne	1965	3104	1878	3828
Wilkes	2840	1704	2257	1435
Wilson	1194	2816	1430	2916
Yadkin	1733	950	1821	1011
Yancey	1082	954	1081	986
Totals	132997	157733	126397	186652
Plurality		24736		60255
Per cent.....	45.47	53.96	40.37	59.65
Scattering ...	1727			
Whole vote..	292457		313049	

Scattering vote for President included: Woolley (Pro.), 990; Barker (Pop.), 737.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieut.-Governor.—William D. Turner (D.), 186,529; Herbert F. Sewell (Pop.), 125,532.

Secretary of State.—J. Bryan Grimes (D.), 186,468; Cyrus Thompson (Pop.), 126,651.

Auditor.—Benjamin F. Dixon (D.), 186,500; Hal. W. Ayer (Pop.), 126,534.

Treasurer.—Benjamin R. Lacy (D.), 186,499; W. H. Worth (Pop.), 126,778.

Attorney-General.—Robert D. Gilmer (D.), 186,328; Zebulon V. Walser (Pop.), 126,519.

Supt. Public Instruction.—T. F. Toon (D.), 186,380; N. C. English (Pop.), 126,735.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Abner Alexander (R.), 9,493; John H. Small (D.), 18,709; Isaac E. Meekins (Ind. R.), 4,355; J. R. Elks (Pro.), 16.

II. Joseph J. Martin (R.), 12,521; Claude Kitchin (D.), 22,901; Thomas J. Webb (Ind. R.), 1; St. Leon Seall (Pro.), 1.

III. John E. Fowler (R.), 11,632; Charles R. Thomas (D.), 13,541; A. H. Slocumb (Ind. R.), 2; E. L. Parker (Pro.), 8; scattering, 1.

IV. Jesse A. Giles (R.), 13,057; Edward W. Pow (D.), 18,929; Joseph J. Jenkins (Ind. R.), 1,096; J. M. Templeton (Pro.), 53.

V. John R. Joyce (R.), 16,687; William W. Kitchin (D.), 18,538.

VI. Oliver H. Dockery (R.), 7,146; John D. Bellamy (D.), 18,902.

VII. John Q. Holton (R.), 13,380; Theodore F. Kluttz (D.), 15,712; Alonzo C. Shuford (Ind. R.), 744.

[1]Scotland County was added December 1, 1900.

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NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

VIII. Spencer Blackburn (R.), 19,629; John C. Buxton (D.), 17,778; J. B. Fortune (Ind. R.), 32.

IX. James M. Moody (R.), 19,334; William T. Crawford (D.), 17,250.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	7	17	24
Democrats	41	101	142
Populists	2	2	4
Dem. majorities..	32	82	114

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	100,346	132,951	44,732	32,605
1894, Ch. J..	R.-P. 148,344	127,593	——	20,751
1896, Gov....	Rep. 154,052	145,216	30,932	8,836
1896, Pres...	155,222	Fus. 174,488	Nat.D. 578	19,266
1898, Judge..	159,511	Dem. 177,449	——	17,938

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties (39).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frank White....	I.-D M. A. Wipperman.....
Barnes	1324	1076	1527	903
Benson	1084	319	1063	346
Billings	158	50	146	64
Bottineau ...	728	628	721	622
Burleigh	679	339	662	361
Cass	3485	1636	3333	1830
Cavalier	1361	1211	1317	1220
Dickey	765	567	739	597
Eddy	455	235	444	249
Emmons	433	311	415	323
Foster	415	241	411	261
Grand Forks.	2603	1532	2481	1617
Griggs	527	407	516	413
Kidder	225	70	219	87
La Moure ...	597	405	565	458
Logan	231	35	173	106
McHenry ...	593	222	577	237
McIntosh	658	125	602	181
McLean	587	110	577	122
Mercer	269	41	221	82
Morton	1056	536	956	626
Nelson	994	575	950	613
Oliver	109	75	81	101
Pembina	1732	1321	1651	1369
Pierce	535	276	528	276
Ramsey	1146	495	1105	532
Ransom	922	500	903	526
Richland	2068	1399	1636	1864
Rolette	566	355	575	345
Sargent	764	564	731	609
Stark	779	425	704	485
Steele	724	214	685	177
Stutsman ...	1076	712	1020	759
Towner	805	454	780	456
Traill	1536	409	1339	594
Walsh	1807	1802	1730	1841
Ward	880	364	847	409
Wells	966	388	873	516
Williams ...	249	95	249	98
Totals	35891	20519	34052	22275
Plurality ...	15372		11777	
Per cent.....	62.13	35.52	60.45	39.55
Scattering ...	1359			
Whole vote..	57769		56327	

NORTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President, 1900, was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 731; Debs (S. D.), 518; Barker (Pop.), 110.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor. — David Bartlett (R.), 34,922; F. W. McLean (Ind. and D.), 20,846.

Secretary of State—E. F. Porter (R.), 34,896; J. J. Stampen (Ind. and D.), 20,772.

Auditor—A. N. Carlblom (R.), 34,991; S. K. McGinnis (Ind. and D.), 20,491.

Treasurer.—D. H. McMillan (R.), 34,830; J. P. Birder (Ind. and D.), 20,813.

Attorney-General.—O. D. Comstock (R.), 31,938; John Carmody (Ind. and D.), 24,303.

Chief Justice.—D. E. Morgan (R.), 36,732.

Insurance Commissioner. — Ferdinand Leutz (R.), 34,539; W. N. Campbell (Ind. and D.), 21,185.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. M. Devine (R.), 40,828; L. J. Eisenhuth (Ind. and D.), 25,493.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

Thomas Marshall (R.), 34,887; M. A. Hildreth (D.), 21,175.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	56	82
Fusion	5	6	11
Rep. majorities...	21	50	71

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Fus.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres...	17,519	17,700	——	181
1894, Gov....	23,723	Dem. 8,188	9,354	14,369
1896, Pres...	26,335	20,586	——	5,749
1898, Gov....	27,308	Fus. 19,496	——	7,812

OHIO.

Counties (88).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	Dem. Bryan..	SEC'Y OF STATE. —1900.— Rep. Laylin..	Dem. Vic-Fadden.
Adams	3535	3169	3549	3169
Allen	5291	6540	5271	6537
Ashland	2641	3399	2639	3400

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OHIO—(Continued).

Counties (88).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	SEC'Y OF STATE. —1900.— Rep. Laylin.	SEC'Y OF STATE. —1900.— Dem. McFadden.
Ashtabula	9272	3438	9254	3417
Athens	6126	2529	6096	2524
Auglaize	2895	4812	2887	4913
Belmont	8217	6251	8201	6259
Brown	2991	4397	2984	4401
Butler	6025	8880	5993	8896
Carroll	2668	1720	2661	1721
Champaign	4306	3192	4300	3188
Clark	8806	6243	8786	6231
Clermont	3990	4244	3984	4245
Clinton	4149	2394	4140	2392
Columbiana	10255	5997	10226	5977
Coshocton	3592	3940	3582	3950
Crawford	3150	5968	3145	5968
Cuyahoga	45299	42440	45859	41640
Darke	4834	6003	4832	6001
Defiance	2684	3766	2680	3765
Delaware	3765	3337	3775	3329
Erie	5353	4837	5356	4832
Fairfield	3738	5431	3722	5435
Fayette	3380	2438	3375	2429
Franklin	22237	19809	22181	19858
Fulton	3457	2262	3452	2257
Gallia	4159	2388	4157	2393
Geauga	2816	1117	2816	1106
Greene	5100	2743	5078	2713
Guernsey	5014	3120	4997	3130
Hamilton	55466	40228	55299	40146
Hancock	5559	5322	5559	5314
Hardin	4389	4190	4382	4207
Harrison	3274	2261	3264	2277
Henry	2623	4157	2607	4166
Highland	4078	3938	4079	3937
Hocking	2923	2896	2916	2898
Holmes	1269	3394	1266	3393
Huron	4993	3906	4983	3901
Jackson	4932	3313	4920	3310
Jefferson	6470	3575	6361	3685
Knox	4011	3797	4004	3793
Lake	3929	1733	3928	1729
Lawrence	5505	2876	5498	2871
Licking	5854	6716	5849	6722
Logan	4806	2951	4808	2941
Lorain	8497	4990	8429	4980
Lucas	17128	15390	17094	15377
Madison	3197	2493	3197	2491
Mahoning	8939	7402	8971	7355
Marion	3770	4141	3758	4152
Medina	3510	2360	3502	2356
Meigs	4545	2237	4531	2226
Mercer	2015	4460	2011	4443
Miami	6197	5127	6200	5120
Monroe	2103	4143	2100	4139
Montgomery	19606	16236	19512	16312
Morgan	2639	2188	2633	2186
Morrow	2605	2278	2606	2266
Muskingum	7365	6067	7347	6073
Noble	2704	2173	2701	2170
Ottawa	2131	3185	2117	3192
Paulding	3597	3284	3594	3287
Perry	4180	3599	4171	3595
Pickaway	3201	4033	3196	4035
Pike	2342	1960	2343	1958
Portage	4311	3651	4305	3646
Preble	3548	3206	3545	3198
Putnam	2817	4943	2816	4939

OHIO—(Continued).

Counties (88).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	SEC'Y OF STATE. —1900.— Rep. Laylin.	SEC'Y OF STATE. —1900.— Dem. McFadden
Richland	5461	6581	5464	6569
Ross	5463	5035	5496	5050
Sandusky	4003	4915	4003	4910
Scioto	5756	3629	5748	3635
Seneca	4904	5946	4991	5956
Shelby	2482	3837	2481	3838
Stark	13165	10651	13085	10710
Summit	10072	8413	10020	8404
Trumbull	7723	3686	7708	3678
Tuscarawas	6355	6867	6350	6858
Union	3561	2484	3559	2481
Van Wert	4006	3582	3997	3590
Vinton	2141	1648	2135	1649
Warren	4311	2675	4296	2660
Washington	6542	5399	6517	5401
Wayne	4244	5263	4239	5259
Williams	3416	3049	3414	3072
Wood	7153	5752	7147	5739
Wyandot	2397	3268	2389	3257
Totals	543918	474882	543389	474078
Plurality	69036		69311	
Per cent.	52.29	45.65	52.30	45.65
Scattering	21273		20987	
Whole vote.	1,040,073		1,039,454	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Ellis (U. R.), 4,284; Woolley (Pro.), 10,208; Malloney (S. L.), 1,688; Barker (People's), 251; Debs (S. D.), 4,847.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Judge of Supreme Court—John A. Shauck (R.), 543,418; Allen Smalley (D.), 474,138; Lambertis B. Logan (U. R.), 4,561; E. Jay Pinney (Pro.), 9,898; Daniel W. Wallace (S. L.), 1,690; Albert Corbin (S. D.), 4,628.

Member of Board of Public Works—Charles A. Goddard (R.), 543,490; Peter W. Brown (D.), 474,018; Rei Rathbun (U. R.), 4,585; Enos H. Brosius (Pro), 9,873; David F. Cronin (S. L.), 1,711; William C. Edwards (S. D.), 4,615.

Commissioner of Common Schools—Lewis D. Bonebrake (R.), 542,928; Joshua D. Simkins (D.), 474,626; William J. Seelye (U. R.), 4,567; Samuel A. Gillett (Pro.), 9,743; William Garrity (S. L.), 1,682; Harry D. Thomas (S. D., 4,625.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Joseph E. Blackburn (R.), 539,871; Ballard B. Yates (D.), 476,794; William F. Barr (U. R.), 5,338; Joseph M. Scott (Pro.), 9,749; Otto Steinhoff (S. L.), 1,695; William H. Patterson (S. D.), 4,604.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Shattuc (R.), 26,434; Peaslee (D.), 18,430; Reed (U. R.), 68; Robertson (Pro.), 137; Markland (People's), 6; Jones (S. D.), 377.

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OHIO—(Continued).

II. Bromwell (R.), 28,029; Ketter (D.), 22,859; Tekulve (U. R.), 64; Tingley (Pro.), 136; Nagel (People's), 4; Richards (S. D.), 549.

III. Nevin (R.), 28,882; Bickley (D.), 28,728; Thompson (U. R.), 186; Becker (People's), 10; Rodgers (S. D.), 381; Herzog (S. L.), 173.

IV. Wright (R.), 17,327; Gordon (D.), 25,870.

V. Hay (R.), 19,176; Snook (D.), 22,884.

VI. Hildebrandt (R.), 24,610; Bridge (D.), 20,407; Rudisill (U. R.), 371.

VII. Kyle (R.), 24,818; Tatum (D.), 20,326; Hays (U. R.), 267.

VIII. Warnock (R.), 26,287; Frey (D.), 21,749; Rightmire (U. R.), 321.

IX. Southard (R.), 29,544; Cochran (D.), 26,697; Case (S. D.), 1,039.

X. Morgan (R.), 26,244; McClung (D.), 17,369.

XI. Grosvenor (R.), 25,154; Craig (D.), 18,174; Dollison (U. R.), 212.

XII. Tompkins (R.), 25,705; Lentz (D.), 25,687; Ebner (U. R.), 156; Wilkins (Pro.), 349; Pomeroy (S. L.), 6.

XIII. Locke (R.), 23,062; Norton (D.), 29,672; Storer (U. R.), 119.

XIV. Skiles (R.), 28,021; Sharpe (D.), 25,247.

XV. Van Voorhis (R.), 22,623; Ellenwood (D.), 21,458; Pickens (U. R.), 44.

XVI. Gill (R.), 22,838; Huffman (D.), 17,926.

XVII. Adams (R.), 21,283; Cassingham (D.), 26,275; Madden (U. R.), 217.

XVIII. Tayler (R.), 31,479; Morris (D.), 25,026; Van Dyke (U. R.), 138; Bough (Pro.), 909; Bucklin (S. L.), 143.

XIX. Dick (R.), 34,129; Chadman (D.), 20,351; Cook (U. R.), 227.

XX. Beidler (R.), 22,776; Harrington (D.), 22,087; Hardenbergh (U. R.), 164; Kircher (S. L.), 344; Madden (S. D.), 405; Gould (Ind. R.), 39; Phillips (Ind. R.), 3,973.

XXI. Burton (R.), 28,605; McMahon (R.), 21,947; Lyttle (U. R.), 145; Talcott (Pro.), 328; Dinger (S. L.), 344; Hayes (S. D.), 579.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	11	62	73
Democrats	19	48	67
Ind. Rep.	1	—	1
Majorities	D 7	R 14	R 5

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1892, President.	405,187	404,115	1,072
1893, Governor.	433,342	352,347	80,995
1894, Sec. of State.	413,989	276,902	137,087
1895, Governor.	427,141	334,519	92,622
1896, Sec. of State.	525,020	473,471	51,549
1896, President.	525,991	474,882	48,494
1897, Governor.	429,915	401,750	28,165
1898, Sec. of State.	408,213	347,074	61,139
1899, Governor.	417,199	368,176	49,023

OREGON.

Counties (33).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Geer.	Fus. King.
Baker	1458	1615	1191	1436
Benton	931	764	995	872
Clackamas	2234	1641	2161	1772
Clatsop	1329	688	1588	809
Columbia	863	403	724	534
Coos	1163	888	957	1013
Crook	474	381	667	492
Curry	308	152	301	252
Douglas	1910	1624	1653	1789
Gilliam	419	343	554	342
Grant	911	613	973	678
Harney	372	387	347	416
Jackson	1565	1525	1350	1277
Josephine	919	744	825	894
Klamath	428	324	434	342
Lake	456	233	433	328
Lane	2521	2037	1929	1885
Lincoln	472	266	479	414
Linn	1927	1997	1902	2026
Malheur	478	486	387	555
Marion	3112	2318	3216	2713
Morrow	723	358	532	470
Multnomah	9948	4436	10351	4637
Polk	1163	991	1267	1170
Sherman	451	385	478	285
Tillamook	623	313	635	323
Umatilla	1975	1638	1847	1466
Union	1512	1646	1625	1453
Wallowa	651	569	538	354
Wasco	1576	1038	1360	933
Washington	1655	1114	1743	1219
*Wheeler	426	243	—	—
Yamhill	1583	1235	1646	1398
Totals	46526	33385	45093	34542
Plurality	13141		10551	
Per cent.	55.24	39.64	53.24	40.76
Scattering	4305		5097	
Whole vote.	84216		84732	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included Woolley (Pro.), 2,536; Barker (Pop.), 275; Debs (S. D.), 1,494.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. T. H. Tongue (Rep.), 21,212; B. Daly (Dem.-Peo.), 18,193; W. P. Elmore (Pro.), 1,776; J. K. Sears (Pop.), 1,687. Tongue's plurality, 3,019.

II. M. Moody (Rep.), 22,088; William Smith (Dem.-Peo.), 12,709; L. Butler (Pro.), 1,899; J. E. Simmons (Ind. Dem.), 3,384. Moody's plurality, 9,377.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	20	36	56
Democrats	1	2	3
Citizens	4	13	17
Union	1	3	4
Fusion	4	6	10
Rep. majorities.	10	12	22

*New County of Wheeler created 1899—vote included in the total.

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OREGON—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Pres..	35,002	14,243	26,965	9,037
1894, Gov....	41,039	17,498 D.-F.	26,033	15,006
1896, Pres...	48,779	46,739	——	2,040
1898, Gov....	45,104	34,532	2,866	10,574

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties (67).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	AUDITOR-GENERAL. —1900.— Rep. Hardenbergh...	AUDITOR-GENERAL. —1900.— Dem. Meek...
Adams	3718	3967	3665	3843
Allegheny ...	71780	27311	70661	28553
Armstrong ..	6443	3438	6084	3839
Beaver	6759	4076	6609	4077
Bedford	4790	3445	4703	3424
Berks	13952	19013	13354	18966
Blair	9749	4528	9416	4566
Bradford	8625	4211	8537	4029
Bucks	9263	7287	9097	7348
Butler	6303	4465	6134	4526
Cambria	10476	7168	10125	7251
Cameron	971	514	840	522
Carbon	4222	4149	3975	3741
Centre	4684	4339	4387	4499
Chester	13809	6214	12448	6181
Clarion	3002	3472	2920	3449
Clearfield ...	7955	6066	7544	6136
Clinton	3157	2879	2930	2939
Columbia	2954	4982	2860	4962
Crawford	7705	7000	7486	6996
Cumberland .	5587	5428	5327	5427
Dauphin	14673	7390	13773	7388
Delaware	13794	4249	13406	4256
Elk	3254	3105	2736	3332
Erie	11816	7281	11298	7002
Fayette	9637	7650	9531	7520
Forest	1309	714	1237	654
Franklin	6483	4500	6286	4573
Fulton	1039	1224	996	1209
Greene	2427	3674	2396	3660
Huntington..	4645	1989	4400	2021
Indiana	5687	1767	5574	1728
Jefferson	5950	3063	5735	3071
Juniata	1805	1621	1690	1600
Lackawanna.	16763	14728	14954	12974
Lancaster	23230	8437	23102	8514
Lawrence	6343	2754	5539	2144
Lebanon	7089	3050	6229	2776
Lehigh	9775	10438	9493	10494
Luzerne	21703	16470	19500	11913
Lycoming	7750	7427	7462	7531
McKean	6319	3427	5484	3353
Mercer	6950	4916	6680	5010
Mifflin	2594	1842	2472	1882
Monroe	1264	3054	1133	2685
Montgomery..	17051	11208	16060	11375
Montour	1292	1875	1136	1734
Northampton.	9849	11412	9527	11306
North'mb'rl'd	8366	7989	8038	7698
Perry	3400	2440	3308	2449
Philadelphia.	173657	58179	163169	56202
Pike	694	1236	663	1180
Potter	2224	2147	2947	2082
Schuylkill ...	15327	14496	14657	13656
Snyder	2517	1319	2479	1289
Somerset	6677	2151	6481	2109

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

Counties (67).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley...	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	AUDITOR-GENERAL. —1900.— Rep. Hardenbergh...	AUDITOR-GENERAL. —1900.— Dem. Meek...
Sullivan	1266	1376	1190	1320
Susquehanna.	5019	3527	4885	3434
Tioga	7458	2638	7198	2485
Union	2819	1359	2471	1338
Venango	5981	4014	5261	3630
Warren	5609	2500	5296	2458
Washington..	10408	6380	9750	6028
Wayne	3229	2647	2678	2874
Westmorel'd.	16014	11010	15381	10894
Wyoming ...	2247	1875	2192	1863
York	12327	13732	11781	13308
Totals.....	712665	424232	676846	410746
Plurality	288433		266100	
Per cent.....	60.75	36.16	60.42	36.66
Scattering ...	36318		32702	
Whole vote...	1173210		1120294	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 27,908; Malloney (S. L.), 2,936; Barker (Pop.), 638; Debs (S. D.), 4,881.

The scattering vote on Auditor-General included the following: Gill (Pro.), 25,300; Eberle (S. L.), 2,636; Coughlin (Peo.), 917; Seward (Soc.), 3,797; scattering, 52.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large—Grow (R.), 683,941; Foerderer (R.), 675,090; Grim (D.), 411,552; Edwards (D.), 409,918; Hague (Pro.), 24,531; Grumbine (Pro.), 24,412; Munro (S. L.), 2,657; Root (S. L.), 2,660; Bingham (Peo.), 795; Main (Peo.), 775; Slayton (Soc.), 4,026; Kuppinger (Soc.), 3,995; scattering, 327.

CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

I. **Bingham (R.) 29,973**; Doyle (D.), 11,765; Ramsey (Pro.), 189.

II. **Adams (R.), 19,657**; Hooper (D.), 4,998.

III. Burke (R.), 11,095; McAleer (D.), 9,837; Marsh (Pro.), 33.

IV. Young (R.), 55,648; Hughes (D.), 17,330; Eavenson (Pro.), 733.

V. Morrell (R.), 45,089; Carter (D.), 13,898; Benson (Pro.), 568.

VI. Butler (R.), 26,379; Ellis (D.), 10,098; Huston (Pro.), 993.

VII. Wanger (R.), 25,422; Van Artsthalen (D.), 18,542; McKinlay (Pro.), 522.

VIII. Stewart (R.), 16,753; Mutchler (D.), 18,448; Dickens (Pro.), 751.

IX. Stevens (R.), 22,758; Green (D.), 29,130; Merkel (Soc.), 265.

X. Brosius (R.), 23,143; Spencer (D.), 8,502; Neida (Pro.), 546.

XI. Connell (R.), 15,536; Conry (D.), 15,598; Richmond (Pro.), 753.

XII. Palmer (R.), 18,931; Davenport (Anti-Trust), 13,698; Houser (Pro.), 779.

XIII. Patterson (R.), 15,519; Ryan (D.), 13,895; Schwenk (Pro.), 222.

XIV. Olmsted (R.), 23,731; Forster (D.), 1,335; Malley (Pro.), 1,451.

XV. Wright (R.), 18,261; Packard (D.), 12,396; Reynolds (Pro.), 1,518.

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PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

XVI. Deemer (R.), 19,844; Kaupp (D.), 16,509; Schall (Pro.), 1,363.

XVII. Huth (R.), 12,891; Polk (D.), 16,623; Murray (Pro.), 923.

XVIII. Mahon (R.), 20,756; Heading (D.), 14,464.

XIX. Lewis (R.), 22,266; Gitt (D.), 21,280; Mullin (Pro.), 690.

XX. Evans (R.), 30,777; Walters (D.), 17,460; Clark (Pro.), 926.

XXI. Jack (R.), 32,909; Gregg (D.), 19,156; Shaffer (Pro.), 1,335.

XXII. Dalzell (R.), 36,409; Miller (D.), 14,343; McCrory (Pro.), 807.

XXIII. Graham (R.), 19,957; Huckenstine (D.), 6,142; Miller (Pro.), 440.

XXIV. Acheson (R.), 35,939; Carr (D.), 23,568; Bubbett (Pro.), 1,361.

XXV. Showalter (R.), 24,472; Lockwood (D.), 19,641.

XXVI. Bates (R.), 18,723; Gaston (D.), 14,918; Monderall (Pro.), 964.

XXVII. Sibley (R.), 15,804; (Emery (D.), 13,900; Milward (Pro.), 1,376.

XXVIII. Clearwater (R.), 18,511; Hall (D.), 19,132; Bird (Pro.), 865.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	37	151	188
Democrats	13	49	62
Fusionists (Reps).	—	4	4
Rep. majorities...	24	106	130

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Plu.
1892, Pres..	516,011	452,264	25,123	63,747
1893, Treas.	442,248	307,102	21,358	135,146
1894, Gov...	574,841	333,404	23,433	241,497
1895, Treas.	456,475	282,481	20,779	173,994
1896, Pres..	726,998	422,054	19,274	295,070
1897, Treas.	372,448	242,731	—	129,717
1898, Gov...	476,206	358,300	125,746	117,906
1899, Treas.	438,000	327,512	18,072	110,488

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties (5).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Gregory	Dem. Littlefield.
Bristol	1273	727	871	520
Kent	2613	1126	2315	1045
Newport	3283	1776	2745	1865
Providence ..	24194	15223	18038	12971
Washington .	3421	960	2074	783
Totals	34784	19812	26043	17184
Plurality	14972		8859	
Per cent.....	60.40	34.46	54.33	35.85
Scattering ..	2952		4706	
Whole vote..	57548		47933	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Malloney (S. L.), 1,423; Woolley (Pro.), 1,529.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1900 included the following: James P. Reid (S. L.), 2,858.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Charles Dean Kimball (R.), 25,489; Joseph H. Boucher (D.), 16,909; Robert F. Hunt (S. L.), 3,024; Willis H. White (Pro.), 1,899.

Secretary of State—Charles C. Bennett (R.), 26,867; Clarke Potter (D.), 15,651; Thomas F. Reilly (S. L.), 2,943.

General Treasurer—Walter A. Read (R.), 25,814; Fayette Bartlett (D.), 16,302; James O'Brien (S. L.), 3,076; Charles H. Tilley (Pro.), 1,835.

Attorney-General—Willard B. Tanner (R.), 25,746; Dennis J. Holland (D.), 16,256; Patrick J. Layden (S. L.), 2,910; James A. Williams (Pro.), 2,103.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Bull (R.), 16,986; Gorman (D.), 9,881; Brightman (Pro.), 882; Reid (S. L.), 1,023; Bull's plurality, 7,105.

II. Capron (R.), 13,955; Garvin (D.), 8,870; Helme (Pro.), 769; Longworth (S. L.), 557; Capron's plurality, 5,085.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	33	60	93
Democrats	4	12	16
Rep. majorities...	29	48	77

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	N.D.	Plu.
1892—President ..	26972	24335	——	2637
1893—Governor ...	21830	22015	——	185
1894—Governor ...	29157	22650	——	6507
1895—Governor ...	25098	14289	——	10809
1896—Governor ...	28472	17001	——	11411
1896—President ..	36437	14459	1166	21987
1897—Governor ...	24309	13675	——	10634
1898—Governor ...	24743	13224	——	11519
1899—Governor ...	24308	14602	——	9706

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties (40).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. M. B. McSweeney...	No opposition.....
Abbeville	8	1366	1324	——
Aiken	53	1470	1324	——
Anderson	68	1858	1828	——
Bamberg	86	793	753	——
Barnwell ...	57	1356	1388	——
Beaufort	385	378	550	——
Berkeley	112	472	486	——
Charleston...	272	1729	1812	——
Cherokee	59	1084	983	——
Chester	20	836	832	——
Chesterfield..	56	1314	1310	——
Clarendon ...	83	1130	997	——
Colleton	121	889	946	——
Darlington ..	83	1230	1143	——
Dorchester ..	43	770	809	——
Edgefield	17	919	971	——
Fairfield	17	670	668	——
Florence	74	1290	1247	——
Georgetown..	451	440	672	——
Greenville ...	47	1777	1585	——
Greenwood ..	4	1484	1387	——
Hampton	1	936	890	——
Harry	79	1330	1278	——
Kershaw	43	910	1030	——

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SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties (40).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— M. B. McSweeney	No opposition
Lancaster	70	1300	1283	——
Laurens	80	1540	1523	——
Lexington	80	1302	1274	——
Marion	119	1296	1263	——
Marlboro	35	714	720	——
Newberry	40	1368	1316	——
Oconee	69	873	866	——
Orangeburg	167	2457	2390	——
Pickens	60	933	915	——
Richland	62	445	422	——
Saluda	7	1269	1217	——
Spartanburg	101	2467	2410	——
Sumter	150	1199	1163	——
Union	91	1182	1171	——
Williamsburg	323	1256	1113	——
York	37	1198	1198	——
Totals	3580	47236	46457	——
Plurality		43656		
Per cent	7.06	92.94		
Whole vote	50816			

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. H. Tillman (D.), 46,362.

Secretary of State—M. R. Cooper (D.), 46,500.

Attorney-General—G. D. Bellinger (D.), 46,444.

Treasurer—R. H. Jennings (D.), 46,424.

Controller—J. P. Derham (D.), 46,426.

Superintendent of Education—J. J. McMahan (D.), 46,340.

Adjutant-General—J. W. Floyd (D.), 46,332.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. William Elliott (D.), 3,666; W. W. Beckett (R.), 1,378.

II. W. J. Talbert (D.), 6,713; J. B. Odom (R.), 156.

III. A. C. Latimer (D.), 7,834; A. C. Merrick (R.), 203.

IV. Joseph T. Johnson (D.), 8,189; S. T. Poinier (R.), 251.

V. D. E. Finley (D.), 6,634; John F. Jones (R.), 183.

VI. R. B. Scarborough (D.), 7,506; R. A. Stewart (R.), 395.

VII. J. William Stokes (D.), 7,285; A. D. Dantzler (R.), 534.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	40	123	163
Republicans	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	40	122	162

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President.	13382	51698	2410	41314
	Pop.			
1894—Governor.	17278	39507	——	22229

SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

	Reorg Rep.	Dem.	Reg. Rep.	Plu.
1896—Governor.	4432	59424	2780	52212
			[2]Rep	
1896—President.	[1]4215	58801	5098	49488
1898—Governor.	†	28225		†

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (53).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Herried	[3]Fus. Lieu.
Aurora	503	486	466	494
Beadle	1220	915	1197	934
Bon Homme	1271	1028	1252	1036
Brookings	1707	1084	1703	1073
Brown	2197	1722	2198	1738
Brule	644	716	627	733
Buffalo	87	100	86	103
Butte	492	420	494	410
Campbell	626	250	628	247
Charles Mix	1108	1058	1104	1062
Clark	996	752	976	767
Clay	1387	1037	1374	1043
Codington	1225	805	1204	816
Custer	438	415	428	415
Davison	853	782	863	781
Day	1558	1092	1514	1152
Deuel	1052	604	1023	628
Douglas	649	567	629	578
Edmunds	621	553	617	555
Fall River	521	421	518	420
Faulk	618	302	601	313
Grant	1305	716	1291	722
Gregory	323	259	320	254
Hamlin	928	519	910	527
Hand	592	594	579	608
Hanson	607	607	593	612
Hughes	537	272	542	268
Hutchinson	1528	534	1513	525
Hyde	286	115	280	110
Jerauld	374	357	377	356
Kingsbury	1330	868	1317	887
Lake	1172	901	1156	915
Lawrence	3435	2619	3392	2630
Lincoln	1908	1226	1860	1268
Lyman	429	210	409	226
Marshall	829	728	833	724
McCook	978	989	972	991
McPherson	898	297	918	273
Meade	550	565	544	563
Miner	662	697	662	713
Minnehaha	3410	2440	3285	2559
Moody	1190	875	1185	876
Pennington	899	784	892	779
Potter	375	381	369	381
Roberts	1875	1067	1843	1093
Sanborn	628	549	617	551
Spink	1496	1087	1471	1120
Stanley	254	252	240	259
Sully	294	152	276	167
Turner	1977	877	1966	889
Union	1571	1358	1556	1363
Walworth	478	282	476	285
Yankton	1639	1268	1601	1299
Totals	54530	39554	53747	40091
Plurality	14976		13656	
Per cent	56.72	41.14	56.29	41.99
Scattering	2057		1647	
Whole vote	96141		95485	

†No opposition to Dem. [1]"Lily Whites." [2]"Black and Tan." [3]Dem. and Pop.

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SOUTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 1,542; others, 515.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: F. J. Carlisle (Pro.), 1,331; L. E. Stair (Mid. of Road Pop.), 316.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Snow (R.), 53,844; Van Osdel (Fus.), 39,970; Lewis (Pro.), 1,278.

Secretary of State—Berg (R.), 54,049; Smith (Fus.), 39,710; Davis (Pro.), 1,200; Nystrum (Mid. of Road Pop.), 281.

Treasurer—Schamber (R.), 53,918; Tidrick (Fus), 39,812; Curtis (Pro.), 1,258.

Auditor—Reeves (Rep.), 53,775; Tracey (Fus.), 39,993; Gamble (Pro.), 1,263; Stout (Mid. of Road Pop.), 289.

Attorney-General—Pyle (R.), 53,909; Hitchcock (Fus.), 40,057.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Collins (R.), 53,983; Aaswed (Fus.), 39,670; Grace (Pro.), 1,198; Husebee (Mid. of Road Pop.), 290.

Commissioner of School Public Lands—Eastman (R.), 53,800; Cook (Fus.), 39,811; Rhodes (Pro.), 1,211; Stearns (Mid. of Road Pop.), 256.

Railroad Commissioner—Le Cocq, jr. (R.), 53,463; Lafolette (Fus.), 40,496.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large—Charles H. Burke (R.), 53,583; Eben W. Martin (R.), 53,550; Andrew E. Lee (D.), 39,830; Joseph B. Moore (D.), 40,610; Edmond F. English (Pro.), 1,323; John M. Pease (Pro.), 1,241; O. A. Harpel (Pop.), 305; M. Rogers (Pop.), 294.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	39	78	117
Fusion	6	9	15
Rep. majorities...	33	69	102

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President .	34888	9031 Dem.–Pop.	26544	8344
1894—Governor ..	40401	8756	26568	13833
1896—President ..	41042	41225	——	183
1898—Governor ..	36949	37319	——	370
1899—Sup. C. J..	24201	17970	——	6231

TENNESSEE.

Counties (96).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. McCall..	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. McMillin...
Anderson ...	1997	732	1993	737
Bedford	1359	2172	1294	2178
Benton	720	1385	713	1402
Bledsoe	734	498	733	512
Blount	2201	825	2194	824
Bradley	1579	909	1574	909
Campbell ...	2189	479	2203	485
Cannon	775	1213	792	1187
Carroll	2516	1931	2516	1931

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties (96).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. McCall..	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. McMillin...
Carter	2703	408	2756	417
Cheatham ...	440	1190	440	1201
Chester	702	894	678	899
Claiborne ...	987	770	1035	922
Clay	498	830	584	841
Cocke	2360	1001	2360	999
Coffee	624	1660	556	1651
Crockett	1050	1428	1043	1432
Cumberland .	730	405	750	410
Davidson ...	2512	6888	1871	7247
Decatur	890	909	887	912
De Kalb.....	1443	1528	1434	1545
Dickson	964	1691	959	1701
Dyer	730	1980	730	1946
Fayette	885	2282	881	2285
Fentress	782	320	783	314
Franklin	647	2228	598	2118
Gibson	1509	3376	1507	3305
Giles	1793	2790	1640	2782
Grainger	1802	960	1799	981
Greene	3091	2868	3088	2872
Grundy	357	852	355	857
Hamblin	1322	959	1312	970
Hamilton ...	3964	3262	3640	3175
Hancock ...	1429	382	1428	365
Hardeman ..	1336	1974	1349	1949
Hardin	1367	1159	1349	1088
Hawkins	2515	1807	2494	1880
Haywood ...	214	1452	210	1443
Henderson ..	1925	1308	1921	1308
Henry	931	2606	895	2571
Hickman ...	896	1292	890	1298
Houston	341	738	339	740
Humphreys .	614	1561	612	1571
Jackson	935	1479	932	1459
James	598	283	599	281
Jefferson ...	2347	816	2356	815
Johnson	1618	189	1616	192
Knox	3902	4401	3538	4302
Lake	201	558	201	558
Louderdale ..	437	1807	434	1815
Lawrence ...	1327	1481	1325	1473
Lewis	202	400	203	399
Lincoln	728	2463	684	2446
Loudon	1116	512	1165	515
Macon	1325	871	1324	872
McMinn	2057	1289	2055	1312
McNairy	1499	1443	1492	1452
Madison	1147	2390	1082	2385
Marion	1586	1234	1582	1242
Marshall	763	2186	763	2192
Maury	2495	3326	2360	3361
Meigs	621	701	619	704
Monroe	1743	1634	1739	1653
Montgomery	1822	2248	1647	2355
Moore	66	838	63	839
Morgan	1053	422	1046	434
Obion	771	2728	680	2604
Overton	769	1443	781	1406
Perry	608	851	605	843
Pickett	514	345	514	345
Polk	906	737	905	740
Putnam	1058	1452	1046	1447
Rhea	838	997	759	803
Roane	2429	740	2438	752
Robertson ..	1132	2569	1088	2566
Rutherford .	1429	2520	1377	2546
Scott	1498	171	1497	178

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TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties (96).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. McCall.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. McMillin.
Sequatchie	216	375	214	379
Sevier	2595	382	2993	384
Shelby	2994	5230	1761	5420
Smith	1118	1940	1114	1953
Stewart	793	1577	791	1578
Sullivan	1742	2451	1709	2392
Sumner	778	2589	730	2579
Tipton	1308	1887	1249	1824
Trousdale	222	675	221	677
Unicoi	822	76	820	76
Union	1501	566	1501	564
Van Buren	153	425	156	419
Warren	672	1932	629	1908
Washington	2492	1496	2345	1499
Wayne	1541	576	1539	576
Weakley	1990	3609	2006	3608
White	656	1658	649	1659
Williamson	705	2140	678	2120
Wilson	1063	2674	1028	2652
Totals	123394	145744	119831	145708
Plurality		22350		25877
Per cent.	44.89	53.03	44.31	53.87
Scattering	5689		4904	
Whole vote	274827		270443	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 3,914; Barker (Pop.), 1,360; Debs (S. D.), 415.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Cheves (Pro.), 3,378; Mullens (Pop.), 1,269; Stockell (S. D.), 257.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Railroad Commissioner—Thomas L. Williams (Dem.), 142,663; Thomas L. Cate (Rep.), 117,543.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. W. P. Brownlow (Rep.), 22,364; E. C. Reeves (Dem.), 13,107; R. H. Garrett (Pro.), 139; scattering, 14.

II. Henry R. Gibson (Rep.), 22,062; W. F. Park (Dem.), 9,913; W. H. Henry (Pro.), 118.

III. John A. Moon (Dem.), 18,363; Robert S. Sharp (Rep.), 16,591; W. L. Humphrey (Pro.), 311; scattering, 18.

IV. C. E. Snodgrass (Dem.), 15,659; John J. Gore (Rep.), 10,495; John J. Miles (Pro.), 22; scattering, 12.

V. James D. Richardson (Dem.), 14,651; A. V. McClain (Rep.), 6,895.

VI. John W. Gaines (Dem.), 17,192; Lee Broek (Rep.), 6,256; John Henston, 62; W. W. Anderson, 380; scattering, 5.

VII. L. P. Padgett (Dem.), 12,536; J. H. Fussell (Ind. Dem.), 10,600.

VIII. T. W. Sims (Dem.), 14,509; S. W. Hawkins (Rep.), 12,258; B. A. Enloe (Ind. Dem.), 87; J. H. Mitchell, 405; E. J. Timberlake, 76.

IX. R. A. Pierce (Dem.), 16,680; H. E. Austin (Rep.), 6,050; George Bennett, 450; D. F. Taylor (S. D.), 54.

X. M. R. Patterson (Dem.), 11,218; Zachary Taylor (Rep.), 6,247.

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	23	28
Democrats	28	76	104
Dem. majorities	23	53	76

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, Governor	100629	127247	*31515	26618
1892, President	99973	136477	23622	36504
1894, Governor	105134	104350	23092	†84
1896, President	148773	‡163651	——	19403
1898, Governor	72611	105640	1722	33029

*Independent Democratic. †On a recount of the vote by the Legislature certain returns were rejected for irregularities, resulting in Turney's election as Governor. ‡Dem. Pop. fusion.

TEXAS.

Counties (224).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hannay	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Sayres.
Anderson	1471	2462	874	2154
Andrews	——	——	——	——
Angelina	426	1381	441	1414
Aransas	113	205	114	214
Archer	85	465	81	468
Armstrong	——	197	34	169
Atascosa	291	836	134	941
Austin	1094	1864	——	——
Bandera	348	551	353	556
Bastrop	1828	2194	1425	2617
Bailey	——	——	——	——
Baylor	88	471	68	534
Bee	301	1051	287	1080
Bell	1211	4584	1212	4090
Bexar	3762	5272	3318	5787
Blanco	385	424	——	——
Borden	30	130	14	124
Bosque	609	1729	407	1836
Bowie	——	——	1977	2073
Brazoria	165	967	374	1244
Brazos	1616	1786	1048	2348
Brewster	——	256	199	268
Briscoe	31	217	——	260
Brown	632	1685	544	1966
Buchel	——	——	——	——
Burleson	1351	1601	657	2282
Burnet	522	1283	29	1651
Caldwell	909	2167	827	2301
Calhoun	——	——	87	390
Callahan	288	820	118	872
Cameron	1562	1564	1526	1600
Camp	687	591	693	698
Carson	22	103	25	114
Cass	1714	1373	1655	1421
Castro	——	116	——	——
Chambers	——	318	109	311
Cherokee	1528	1930	1160	2023
Childress	54	380	38	401
Clay	271	1199	254	1219
Cochran	——	——	——	——
Coke	——	——	——	——
Coleman	228	1433	——	1501
Collin	1750	5081	1530	5178
Collingsworth	——	201	——	——
Colorado	1190	2019	1367	2072
Comal	501	722	479	803
Comanche	586	2204	346	2210
Concho	75	206	66	220

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TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties (224).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hanney	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Sayres.
Cooke	516	3211	550	3338
Coryell	10	2178	416	2268
Cottle	29	157	27	156
Crane				
Crockett	173	170	142	116
Crosby			2	195
Dallam		26	1	25
Dallas	3405	8253	2823	9050
Dawson				
Deaf Smith	29	185	46	184
Delta	613	1420	559	1537
Denton	956	3305	890	3417
De Witt	1286	1701	1238	1801
Dickens	6	192		
Dimmit	114	144		
Donley	122	325	68	391
Duval	481	338	558	340
Eastland				
Ector			30	85
Edwards	257	268		
Ellis	1095	5659	903	5735
El Paso	1007	2492	819	2677
Erath	1169	2880	737	2957
Falls	2541	2968	1603	3700
Fannin	1869	5560		
Fayette	2043	3546	2103	3792
Fisher		431	91	446
Floyd	50	265	47	275
Foard	69	232		
Fort Bend	967	628	35	1362
Franklin				
Freestone	1173	1460	1171	1489
Frio	235	507	200	541
Galveston	2133	3401	1689	3771
Gaines				
Garza				
Gillespie	1147	434	1117	478
Glasscock	5	16		
Goliad	685	727	672	754
Gonzales		2489	1202	2515
Gray				
Grayson	2464	6440	2211	6762
Gregg	970	737	888	817
Grimes	82	1594	255	1605
Guadalupe	1844	1605	1740	1756
Hale	46	280	43	281
Hall	10	324	26	316
Hamilton	538	1239	372	1292
Hansford	24	22	21	39
Hardeman	95	561	91	571
Hardin		578	335	503
Harris	2524	5527	2310	5837
Harrison	1122	1234	873	1406
Hartley		110		120
Haskell	72	416	38	544
Hays	489	1397	394	1290
Hemphill	55	150	52	157
Henderson	919	1627	853	1670
Hidalgo	426	1397	426	1397
Hill	1159	4427	790	4321
Hockley				
Hood	366	1086	240	1171
Hopkins	1097	2516	1046	2569
Howard	1297	351	1009	2195
Houston	103	1913	95	339
Hunt	1229	4691	1036	4754
Hutchinson				
Irion		156	49	159
Jack			305	1037

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties (224).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hanney	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Sayres.
Jackson	334	440	381	471
Jasper	587	518	460	530
Jeff Davis	155	93		
Jefferson			1275	1755
Johnson	485	3586	871	3699
Jones	9	747	89	755
Karnes	238	993	232	1009
Kaufman			685	3553
Kendall	485	266	462	294
Kent	9	169	36	175
Kerr	238	558	344	576
Kimble	158	288		
King	6	119	5	128
Kinney	190	179	239	120
Knox	34	413	23	424
Lamar	1619	4187	1527	4257
Lamb				
Lampasas		848	324	682
La Salle	623	180	337	173
Lavaca	966	2868	1143	2988
Lee	1125	1184	877	1418
Leon		1686	1074	1736
Liberty	486	956	531	824
Limestone	1114	3143	935	3330
Lipscomb	60	135	60	135
Live Oak	57	406	51	414
Llano	362	748	238	860
Loving				
Lubbock		165		197
Lynn				
Madison	504	953	466	1000
Marion	789	390	124	1754
Martin	11	83		
Mason	339	602	340	627
Matagorda	259	347	252	352
Maverick	416	407	411	415
McCulloch	230	512	203	552
McLennan	1988	4868	1726	5372
McMullen	64	158	64	158
Medina	535	881	501	290
Menard	167	312	147	332
Midland	76	275	72	279
Milam	1479	3406	1107	3470
Mills	331	690	288	845
Mitchell	141	451	138	467
Montague	347	3052	309	3053
Montgomery	897	1380	877	1455
Moore	7	27	6	60
Morris			583	738
Motley	4	263	6	286
Nacogdoches	1094	1897	947	1716
Navarro	1911	4062	1182	4577
Newton	350	769	342	824
Nolan	130	395	125	404
Nueces	461	1140	436	1091
Ochiltree	22	22		
Oldham	21	82	15	86
Orange	393	842	400	675
Palo Pinto	341	1366	93	1490
Panola	678	1764	667	1780
Parker	552	2571	396	2739
Parmer				
Pecos			170	181
Polk	888	1137	860	1156
Potter	97	331	84	265
Presidio	420	258	235	350
Rains	454	548	444	556
Randall		216	37	229
Red River	848	2602		

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TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties (224).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Hanney	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Sayres.
Reeves	46	559	32	578
Refugio	84	192	57	216
Roberts	79	213	——	——
Robertson	1247	1867	598	2111
Rockwall	121	1140	120	1045
Runnels	74	612	118	654
Rusk	1627	2243	1611	2271
Sabine	——	——	——	——
S. Augustine	383	673	357	699
San Jacinto	524	862	993	653
San Patricio	40	460	40	473
San Saba	341	1082	——	1235
Schleicher	——	——	——	——
Scurry	161	376	——	——
Shackelford	73	250	60	269
Shelby	——	——	367	1779
Sherman	9	24	——	——
Smith	2470	2706	2324	2802
Somervell	143	380	252	439
Starr	857	1249	——	——
Stephens	45	735	34	867
Sterling	44	141	47	149
Stonewall	107	305	——	400
Sutton	158	176	162	182
Swisher	50	148	40	170
Tarrant	——	5277	1254	5699
Taylor	440	1253	325	1298
Terry	——	——	——	——
Thr'kmorton	54	250	59	256
Titus	445	956	406	1018
Tom Green	235	602	229	609
Travis	2601	4194	1624	4398
Trinity	517	1110	467	1112
Tyler	522	1215	482	1256
Upshur	——	——	866	1444
Upton	——	——	——	——
Uvalde	280	558	250	594
Val Verde	227	571	145	654
Van Zandt	855	2276	922	2291
Victoria	——	——	957	1271
Walker	1131	1299	1086	1364
Waller	760	971	794	958
Ward	——	——	134	226
Washington	1371	1811	1030	2348
Webb	1770	1106	1673	1230
Wharton	535	778	523	797
Wheeler	——	——	20	120
Wichita	215	907	205	922
Wilbarger	138	626	76	985
Williamson	1812	3673	762	4580
Wilson	477	1800	443	1849
Winkler	——	——	——	——
Wise	703	2993	642	3033
Wood	933	1623	631	1654
Yoakum	——	——	——	——
Young	158	858	155	952
Zapata	462	102	435	140
Zavala	35	126	——	——
Totals	120483	267243	109172	283850
Plurality		146760		174678
Per cent	29.15	64.66	27.78	72.22
Scattering	25613			
Whole vote	413339		393022	

The scattering vote on President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 2,644; Debs (S. D.), 1,846; Barker (Pop.), 20,961; Malloney (S. L.), 162.

TEXAS—(Continued).

These returns from Texas are the most complete available.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

The following estimate of the vote for State officers is from the most trustworthy figures available, but it is not official:

Lieutenant-Governor—J. N. Browning (D.), 283,000; John B. Schmitz (R.), 127,500; Clarence Nugent (Peo.), 35,000; J. G. Adams (Pro.), 2,645; Edmund Bellinger (S. L.), 162.

Attorney-General—T. S. Smith (D.), 282,500; Loch McDaniel (R.), 127,500; John G. Nix (Peo.), 34,000.

Controller—R. M. Love (D.), 283,000; Joseph Tweedy (R.), 127,500; J. H. Teague (Peo.), 35,000.

Treasurer—J. W. Robbins (D.), 283,200; C. K. McDowell (R.), 127,000; H. M. McCuistian (Peo.), 35,000.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—Charles Rogan (D.), 281,000; C. G. Brewster (R.), 127,500; S. C. Granberry (Peo.), 35,000.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Kendall (D.), 282,600; David J. Abner, jr. (R.), 96,000; V. A. Collins (Peo.), 35,000.

Railroad Commissioner—L. J. Storey (D.), 281,300; Charles B. Peck (R.), 125,000.

Chief Justice Supreme Court—R. R. Gaines (D.), 289,000; J. M. McCormack (R.), 87,000.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—F. A. Williams (D.), 284,000; F. B. Stanley (R.), 87,000; George D. Green (Peo), 29,000.

Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals—J. N. Henderson (D.), 284,000; C. A. Boynton (R.), 98,000; George T. Todd (Peo.), 29,000.

Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, Third Supreme Judicial District—H. C. Fisher (D.), 284,000.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Thomas H. Ball (D.), 17,515; S. B. Tracy (R.), 7,661.

II. S. B. Cooper (D.), 28,884; ——— Wallace (Rep.), 1,713.

III. R. C. De Graffenreid (D.), 18,673; C. G. White (R.), 12,015.

IV. John L. Sheppard (D.), 17,560; J. C. Gibbons (R.), 9,818; ——— Darwin (Pop.), 1,947.

V. C. B. Randell (D.), 25,377; Samuel Hampton (Pop.), 1,783; ——— Thomas (R.), 2,499.

VI. Robert E. Burke (D.), 32,773; A. M. Lumpkin (Pop.), 7,377; C. F. Dornblazer (R.), 1,694.

VII. Robert L. Henry (D.), 27,268; ——— Harrison (Pop.), 1,206; J. E. Boynton (R.), 1,044.

VIII. S. W. T. Lanham (D.), 23,124; N. A. Dodge (R.), 3,267; ——— Daley (Pop.), 4,798.

IX. A. S. Burleson (D.), 23,967; N. Q. Henderson (R.), 2,534.

X. George F. Burgess (D.), 18,313; Walter C. Jones (R.), 12,319.

XI. Rudolph Kleberg (D.), 18,618; R. B. Crouch (R.), 13,467.

XII. James L. Slayden (D.), 16,881; C. C. Drake (R.), 9,247.

XIII. John H. Stephens (D.), 28,025; C. W. Johnson (R.), 4,951.

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TEXAS—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	31	127	158
Populists	0	1	1
Dem. majorities	31	126	157

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—Pres.	77478	239148	99688	139460
1894—Gov.	54520	207167	152731	54426
*1896—Pres.	158811	284298	76926	202413
1898—Gov.	——	291548	114955	176593

UTAH.

Counties (27).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Wells	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Moyle
Beaver	681	628	681	624
Box Elder	1637	1460	1646	1466
Cache	2806	3090	2894	2996
Carbon	746	621	752	619
Davis	1243	1374	1215	1407
Emery	666	796	667	796
Garfield	649	393	645	390
Grand	176	203	182	201
Iron	628	708	647	689
Juab	1522	1956	1576	1937
Kane	396	162	390	166
Millard	935	841	949	835
Morgan	394	364	403	357
Piute	328	277	330	272
Rich	388	282	382	288
Salt Lake	13465	12846	13591	12763
San Juan	83	73	88	66
Sanpete	1573	1266	3559	2444
Sevier	3567	2436	1583	1265
Summit	1547	1753	1655	1669
Tooele	1261	1114	1296	1082
Utah	5698	5404	5678	5389
Uintah	639	772	661	752
Wasatch	725	782	740	765
Washington	410	1003	414	994
Wayne	324	282	326	282
Weber	4602	4063	4650	3927
Totals	47089	44949	47600	44447
Plurality	2140		3153	
Per cent	50.59	48.27	51.71	48.29
Scattering	1033			
Whole vote	93071		92047	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 includes the following: Malloney (S. L.), 102; Debs, (S. D.), 717; Woolley (Pro.), 205; others, 9.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Secretary of State—Hammond (R.), 47,161; Harris (D.), 44,694.

Auditor—Tingley (R.), 46,650; Hayes (D.), 44,912.

Treasurer—Dixon (R.), 47,048; Lund (D.), 44,840.

Attorney-General—Breedon (R.), 46,670; Webber (D.), 45,338.

Justice—Bartch (R.), 47,443; Whitecotton (D.), 44,472.

*Unofficial returns.

UTAH—(Continued).

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Nelson (R.), 46,530; Porter (D.), 45,273.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

Counties (27).	Dem. W. H. King	Rep. George Sutherland
Beaver	635	674
Box Elda	1493	1599
Cache	3137	2729
Carbon	635	734
Davis	1421	1192
Emery	799	661
Garfield	398	642
Grand	196	183
Iron	714	620
Juab	1990	1526
Kane	168	389
Millard	856	923
Morgan	371	356
Piute	284	320
Rich	309	360
Salt Lake	13270	13149
San Juan	85	63
San Pete	2480	3510
Sevier	1283	1569
Summit	1780	1540
Tooele	1123	1252
Uintah	779	638
Utah	5476	5615
Wasatch	785	715
Washington	1010	398
Wayne	291	316
Weber	4171	4442
Totals	45939	46150
Plurality		211

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	29	37
Democrats	10	16	26
Rep. majorities	—	13	11

There is a contest pending against one Democrat in Senate.

VERMONT.

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stickney	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Deuter
Addison	4314	374	3963	606
Bennington	3086	622	2930	1345
Caledonia	3474	682	3238	1186
Chittenden	4743	1353	4655	2491
Essex	873	271	813	398
Franklin	3444	1125	3961	1926
Grand Isle	426	136	502	205
Lamoille	2061	383	2115	570
Orange	3067	547	2796	961
Orleans	3412	413	3243	583
Rutland	6794	1630	6438	2426
Washington	4476	1356	4448	2276

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VERMONT—(Continued).

Counties (14).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Stickney	Dem. Senter
Windham	4829	636	3925	1074
Windsor	6128	651	5414	1082
Totals	51127	10179	48441	17129
Plurality	40948		31312	
Per cent.	80.08	15.94	72.19	25.53
Scattering	2539		1529	
Whole vote	63845		67099	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Martin F. Allen (R.), 47,695; Emory S. Harris (D.), 16,831; Charles B. Wilson (Pro.), 942; C. H. Barber (S. D.), 526; scattering, 10.

Treasurer—John L. Bacon (R.), 47,364; Elisha May (D.), 16,670; L. C. Kimball (Pro.), 909; scattering, 19.

Secretary of State—Fred A. Howland (R.), 47,294; Herbert C. Comings (D.), 16,642; Fennimore H. Shepard (Pro.), 896; John McMillan (S. D.), 504; scattering, 13.

Auditor—Orion M. Barber (R.), 47,027; Charles A. Fitzpatrick (D.), 16,668; Fred A. Collins (Pro.), 909; scattering, 18.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. David J. Foster (R.), 22,845; Azro Meacham (D.), 9,441; Henry M. Seeley (Pro.), 796; scattering, 273.

II. Kittredge Haskins (R.), 23,273; George T. Swasey (D.), 7,291; John Anderson (Pro.), 236; scattering, 16.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	30	196	226
Democrats	—	48	48
Independents	—	1	1
Rep. majorities	30	147	177

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	N.D.	Plu.
1892—President	37992	16325	——	21667
1894—Governor	42663	14142	——	28521
1896—President	50991	10146	1329	40384
1898—Governor	38555	14686	——	23869

VIRGINIA.

Counties (100).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1897.— Rep. McCaull	Dem. Tyler
Accomac	1460	3210	145	1405
Alleghany	1451	841	732	1278
Albemarle	1674	2411	248	249
Alexandria	421	413	644	487
Amherst	990	1516	416	486
Amelia	838	608	777	1310
Appomattox	457	1082	188	766
Augusta	2519	2869	1270	2317
Bath	454	422	245	375

VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties (100).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	GOV'RNOR. —1897.— Rep. McCaull	Dem. Tyler
Bedford	1082	2535	949	1989
Bland	465	513	295	423
Botetourt	1329	1383	948	1303
Brunswick	1177	1064	676	1039
Buchanan	694	587	307	581
Buckingham	922	942	534	852
Campbell	1288	1339	697	1118
Carroll	1759	1434	739	776
Caroline	1144	1077	1331	1237
Charlotte	323	1011	39	165
Charles City.	Thrown out.		115	827
Chesterfield	884	1308	508	1097
Clarke	426	1055	77	756
Craig	265	415	147	393
Culpeper	847	1512	467	1113
Cumberland	205	537	161	455
Dickenson	683	727	382	499
Dinwiddie	583	990	225	943
Elizab'h City.	697	1027	492	699
Essex	590	731	133	862
Fairfax	1507	2136	1069	1700
Fauquier	1377	2610	542	1516
Floyd	1566	648	902	549
Fluvanna	678	790	305	675
Franklin	1702	1785	918	1491
Frederick	671	1748	167	695
Giles	858	1010	486	987
Gloucester	354	484	193	860
Goochland	876	602	589	523
Grayson	1585	1252	1067	1155
Greene	459	511	168	506
Greenville	547	740	202	725
Halifax	1632	2864	624	2112
Hanover	1073	1201	580	1051
Henrico	1049	2189	225	1274
Henry	1367	1356	849	1082
Highland	540	512	275	312
Isle of Wight	763	1206	394	1237
James City	255	294	128	233
King George	643	480	423	506
King & Que'n	614	796	163	820
King William	871	462	165	316
Lancaster	508	971	314	912
Lee	1392	1493	603	1196
Louisa	1187	1169	520	1422
Loudoun	1084	2690	896	1133
Lunenburg	343	634	159	467
Madison	664	986	221	808
Matthews	294	726	192	577
Mecklenburg	1855	1697	1113	988
Middlesex	640	686	48	462
Montgomery	1391	1102	825	1123
Nansemond	992	1481	585	1257
Nelson	1163	1530	648	1223
New-Kent	447	282	249	174
Norfolk	3024	2415	951	1710
Northampton	896	1180	265	493
Northumberland	807	809	213	545
Nottoway	489	1076	250	754
Orange	929	1100	445	847
Page	1214	1041	393	691
Patrick	1281	1026	999	980
Pittsylvania	2328	3758	1218	2094
Powhatan	582	458	371	407
Pr. George	301	367	274	717
Pr. Edward	574	843	60	378
Pr. William	680	1351	191	560

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VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties (100).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley....	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan....	GOV'RNOR. —1897.— Rep. McCaull.....	GOV'RNOR. —1897.— Dem. Tyler....
P'cess Anne.	327	743	187	653
Pulaski	1243	1048	937	1000
Rappahannock	507	813	220	933
Richmond ...	574	692	330	576
Rockbridge ..	2223	1658	802	726
Roanoke	1188	942	1287	1630
Rockingham.	2572	2852	1557	2169
Russell	1377	1956	956	1456
Smyth	1794	1252	1226	1775
Scott	1659	1813	846	1698
Shenandoah..	1802	1965	754	1124
Southampton.	610	1708	274	1403
Spottsylvania.	817	774	381	490
Stafford	867	648	555	591
Surrey	473	839	226	667
Sussex	430	733	140	685
Tazewell	2663	1312	1270	1396
Warwick	336	526	145	770
Warren	462	1068	80	536
Washington..	2498	2291	1632	1917
Westmorel'd.	597	691	237	472
Wise	1725	1215	527	625
Wythe	1932	1607	1023	1565
York	631	551	145	698
Cities (18).				
Alexandria ..	935	2003	469	1108
Bristol	281	787	187	327
Buena Vista.	204	215	101	213
Charl'ttsville.	361	731	45	329
Danville	310	1575	303	850
Fred'ricksb'rg	353	587	97	473
Lynchburg ..	660	1081	729	1148
Manchester ..	442	647	149	600
Newp't News	1108	1896	181	654
Norfolk	2301	3883	375	2543
Petersburg ..	688	1589	259	824
Portsmouth..	566	1743	173	842
Radford	197	257	92	364
Roanoke	1120	1761	505	3839
Richmond ...	2729	6095	702	1529
Staunton	375	612	167	627
Williamsburg	88	161	65	112
Winchester ..	423	593	79	303
Totals	115687	146079	56840	109655
Plurality		69608		52815
Per cent.....	43.83	55.31	33.40	64.43
Scattering ...	2153		3785	
Whole vote..	263919		170180	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was as follows: Woolley (Pro.), 2,153.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. W. A. Jones (D.), 16,076; Stubbs (R.), 8,737; Crockett (Pro.), 256.

II. Maynard (D.), 20,113; Wise (R.), 10,203; Williams (Lab.), 938; Flynn (S. L.), 1,079.

III. Lamb (D.), 15,274; Allan (R.), 7,793; Muller (S L.), 205.

IV. Lassiter (D.), 12,796; Wilson (R.), 8,058.

V. Swanson (D.), 14,293; Whitehurst (R.), 10,292.

VIRGINIA—(Continued).

VI. Otey (D.), 15,948; Stovall (R.), 2,469; Fairweather (Pro.), 2,152.

VII. Hay (D.), 17,270; Gibbons (R.), 9,995.

VIII. Rixey (D.), 17,071; Rogers (R.), 9,858.

IX. Rhea (D.), 20,164; Walker (R.), 18,412.

X. Flood (D.), 16,064; Hubard (R.), 12,913; Griffith (Pro.), 487; Smith (Ind.), 108.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	39	97	136
Republicans	1	3	4
Dem. majorities..	38	94	132

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892, President.	113217	164058	*12190	50841
1893, Governor.	——	127940	81239	46701
1896, President.	135388	154388	——	19597
1897, Governor.	——	109655	——	52815

WASHINGTON.

Counties (34).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley....	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frink.....	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. Rogers...
Adams	461	523	383	597
Asotin	398	328	350	363
Chehalis	1850	1081	1648	1284
Chelan	577	573	485	652
Clallam	723	407	622	509
Clarke	1668	1025	1517	1168
Columbia ...	899	706	835	760
Cowlitz	1171	691	1104	681
Douglas	516	615	444	673
Ferry	423	830	350	849
Franklin.....	52	81	39	90
Garfield	528	437	452	501
Island	263	123	240	157
Jefferson	684	392	599	482
King	10218	7804	8801	9178
Kitsap	880	489	807	565
Kittitas	1139	934	946	1125
Klickitat ...	906	495	850	544
Lewis	1907	1382	1762	1546
Lincoln	1414	1585	1130	1851
Mason	514	455	483	476
Okanogan ...	457	714	412	730
Pacific	887	393	787	488
Pierce	6269	3702	4734	5153
San Juan....	428	245	410	260
Skagit	1814	1220	1611	1434
Skamania ...	175	203	165	202
Snohomish ..	2961	2478	2609	2875
Spokane	5515	5125	4613	5955
Stevens	1121	1612	987	1743
Thurston	1298	978	1347	895
Wahkiakum	396	207	355	236
Walla Walla.	2119	1480	1907	1676
Whatcom ...	2952	1700	2652	1982

*People's.

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WASHINGTON—(Continued).

Counties (34).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T. —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. Frink.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Fus. Rogers.
Whitman	2366	2826	2060	3123
Yakima	1507	1066	1364	1200
Totals	57456	44905	49860	52003
Plurality	12551			2143
Per cent.	53.40	41.73	46.93	48.88
Scattering	5235		4616	
Whole vote	107596		106479	

Fusion included Democrats and Populists.

The scattering vote for President included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 2,363; Malloney (S. L.), 866; Debs (S. D.), 2,006.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: R. E. Dunlap (Pro.), 2,103; William McCormick (S. L.), 843; W. C. B. Randolph (S. D.), 1,670.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor—Henry McBride (R.), 53,374; W. E. McCloskey (D.), 46,570.

Secretary of State—S. H. Nichols (R.), 54,839; James Brady (D.), 45,116.

Auditor—J. D. Atkinson (R.), 55,401; L. J. Silverthorn (D.), 44,577.

Treasurer—C. W. Maynard (R.), 55,395; W. E. Runner (D.), 44,697.

Attorney-General—W. B. Stratton (R.), 54,841; J. M. Vance (D.), 45,307.

Land Commissioner—S. A. Callvert (R.), 54,915; O. R. Holcomb (D.), 44,787.

Justices of Supreme Court—Wallace Mount (R.), 56,122; R. O. Dunbar (R.), 56,092; E. C. Million (D.), 44,039; Richard Winsor (D.), 43,671.

Superintendent of Schools—R. B. Bryan (R.), 54,558; Frank J. Browne (D.), 45,716.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

At Large—F. W. Cushman (R.), 55,268; Wesley L. Jones (R.), 55,398; F. C. Robertson (D.), 44,882; J. T. Ronald (D.), 45,448; Guy Possom (Pro.), 2,239; J. A. Adams (Pro.), 2,059; Walter Walker (S. L.), 922; C. F. Larsen (S. L.), 878; W. Hogan (S. D.), 1,964; H. F. Titus (S. D.), 1,916.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	26	59	85
Democrats	8	21	29
Rep. majorities	18	38	56

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President	36460	29802	19165	6658
1894—Congress	34812	14160	24983	9829
1896—President	39158	51646	*1668	12493
1898—Judge	40452	32793	†1323	7659

*National Democracy. †Social Labor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties (55).	PRESID'T —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	PRESID'T —1900.— Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. White.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Dem. Holt.
Barbour	1840	1579	1826	1587
Berkeley	2506	2298	2487	2316
Boone	767	956	766	957
Braxton	1894	2102	1883	2109
Brooke	1001	717	1000	724
Cabell	3606	3251	3568	3359
Calhoun	946	1268	943	1274
Clay	906	716	892	731
Doddridge	1893	1222	1892	1230
Fayette	5407	3227	5341	3309
Gilmer	1117	1410	1098	1454
Grant	1355	356	1351	377
Greenbrier	1869	2456	1841	2485
Hampshire	659	2025	650	2033
Hancock	863	564	860	567
Hardy	596	1292	597	1302
Harrison	3916	2677	3898	2709
Jackson	2850	2194	2838	2217
Jefferson	1207	2707	1211	2746
Kanawha	7247	4736	6945	5058
Lewis	1972	1702	1962	1714
Lincoln	1712	1487	1705	1498
Logan	423	983	421	989
Marion	4352	3612	4250	3731
Marshall	3790	2134	3788	2159
Mason	3162	3462	3117	2506
Mercer	2700	2111	2669	2113
Mineral	1660	1240	1646	1245
Mingo	838	1363	830	1376
Monongalia	2989	1576	2999	1581
Monroe	1556	1532	1514	1440
Morgan	1091	589	1084	606
McDowall	3761	1218	3716	1256
Nicholas	1051	1254	1045	1263
Ohio	7092	5393	7017	5549
Pendleton	931	1154	933	1157
Pleasants	1202	1086	1202	1087
Pocohontas	794	1007	787	1008
Preston	3801	1322	3785	1341
Putnam	2118	1676	2100	1688
Raleigh	1385	1126	1384	1129
Randolph	1771	2154	1775	2157
Ritchie	2510	1568	2500	1583
Roane	2156	2066	2144	2081
Summers	1751	1822	1748	1831
Taylor	2093	1416	2077	1435
Tucker	1694	1199	1696	1203
Tyler	2514	1831	2516	1821
Upshur	2399	865	2392	874
Wayne	2258	2658	2255	2657
Webster	797	1147	792	1149
Wetzel	2083	2669	2078	2674
Wirt	1226	1156	1236	1162
Wood	4805	3696	4752	3744
Wyoming	898	764	896	766
Totals	119780	99781	118707	100117
Plurality	19999		18590	
Per cent.	54.05	45.03	54.25	45.75
Scattering	2039			
Whole vote	221600		218824	

The scattering vote for President included the following: Debs (S. D.), 219; Woolley (Pro.), 1,692; Barker (Pop.), 268.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Auditor.—Arnold C. Scherr (R.), 118,930; James H. Miller (D.), 99,817.

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WEST VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Treasurer.—Peter Silman (R.), 119,108; J. Garland Hurst (D.), 99,881.

Superintendent of Schools.—Thomas C. Miller (R.), 119,020; Robert A. Armstrong (D.), 113,981.

Attorney-General.—Romeo H. Freer (R.), 104,926; George M. McCoy (D.), 99,910.

Judges Supreme Court of Appeals.—Henry Brandon (R.), 118,722; George Poffenbarger (R.), 119,014; John W. English (D.), 100,218; William C. Bennett (D.), 100,324.

The Secretary of State, State Mine Inspector, State Bank Examiner and State Librarian are appointed by the Governor. The Supreme Court of Appeals elects its own president and clerk.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Dovener (R.), 27,767; Haymond (D.), 22,733.

II. Dayton (R.), 27,735; Davis (D.), 25,347.

III. Gaines (R.), 34,237; Johnston (D.), 27,667.

IV. Hughes (R.), 28,474; Collins (D.), 24,749.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans ...	17	50	67
Democrats	8	21	29
Rep. majorities	9	29	38

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—Presid't	80293	84467	4166	4174
1896—Gov'nor	105629	93550	——	12070
			N. D.	
1896—Presid't	104414	92027	677	12387
1898—H. of D.	94982	94186	——	776

WISCONSIN.

Counties (70).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. La Follette.	Dem. Bohmrich.
Adams	1513	410	1529	401
Ashland	3035	1563	2958	1639
Barron	2949	945	2977	939
Bayfield	2428	633	2416	629
Brown	4938	3588	4832	3664
Buffalo	2093	1209	2074	1223
Burnett	1112	219	1133	195
Calumet	1632	1910	1594	1939
Chippewa	4218	2448	4189	2457
Clark	3865	1157	3829	1178
Columbia	4763	2185	4803	2139
Crawford	2333	1357	2332	1354
Dane	9397	6129	9837	5750
Dodge	4785	5819	4735	5882
Door	2363	677	2363	659
Douglas	4450	2194	4410	2156
Dunn	3046	1113	3061	1138
Eau Claire...	4379	1970	4218	2110
Florence	514	110	511	113
Fond du Lac.	6258	5141	6104	5252
Forest	378	98	385	85
Grant	5611	3254	5683	3192
Green	2997	1778	3038	1748

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

Counties (70).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	GOV'RNOR. —1900.— Rep. La Follette.	Dem. Bohmrich.
Green Lake...	2084	1523	2070	1540
Iowa	3272	1749	3355	1690
Iron	1319	357	1322	357
Jackson	2639	652	2651	641
Jefferson	3729	4134	3733	4100
Juneau	2914	1586	2932	1571
Kenosha	3078	2105	2946	2213
Kewaunee ...	1752	1732	1727	1738
La Crosse....	5326	3612	6345	3599
Lafayette ...	2853	2103	2903	2006
Langlade	1596	1085	1546	1140
Lincoln	2147	1554	2053	1629
Manitowoc ..	4328	4167	4279	4230
Marathon ...	4722	3770	4480	4018
Marinette ...	4239	1542	4208	1570
Marquette ...	1560	867	1563	867
Milwaukee ..	34809	25596	34598	25901
Monroe	3713	2248	3727	2248
Oconto	2754	1119	2694	1179
Oneida	1803	712	1802	719
Outagamie ..	5245	4012	5116	4158
Ozaukee	1282	1965	1275	1990
Pepin	1099	471	1097	498
Pierce	3433	1042	3439	1034
Polk	2735	695	2780	659
Portage	3285	2637	3271	2645
Price	1728	529	1733	533
Racine	5928	3857	5748	4019
Richland	2594	1524	2574	1505
Rock	8249	3096	8253	3073
St. Croix.....	3371	2082	3380	2080
Sauk	4329	2494	4357	2478
Sawyer	724	307	695	296
Shawano	3244	1506	3224	1518
Sheboygan ..	5932	4049	5868	4146
Taylor	1420	1015	1372	1066
Trempealeau	3364	1191	3369	1181
Vernon	4463	1271	4514	1206
Vilas	1209	489	1194	502
Walworth ...	5106	1742	5074	1775
Washburn ...	808	253	814	247
Washington .	2617	2526	2599	2534
Waukesha ...	5129	3017	5130	3017
Waupaca	5284	1584	5269	1394
Waushara ...	2990	525	2957	557
Winnebago ..	7468	5609	7266	5788
Wood	3136	1880	3126	1895
Totals	265866	159285	264419	160674
Plurality	106581		103745	
Per cent.....	60.02	35.96	59.83	36.36
Scattering ...	17743		16807	
Whole vote..	442894		441900	

The scattering vote for President in 1900 included the following: Woolley (Pro.), 10,124; Debs (S. D.), 7,095; Malloney (S. L.), 524.

The scattering vote for Governor included the following: Smith (Pro.), 9,707; Tuttle (S. D.), 6,590; Wilke (S. L.), 509; Nielson (Ind.), 1.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1900.

Lieut.-Governor.—Jesse Stone (R.), 263,783; Thomas H. Patterson (D.), 160,044; Thorvild K. Thorvilson (Pro.), 9,707; George Dicke (S. D.), 6,590; Frank Mensing (S. L.), 509; E. W. Evans, 1.

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WISCONSIN—(Continued).

Secretary of State.—William H. Froehlich (R.), 264,247; Joseph H. Woodnorth (D.), 159,643; Edwin Kerswill (Pro.), 9,707; Charles C. Meier (S. D.), 6,590; Rochus Babnik (S. L.), 509.

Treasurer.—James O. Davidson (R.), 263,610; August Bartz (D.), 160,215; Herbert James Noyes (Pro.), 9,707; John Doerfler (S. D.), 6,590; Robert Phillips (S. L.), 509.

Attorney-General.—Emmett R. Hicks (R.), 263,417; George C. Cooper (D.), 160,115; Eugene E. Chafin (Pro.), 9,707; Richard Elsner (S. D.), 6,590; N. E. Hanson (S. L.), 509; C. R. Van de Zante, 1.

Supt. of Instruction.—Lorenzo D. Harvey (R.), 264,004; Homer B. Hubbell (D.), 159,795; Henry C. Senn (Pro.), 9,507; August F. Buetow (S. D.), 6,590; John O'Keefe (S. L.), 1; George Overton, 1.

Railroad Commissioner. — Graham L. Rice (R.), 263,865; George W. Hill (D.), 159,931; Verner M. Weeks (Pro.), 9,707; Greek Ellis (S. D.), 6,590; William Ibs (S. L.), 509.

Commissioner of Insurance.—Emil Giljohann (R.), 263,748; Robert A. Thompson (D.), 159,874; Franklin R. Derrick (Pro.), 9,707; Max Goeres (S. D.), 6,590; Moritz Sehm (S. L.), 590; George J. Ross, 1; Robert Mather, 1.

VOTE ON CONGRESSMEN, 1900.

I. Henry A. Cooper (R.), 28,256; Gilbert T. Hodges (D.), 14,559; John R. Beveridge (Pro.), 1,279.

II. Herman B. Dahle (R.), 22,175; John A. Aylward (D.), 18,799; Lemuel T. Davis (Pro.), 1,010.

III. Joseph W. Babcock (R.), 26,603; Edward L. Luckow (D.), 14,019; William A. Breeden (Pro.), 1,261.

IV. Theobald Otjen (R.), 24,634; George W. Peck (D.), 21,691; Eden W. Drake (Pro.), 496; Robert Meister (S. D.), 2,991.

V. S. S. Barney (R.), 23,089; Ch. H. Weisse (D.), 18,066; W. D. Cox (Pro.), 610; H. C. Berger (S. D.), 2,284.

VI. James H. Davidson (R.), 26,326; James W. Watson (D.), 19,758; Wesley Mott (Pro.), 869; John Voss (S. D.), 215.

VII. John J. Esch (R.), 22,715; Joseph P. Rice (D.), 11,280; Charles L. Allen (Pro.), 868.

VIII. Edward S. Minor (R.), 25,263; Nathan E. Morgan (D.), 16,739.

IX. Webster E. Brown (R.), 33,339; Ernest H. Schweppe (D.), 16,993; John Scott (Pro.), 1,188.

X. John J. Jenkins (R.), 29,144; Frank A. Partlow (D.), 11,930; Henry A. Russell (Pro.), 1,347.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	83	114
Democrats	2	17	19
Rep. majorities...	29	66	95

VOTE OF STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Plu.
1892—President.	170978	177448	9870 Pop.	6470
1894—Governor.	196452	142145	25613 N.D.	54307
1896—President.	268135	165523	4584	102612
1896—Governor.	264981	169257	——	95724
1898—Governor.	173137	135353	——	37784

WYOMING.

Counties (13).	PRESID'T. —1900.— Rep. McKinley..	Dem. Bryan...	GOV'RNOR. —1898.— Rep. Richards.....	Fus. Alger....
Albany	1540	1001	1136	877
Big Horn....	843	479	586	421
Carbon	1757	1152	1221	886
Converse	795	406	583	464
Crook	692	531	591	392
Fremont	919	539	586	454
Johnson	466	440	363	355
Laramie	2181	1538	1526	1574
Natrona	520	267	418	305
Sheridan	1018	985	607	900
Sweetwater .	1101	740	810	669
Uinta	2102	1748	1427	1411
Weston	548	338	529	281
Totals	14482	10164	10383	8989
Plurality	4318		1394	
Per cent....	58.76	41.24	53.60	46.40
Whole vote..	24646		19372	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State—F. Chatterton (R.), 10,458; David Miller (Fus. D.), 8,742; Seely (Pop.), 435.

Treasurer—G. E. Abbott (R.), 10,634; Luke Voorhees (Fus. D.), 8,417; Rouser (Pop.), 434.

Auditor—Leroy Grant (R.), 10,806; C. H. Priest (Fus. Sil. R.), 8,217; Pierce (Pop.), 484.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. T. Tynan (R.), 10,735; J. F. Brown (Fus. Pop.), 8,208; Mrs. M. A. Stocks (Pop.), 520.

Supreme Court Judge—Knight (R.), 10,898; C. E. Blydenburgh (D.), 8,403.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1900.

At Large—Frank W. Mondell (R.), 14,539; John C. Thompson (D.), 10,017.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	18	35	53
Democrats	1	2	3
Rep. majorities...	17	33	50

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892—President ..	8454	——	7722	732
1894—Governor ...	10149	6965	——	3184
1896—President ...	10072	10375	——	789
1898—Governor ...	10383	8989	431	1394

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Counties (13).	CONGRESS. —1900.— Rep. N. O. Murphy.	Dem. M. A. Smith...	CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. A. O. Brodie..	Dem. J. F. Wilson..
Apache	309	213	264	231
Cochise	665	804	464	350
Coconino ...	502	436	648	711
Gila	388	648	383	634
Graham	680	904	521	871

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ARIZONA—(Continued).

Counties (13).	CONGRESS. —1900.— Rep. N. O. Murphy	Dem. M. A. Smith..	CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. A. O. Brodie.	Dem. J. F. Wilson.
Maricopa	1691	1706	1743	1671
Mohave	133	424	168	474
Navajo	270	303	339	286
Pima	699	877	834	757
Pinal	196	281	273	259
Santa Cruz...	229	384		
Yavapai	1670	1213	1404	1719
Yuma	284	471	843	259
Totals	7716	8064	7384	8212
Plurality		948		828
Per cent.....	46.28	51.96	47.35	52.65
Scattering ..	292			
Whole vote..	16072		15596	

Scattering vote for Delegate to Congress 1900 was as follows: C. H. Davidson (Pro.), 292.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1901.

	Council.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	4	6	10
Democrats	8	18	26
Dem. majorities.	4	12	16

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Maj.
1892, Cong...	5,171	6,070	——	899
1894, Cong...	5,650	4,772	3,006	*875
1896, Cong...	4,090	6,065	3,895	*1,975

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY.

Counties (20).	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1900.— Rep. B. S. Rodey.....	Dem. C. A. Larrazolo.	—1898.— Rep. Pedro Perea.....	Dem. Harvey B. Fergusson.
Bernalillo ...	3332	1450	2550	2114
Chaves	377	628	146	417
Colfax	1134	1194	727	1181
Dona Ana....	948	918	1286	1154
Eddy	255	376	126	321
Grant	1137	1281	668	1215
Guadalupe ...	504	648	508	397
Lincoln	773	571	536	610
McKinley....	445	287	Created since	
Mora	1086	1099	1147	1114
Otero	448	617	Created since	
Rio Arriba...	1525	1207	1684	1084
San Juan....	224	490	182	450
San Miguel..	2569	2271	2402	2193
Santa Fe.....	1569	1312	1673	1239
Sierra	325	554	317	495
Socorro	1416	1163	1407	1150
Taos	996	927	1049	963
Union	719	740	535	512
Valencia	1785	124	1689	45
Totals	21567	17857	18722	16659
Plurality	3710		2063	
Per cent.....	54.70	45.30	52.91	47.09
Whole vote..	39424		35381	

*Plurality.

NEW-MEXICO—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	20	29
Democrats	3	4	7
Rep. majorities...	6	16	22

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1892.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.
1892	15,220	15,799	——	579
1894	18,113	15,351 D.-P.	1,835	2,762
1896	17,017	18,947	——	1,931
1898	18,722	16,659	——	2,063

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Counties (23).	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS —1900.— Rep. Flynn..	Dem. Neff...	—1898.— Rep. Flynn..	Fus. Keaton.
Beaver	435	226	208	208
Blaine	1246	753	923	276
Canadian	1672	1492	1301	1024
Cleveland ...	1155	1395	1071	981
Custer	1223	958	675	313
Day	240	224	58	86
Dewey	788	722	2282	1276
Garfield	2764	2157	1875	1040
Grant	2013	1799	440	624
Greer	815	1388	2138	1319
Kay	2712	2026	1587	1018
Kingfisher ..	2236	1810	2197	1197
Lincoln	2870	2591	2259	1211
Logan	2775	2062	1447	779
Noble	1589	1155	1538	1359
Oklahoma ...	2373	2194	1136	727
Pawnee	1474	1280	1551	1231
Payne	2087	2109	1366	1515
Pottawatomie	1975	2169	152	225
Roger Mills..	407	643	667	500
Washita	981	1103	2412	1516
Woods	3478	2526	568	407
Woodward ..	995	747	512	256
Totals	38253	33529	28456	19068
Plurality	4724		9368	
Per cent.....	52.13	47.06		
Scattering ...	1585			
Whole vote..	73367		48613	

The scattering vote in 1900 included the following: Tucker (Soc.), 796; Allen (Pop.), 789.

The scattering vote in 1898 included Hankins (Pro.), 1,069.

LEGISLATURE OF 1901.

	Council.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	16	21
Democrats	7	—	7
Populists	1	—	1
Fusion	—	10	10
Majorities	1 D	6 R	3 R

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NEW-YORK STATE SENATORS FOR 1901-'02.

With Politics, Occupation, Residence or Postoffice Address of Each.

Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, Albany. N. Y. Home address, No. 94 Eighth-ave., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
1	William M. McKinney.	Republican	Lawyer	Northport.
2	William Willets Cocks.	Republican	Farmer	Old Westbury.
3	Thomas H. Cullen....	Democrat..	Shipping & com.	256 President-st., Brooklyn.
4	Arthur J. Audett.....	Republican	Trav. salesman..	411 Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn.
5	James Henry McCabe..	Democrat..	Physician	125 William-st., Brooklyn.
6	Rudolph C. Fuller.....	Republican	Builder	238 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn.
7	Patrick H. McCarren...	Democrat..	Lawyer	97 Berry-st., Brooklyn.
8	Henry Marshall	Republican	Lawyer	546 Madison-st., Brooklyn.
9	Joseph Wagner	Democrat..	Builder & con'tr.	900 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.
10	John Francis Ahearn...	Democrat..	Accountant	296 E. B'way, N. Y. City.
11	Timothy D. Sullivan...	Democrat..	Real estate.....	38 East 4th-st., N. Y. City.
12	Samuel J. Foley.....	Democrat..	Real est. & ins..	9 Attorney-st., N. Y. City.
13	Bernard F. Martin.....	Democrat..	Real est. & ins.	119 Waverley Pl., N. Y. City
14	Thomas Francis Grady	Democrat..	Lawyer	151 East 30th-st., N. Y. City
15	Nathaniel A. Elsberg..	Republican	Lawyer	105 East 57th-st., N. Y. City
16	Patrick F. Trainor....	Democrat..	Lawyer	302 Broadway, N. Y. City.
17	George W. Plunkitt...	Democrat..	Contractor	323 West 51st-st., N. Y. City
18	Victor J. Dowling.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
19	Samuel Scott Slater...	Republican	Lawyer	100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
20	Thomas F. Donnelly...	Democrat..	Lawyer	151 East 92d-st., N. Y. City
21	Joseph P. Hennessey..	Democrat..	Lawyer	1225 Boston Road, N. Y. City.
22	Isaac N. Mills.....	Republican	Lawyer	Mount Vernon.
23	Louis F. Goodsell.....	Republican	Real est. dealer.	Highland Falls.
24	Henry S. Ambler.....	Republican	Farmer	Chatham.
25	William S. C. Wiley..	Republican	———	Catskill.
26	William L. Thornton..	Republican	Lawyer	Monticello.
27	Hobart Krum	Republican	Lawyer	Schoharie.
28	Edgar T. Brackett....	Republican	Lawyer	Saratoga Springs.
29	James Briggs McEwan.	Republican	Manager	221 State-st., Albany.
30	Michael Russell	Republican	Grocer	574 Congress-st., Troy.
31	Spencer G. Prime.....	Republican	Mercantile	Upper Jay.
32	George R. Malby.....	Republican	Lawyer	Ogdensburg.
33	James D. Feeter.....	Republican	Banker	Little Falls.
34	Garry A. Willard.....	Republican	Editor & pub...	Boonville.
35	Elon R. Brown.....	Republican	Lawyer	Watertown.
36	Horace White	Republican	Lawyer	16 White Mem. Blg., Syracuse
37	Nevada M. Stranahan.	Republican	Lawyer	Fulton.
38	George Edward Green.	Republican	Wh.coal & merc.	Binghamton.
39	Benj. Martin Wilcox...	Republican	Real est. & inv.	Auburn.
40	Edwin C. Stewart.....	Republican	Wholes'le grocer	Ithaca.
41	Franklin D. Sherwood.	Republican	Merc. & man'fg.	Hornellsville.
42	John Raines.....	Republican	Ins. agt. & law.	Canandaigua.
43	Cornelius R. Parsons..	Republican	Lumber merch't.	Rochester.
44	William W. Armstrong	Republican	Lawyer	841 Powers Blk., Rochester.
45	Timothy E. Ellsworth.	Republican	Lawyer	Lockport.
46	Lester H. Humphrey..	Republican	Banker & manfr.	Warsaw.
47	Henry W. Hill.....	Republican	Lawyer	471 Linwood-ave., Buffalo.
48	Samuel J. Ramsperger.	Democrat..	Bookkeeper	232 Emslie-st., Buffalo.
49	George Allen Davis...	Republican	Lawyer	936 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.
50	Frank Wayland Higgins	Republican	Dealer in lands.	Olean.

Republicans	35
Democrats	15
Total	50

NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN FOR 1901.

With Politics, Occupation, Residence or Postoffice Address of Each.

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
	ALBANY.			
1	William L. Coughtry..	Republican	Clerk	Slingerlands.
2	Abram S. Coons	Republican	Farmer	Preston Hollow.
3	George T. Kelly.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	112 State-st., Albany.
4	Thomas G. Ross.....	Republican	Railroad cond'or	Watervliet.
	ALLEGANY.			
	Jesse S. Phillips.....	Republican	Lawyer	Andover.
	BROOME.			
1	James T. Rogers.....	Republican	Lawyer	New O'Neil Blg., Bingh'mton
2	John H. Swift.....	Republican	Iron manufact'r.	Union.
	CATTARAUGUS.			
1	Myron E. Fisher.....	Republican	Physician	Delevan.
2	Albert T. Fancher....	Republican	Oil oper. & frmr	Salamanca.

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NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN—(Continued).

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice Address.
	CAYUGA.			
1	Ernest G. Treat.....	Republican	Farmer	Weedsport.
2	George S. Fordyce.....	Republican	Lumber & coal..	Union Springs.
	CHAUTAUQUA.			
1	J. Samuel Fowler.....	Republican	Lawyer	Jamestown.
2	S. Frederick Nixon....	Republican	Man'fr & farmer	Westfield.
	CHEMUNG.			
	Charles H. Knipp.....	Republican	Lawyer	Realty Bldg., Elmira.
	CHENANGO.			
	Jotham P. Allds.....	Republican	Lawyer	Norwich.
	CLINTON.			
	John F. O'Brien.....	Republican	Coal, flour, feed, etc.	West Chazy.
	COLUMBIA.			
	Sanford W. Smith.....	Republican	Lawyer	Chatham.
	CORTLAND.			
	Henry A. Dickinson...	Republican	Lawyer	Cortland.
	DELAWARE.			
	Delos Axtell	Republican	Farmer	Barbourville.
	DUTCHESS.			
1	John T. Smith.....	Republican	Merch. & banker	Fishkill-on-Hudson.
2	Francis G. Landon....	Republican	———	Staatsburg.
	ERIE.			
1	John H. Bradley.....	Democrat..	Meter maker....	414 Perry-st., Buffalo.
2	Edward R. O'Malley...	Republican	Lawyer	35 Brantford Pl., Buffalo.
3	George Geoghan.....	Democrat..	Plumber	1144 Lovejoy-st., Buffalo.
4	William Schneider	Republican	Moulder	231 Monroe-st., Buffalo.
5	Charles F. Brooks.....	Republican	Newspaper man.	137 Rose-st., Buffalo.
6	George Ruehl	Republican	Barber	130 Eaton-st., Buffalo.
7	John K. Patton.....	Republican	Lawyer	Tonawanda.
8	Elijah Cook.....	Republican	Lawyer	Hamburg.
	ESSEX.			
	James M. Graeff.....	Republican	Farmer & crmry	Westport.
	FRANKLIN.			
	Halbert D. Stevens....	Republican	Editor & pub...	Malone.
	Fulton and Hamilton.			
	William Harris.....	Republican	Lmbr & real est.	Northville.
	GENESEE.			
	John J. Ellis.....	Republican	Manufacturer ..	Darien Centre.
	GREENE.			
	William W. Rider....	Democrat..	Brick man'factr.	Catskill.
	HERKIMER.			
	Samuel M. Allston....	Republican	Typewriter insp.	Ilion.
	JEFFERSON.			
1	Morgan Bryan.....	Republican	Salesman	Adams.
2	Charles O. Roberts....	Republican	Manufacturer ..	Philadelphia.
	KINGS.			
1	John Hill Morgan.....	Republican	Lawyer	166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
2	John McKeown.....	Democrat..	Real estate.....	58 Concord-st., Brooklyn.
3	James J. McInerney...	Democrat..	Lawyer	219 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.
4	Charles H. Cotton.....	Republican	Stationer	196 Greene-ave., Brooklyn.
5	Abram C. DeGraw.....	Republican	Merchant	79 Broadway, Brooklyn.
6	John Harvey Waite...	Republican	Merchant	811a Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn
7	John D. Holsten.....	Democrat..	Real est. & bldr.	230 47th-st., Brooklyn.
8	John C. L. Daly.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	375 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
9	William P. Fitzpatrick	Democrat..	Real estate.....	364 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn.
10	John Rainey	Republican	Real est. & ins.	59 Park-ave., Brooklyn.
11	Waldo R. Blackwell...	Republican	Lawyer	80 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.
12	Frank J. Price.....	Republican	Lawyer	18 Montgomery Pl., Brooklyn
13	Thomas F. Mathews...	Democrat..	Dock & brg. bldr	139 Noble-st., Brooklyn.
14	Thomas P. Hawkins..	Democrat..	Gold pens	213 Freeman-st., Brooklyn.
15	Charles Juengst.....	Democrat..	Real estate.....	58 Union-ave., Brooklyn.
16	Gustavus C. Weber...	Republican	Contr. & builder	873 Putnam-ave., Brooklyn.
17	Harris Wilson.....	Republican	Lawyer	444 Hancock-st., Brooklyn.
18	Jacob D. Remsen.....	Republican	Chief Indexing Dept. Hall Rcrds	4 Remsen Place, Brooklyn.
19	Conrad Hasenflug.....	Democrat..	Whole. produce..	33 Bogart-st., Brooklyn.
20	William F. Delaney...	Democrat..	Printing inks...	18 Weirfield-st., Brooklyn.
21	Joseph H. Adams.....	Republican	Salesman	16 Cooper-st., Brooklyn.
	LEWIS.			
	John L. Smith.....	Republican	Farmer	Constableville.
	LIVINGSTON.			
	Otto Kelsey	Republican	Lawyer	Geneseo.
	MADISON.			
	Robert J. Fish.....	Republican	Lawyer	Oneida.
	MONROE.			
1	Merton E. Lewis.....	Republican	Lawyer	Rochester.

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NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN—(Continued).

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice address.
2	Adolph J. Rodenbeck..	Republican	Lawyer	739 Powers Bldg., Rochester.
3	Richard Gardiner	Republican	Merchant tailor.	232 State-st., Rochester.
4	Isaac W. Salyerds.....	Republican	Deputy sheriff..	Scottsville.
	MONTGOMERY.			
	Alphonso Walrath	Republican	Manufacturer ..	Fort Plain.
	NEW-YORK.			
1	Michael Halpin.....	Democrat..	Real estate.....	185 Hudson-st.
2	James A. Rierdon.....	Democrat..	Manager	88 Elm-st.
3	Wauhope Lynn.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	17 King-st.
4	William H. Burns.....	Democrat..	Hotel business.	170 Madison-st.
5	Nelson H. Henry.....	Republican	Physician	48 West 11th-st.
6	Timothy P. Sullivan...	Democrat..	Lawyer	95 Second-ave.
7	James E. Duross.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	315 West 14th-st.
8	Charles S. Adler.....	Republican	Salesman	108 Forsyth-st.
9	William H. Wilson....	Democrat..	Stenographer ..	309 West 21st-st.
10	Julius Harburger.....	Democrat..	Collections	104 Second-ave.
11	Michael J. Dempsey...	Democrat..	Manufacturer ..	508 West 34th-st.
12	Leon Sanders.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	11 Attorney-st.
13	Richard S. Reilley....	Democrat..	Signs and adv'g	300 West 42d-st.
14	Louis Meister.....	Democrat..	Jeweller	640 East 13th-st.
15	James E. Smith.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	436 West 47th-st.
16	Samuel Prince.....	Democrat..	Cigar packer...	784 Sixth-st.
17	James J. Fitzgerald...	Democrat..	Lawyer	39 West 66th-st.
18	George P. Richter.....	Democrat..	Cigar man'fact'r	440 East 16th-st.
19	Julius H. Seymour....	Republican	Lawyer	304 West 86th-st.
20	Henry C. Honeck.....	Democrat..	Real est. & ins.	229 East 31st-st.
21	William S. Bennet....	Republican	Lawyer	150 Nassau-st.
22	Joseph Baum.....	Democrat..	Coal merchant..	308 East 43d-st.
23	William H. Smith.....	Republican	Lawyer	311 West 128th-st.
24	Leo Ph. Ulmann.....	Democrat..	Bldg. constr'ct'n	329 East 58th-st.
25	John A. Weekes, jr...	Republican	Lawyer	58 Wall-st.
26	John J. O'Connell.....	Democrat..	Plasterer	1,199 Third-ave.
27	Gherardi Davis.....	Republican	Lawyer	34 East 39th-st.
28	John T. Dooling.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	245 East 81st-st.
29	Hal Bell.....	Republican	Lawyer	346 Broadway.
30	Samuel F. Hyman....	Democrat..	Lawyer	162 East 91st-st.
31	Arthur L. Sherer.....	Republican	Lawyer	226 Lenox-ave.
32	John Poth.....	Democrat..	Lawyer	206 East 105th-st.
33	John J. Egan.....	Democrat..	Bricklayer	2,058 Third-ave.
34	John J. Scanlon.....	Democrat..	Salesman	2,021 Lexington-ave.
35	Henry Bruckner.....	Democrat..	Min. water m'f'r	670 East 161st-st.
	NIAGARA.			
1	John T. Darrison.....	Republican	Merchant	15 Buffalo-st., Lockport.
2	John H. Leggett.....	Republican	Lawyer	542 5th-st., Niagara Falls.
	ONEIDA.			
1	Michael J. McQuade...	Republican	Salesman	19 John-st., Utica.
2	Fred J. Brill.....	Republican	Farmer	Lowell.
3	Edward M. Marson....	Republican	Farmer	Whitesboro.
	ONONDAGA.			
1	Edward V. Baker.....	Republican	Farmer	Marcellus.
2	Frederick D. Traub...	Republican	Carp. & builder	1,241 Park-st., Syracuse.
3	Martin L. Cadin.....	Republican	Bookkeeper	210 W. Div.-st., Syracuse.
4	Fred W. Hammond...	Republican	Lawyer	102 Fitch-st., Syracuse.
	ONTARIO.			
	Jean L. Burnett.....	Republican	Lawyer	Canandaigua.
	ORANGE.			
1	John Orr.....	Republican	Flour, grain and coal dealer.....	Orrs Mills.
2	Louis Bedell.....	Republican	Lawyer	Goshen.
	ORLEANS.			
	William W. Phipps....	Republican	Farmer & m'f'r	Albion.
	OSWEGO.			
1	Thomas D. Lewis.....	Republican	Retired	Fulton.
2	Thomas M. Costello...	Republican	M'ch't & farmer	Altmar.
	OTSEGO.			
	Andrew R. Smith.....	Republican	Farmer	Springfield Centre.
	PUTNAM.			
	William W. Everett...	Republican	Pres. New-Jersey St'mb't Co.	Croton Falls.
	QUEENS.			
1	Luke A. Keenan.....	Democrat..	Plasterer	475 Albert-st., Astoria.
2	Eugene F. Vacheron..	Republican	Lawyer	Ozone Park.
	QUEENS & NASSAU.			
	George W. Doughty....	Republican	Oyster planter..	Inwood.
	RENSSELAER.			
1	Hugh Galbraith.....	Republican	Miller & g'n. d'r	1 Sunnyside, Troy.
2	John F. Ahern.....	Republican	Metal polisher..	144 Hill-st., Troy.
3	Charles W. Reynolds..	Republican	Shirt manuf'r...	Petersburg.

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NEW-YORK STATE ASSEMBLYMEN—(Continued).

Dis.	Name.	Politics.	Occupation.	Postoffice address.
	RICHMOND.			
	Calvin D. Van Name..	Democrat..	Lawyer	Mariner's Harbor.
	ROCKLAND.			
	George Dickey.....	Democrat..	Contractor	Upper Nyack.
	ST. LAWRENCE.			
1	Charles S. Plank.....	Republican	Lawyer	Waddington.
2	Benjamin A. Babcock.	Republican	Miller, electric'n & coal dealer.	Brasher Falls.
	SARATOGA.			
	William K. Mansfield.	Republican	Brick manufac'r	31 Saratoga-ave., Cohoes.
	SCHENECTADY.			
	Andrew J. McMillan..	Republican	Farmer	South Schenectady.
	SCHOHARIE.			
	Daniel Frisbie.....	Democrat..	Editor & pub...	Middleburg.
	SCHUYLER.			
	Olin T. Nye.....	Republican	Lawyer	Watkins.
	SENECA.			
	John Kaiser, jr.....	Democrat..	Mechanical eng'r & dr'ghtsman...	Seneca Falls.
	STEUBEN.			
1	Frank C. Platt.....	Republican	Farmer	Painted Post.
2	Hyatt C. Hatch.....	Republican	Wholesale prod. and farmer...	Atlanta.
	SUFFOLK.			
1	Joseph N. Hallock.....	Republican	Editor & pub...	Southold.
2	George A. Robinson...	Republican	Physic'n & sur.	Sayville.
	SULLIVAN.			
	Edwin R. Dusinbery..	Republican	Real estate.....	Liberty.
	TIOGA.			
	Edwin S. Hanford.....	Republican	Fur. & und'king	Waverly.
	TOMPKINS.			
	Benn Conger.....	Republican	Merchant	Groton.
	ULSTER.			
1	Robert A. Snyder.....	Republican	Bank president.	Saugerties.
2	Solomon P. Thorn.....	Republican	Farmer & m'f'r	Clintondale.
	WARREN.			
	Charles H. Hitchcock..	Republican	Manf. & merch.	Glens Falls.
	WASHINGTON.			
	Samuel B. Erwin.....	Republican	Physician & sur.	West Hebron.
	WAYNE.			
	Frederick W. Griffith..	Republican	Manufacturer...	Palmyra.
	WESTCHESTER.			
1	William C. Maine.....	Republican	Lawyer.....	Mount Vernon.
2	Alford W. Cooley.....	Republican	Lawyer.....	West Chester, N. Y. City.
3	James K. Apgar.....	Republican	Manufacturer...	Peekskill.
	WYOMING.			
	Charles J. Gardner....	Republican	Farmer.....	Warsaw.
	YATES.			
	Fred U. Swarts	Republican	Manf. of wines.	Penn Yan.

Republicans	105
Democrats	45
Total	150

NEW-YORK STATE OFFICIALS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary $8,000).—Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, March 15, 1902; Frank M. Baker, Jan. 29, 1903.

State Commission in Lunacy (term 6 years).—Dr. Peter M. Wise, $7,500, Dec. 31, 1900; William L. Parkhurst, $5,000, Jan. 29, 1902; William C. Osborn, $5,000, Dec. 31, 1904.

Superintendent of prisons (term 5 years, $6,000).—Cornelius V. Collins, April 17, 1903.

Superintendent of Public Works (term 2 years, $6,000).—John N. Partridge, Jan. 1, 1903.

Factory Inspector (term 3 years, $2,000).—John Williams, Dec. 31, 1901.

Labor Commissioner (term 3 years, $3,000).—John McMackin, Dec. 31, 1901.

Superintendent Banking Department (term 3 years, $5,000).—F. D. Kilburn, May 9, 1902.

Adjutant-General (term 2 years, $4,000).—E. M. Hoffman.

Major-General (no term).—Charles F. Roe.

Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, $4,000).—Charles A. Wieting, April 29, 1902.

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years, President $3,000, others $2,500).—W. Austin Wadsworth, Geneseo, President; B. Frank Wood, Jamaica; De Witt C. Middleton, Watertown; Delos H. Mackey, Meridale; Percy S. Lansdowne, Buffalo. Terms of all expire April 25, 1905.

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years, $5,000).—Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1901.

Board of Arbitration (term 3 years,

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$3,000.—Francis B. Delehanty, James M. Gilbert, W. H. H. Webster. Terms expire Dec. 31, 1901.

Civil Service Commissioners (no term, $3,000).—William M. Collier, Cuthbert W. Pound, Silas W. Burt.

Board of Charities (term 8 years, no salary).—E. H. Litchfield, March 23, 1904; William R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster, May 28, 1905; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1906; Dennis McCarthy, March 23, 1907; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1902; John Notman, Jan. 17, 1907; Simon W. Rosendale, March 20, 1903; Harvey W. Putnam, March 23, 1901; Enoch V. Stoddard, March 23, 1908; Stephen Smith, May 23, 1905; Eugene A. Philbin, March 23, 1906.

University Regents (term life, no salary).—M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord, Thomas A. Hendrick.

State Architect.—George Lewis Heins, $7,500. Term same as Governor who appoints him.

Canal Board.—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners.—Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Judges of Court of Claims (term 6 years, $5,000).—John M. Kellogg, Dec. 31, 1905; Charles T. Saxton, John F. Parkhurst, Dec. 31, 1903.

Superintendent of Public Buildings.—Harry H. Bender, Albany, $3,000.

Niagara Reservation Commission.—Andrew H. Green, New-York City; Alexander J. Porter, Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow, George Raines, Rochester. All terms expire May 11, 1903.

Health Officer of New-York.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty, $12,500 and fees, Jan. 4, 1903.

State Board of Health.—Dr. S. Case Jones, Rochester; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Frederick W. Smith, Syracuse; Dr. William T. Jenkins, New-York City; Walter F. Willcox, Ithaca.

State Tax Commission (term 3 years, $5,000).—George E. Priest, Ithaca, Dec. 31, 1901; J. Edgar Leaycraft, New-York City, Dec. 31, 1900; Lester F. Stearns, Dunkirk, Dec. 31, 1902.

Quarantine Commission.—Dr. Edmund J. Palmer, May 23, 1901; Hugh McRoberts, April 18, 1901; Frederick H. Schroeder, May 23, 1901.

State Historian.—Hugh Hastings, $4,500, April 25, 1903.

Miscellaneous Reporter. — Robert G. Scherer, $4,500, July 1, 1902.

Gas Meter Inspector.—Jastrow Alexander, $5,000, March 30, 1902.

Forest Preserve Board (no term).—Timothy L. Woodruff, Edward A. Bond, Charles H. Babcock.

Superintendent of Elections.—John McCullagh, Manhattan, $5,000, Dec. 31, 1902.

Superintendent of Public Instruction (term 3 years, $5,000.)—Charles R. Skinner, April 6, 1901.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

(Terms expire on Dec. 31 of the year noted.)

FIRST DISTRICT (New-York County).—P. Henry Dugro (D.), 1914; Edward Patterson (D.), 1914; Abraham R. Lawrence (D.), 1901; Morgan J. O'Brien (D.), 1901; Henry Bischoff (D.), 1903; John J. Freedman (D.), 1904; David McAdam (D.), 1904; George L. Ingraham (D.), 1905; H. A. Gildersleeve (D.), 1905; George P. Andrews (D.), 1906; Leonard A. Giegerich (D.), 1906; Miles Beach (D.), 1907; Charles H. Truax (D.), 1909; Charles F. MacLean (D.), 1909; Francis M. Scott (D.), 1911; Charles H. Van Brunt (D.), 1911; James Fitzgerald (D.), 1912; David Leventritt (D.), 1912; James A. O'Gorman (D.), 1913; George C. Barrett (D.), 1913.

SECOND DISTRICT (Dutchess, Kings, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties).—William J. Gaynor (D.), Brooklyn, 1907; Edgar M. Cullen (D.), Brooklyn, 1908; Martin J. Keogh (D.), New-Rochelle, 1909; William D. Dickey (R.), Brooklyn, 1909; Wilmot M. Smith (R.), Patchogue, 1909; Garrett J. Garrettson (R.), Flushing, 1910; William W. Goodrich (R.), Brooklyn, 1910; Michael H. Hirschberg (R.), Newburg, 1910; Samuel T. Maddox (R.), Brooklyn, 1910; Willard Bartlett (D.), Brooklyn, 1911; Josiah T. Marean (D.), Brooklyn, 1912; Almet F. Jenks (D.), Brooklyn, 1912.

THIRD DISTRICT (Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster counties).—Samuel Edwards (D.), Hudson, 1901; Edgar L. Fursman (D.), Troy, 1903; D. Cady Herrick (D.), Albany, 1905; Alden Chester (R.), Albany, 1909; Emory A. Chase (R.), Catskill, 1910; James A. Betts (D.), Kingston, 1912.

FOURTH DISTRICT (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington counties).—Judson S. Landon (R.), Schenectady, 1901; S. Alonzo Kellogg (R.), Plattsburg, 1904; Martin L. Stover (R.), Amsterdam, 1905; Lester W. Russell (R.), Canton, 1905; Chester B. McLaughlin (R.), Port Henry, 1909; James W. Houghton (R.), Saratoga, 1914.

FIFTH DISTRICT (Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego counties).—Milton H. Merwin (R.), Utica, 1902; Maurice L. Wright (R.), Oswego, 1905; Peter B. McLennan (R.), Syracuse, 1906; William E. Scripture (R.), 1909; Frank H. Hiscock (R.), Syracuse, 1910; Pardon C. Williams (R.), Watertown, 1911; Charles S. Andrews (R.), Syracuse, 1913.

SIXTH DISTRICT (Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins counties).—Charles E. Parker (R.), Owego, 1901; Gerritt A. Forbes (R.), Canastota, 1901; Walter Lloyd Smith (R.), Elmira, 1902; George F. Lyon (R.), Binghamton, 1909; Burr Mattice (R.), Oneonta, 1910; Albert Sewell (R.), Delhi, 1913.

SEVENTH DISTRICT (Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties).—William H.

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Adams (R.), Canandaigua, 1901; John M. Davy (R.), Rochester, 1902; William A. Werner (R.), Rochester, 1908; William Ramsey (R.), Bath, 1908; Edwin A. Nash R.), Avon, 1909; James W. Dunwell (R.), Lyons, 1909; Adelbert P. Rich (R.), Auburn, 1914.

EIGHTH DISTRICT (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties).—John S. Lambert (R.), Fredonia, 1903; Henry A. Childs (R.), Medina, 1906; Edward W. Hatch (R.), Buffalo, 1909; Alfred Spring (R.), Franklinville, 1909; Frank C. Laughlin (R.), Buffalo, 1909; John Woodward (R.), Jamestown, 1910; Warren B. Hooker (R.), Fredonia, 1913; Daniel J. Kenefik (R.), Buffalo, 1913; Frederick W. Kruse (R.), Olean, 1914.

JUDGES OF APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(For residences, politics and dates of expiration of terms see under "Supreme Court Judges" above.)

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—(Includes the county of New-York.)—Charles H. Van Brunt, Edward W. Hatch, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Chester B. McLaughlin, William Rumsey.

SECOND DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises the Counties of Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess.)—William W. Goodrich, Michael H. Hirschberg, Willard Bartlett, Almet F. Jenks, John Woodward.

THIRD DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises the counties of Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler and Chemung.)—Charles E. Parker, Milton H. Merwin, Samuel Edwards, Judson S. Landon, Walter L. Smith.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the counties of Lewis, Oneida, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.)—William H. Adams, Peter B. McLennan, Alfred Spring, Pardon C. Williams, Frank C. Laughlin.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge (salary $12,500).—Alton B. Parker (D.), Kingston, Dec. 31, 1911.

Associate Judges (salary $12,000 each).—John Clinton Gray (D.), New-York, Dec. 31, 1902; Denis O'Brien (D.), Watertown, Dec. 31, 1903; Edward T. Bartlett (R.), New-York, Dec. 31, 1907; Albert Haight (R.), Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1908; Celora E. Martin (R.), Binghamton, Dec. 31, 1904; Irving G. Vann (R.), Syracuse, Dec. 31, 1910.

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

(Term of office: Three years. Term ends December 31 in years given.)

County seat.	County.	Sheriff. Term ends.	County Clerk. Term ends.
Albany	Albany	Edward McCreary....1903	Patrick E. McCabe....1901
Allegany	Belmont	David M. Hancock....1903	Clarence Ricker 1903
Broome	Binghamton	Fred. J. Inderlied....1902	Allyn K. Marean....1903
Cattaragus	Little Valley	Nathan R. Williams...1903	Elmer E. Kelley....1903
Cayuga	Auburn	George S. Wood....1901	George W. Benham...1904
Chautauqua	Mayville	Henry Cooper....1903	James D. Gallup....1903
Chemung	Elmira	Frank W. Weeks....1903	Thomas Hibbard 1902
Chenango	Norwich	James J. Flannagan...1903	Jay G. Holmes....1903
Clinton	Plattsburg	James P. Cunningham.1901	Jesse W. H. Holcombe.1903
Columbia	Hudson	Henry J. Best....1902	Patrick Canavan....1903
Cortland	Cortl'dt Village.	Aaron R. Overton....1903	Otis D. Patrick....1903
Delaware	Delhi	Leroy Smith....1903	William Black....1903
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Allan H. Hoffman....1903	Frederick Bostwick....1903
Erie	Buffalo	Altus B. Adkins....1903	John H. Price....1903
Essex	Elizabethtown.	Samuel Caldwell....1903	Victor W. Prime....1902
Franklin	Malone	Ernest A. Douglas...1902	William H. Flack....1903
Fulton	Johnstown	Martin L. Getman....1901	Charles H. Butler....1901
Genesee	Batavia	Chas. B. Pixley....1902	Carlos A. Hull....1903
Greene	Catskill	Henry Van Bergen....1903	Cyrus E. Bloodgood...1903
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Isaiah Perkins....1901	Elmer Ostrander 1901
Herkimer	Herkimer	Daniel F. Strobel....1903	D. W. Richardson....1903
Jefferson	Watertown	Thomas T. Ballard....1903	Eugene A. Chapman..1903
Kings	Brooklyn	*William Walton....1901	*Peter P. Huberty....1901
Lewis	Lowville	George S. Curtis....1902	Milton W. Holt....1903
Livingston	Geneseo	William H. Gray....1903	Henry B. Curtis....1901
Madison	Morrisville	H. Clay Ackley....1902	Paul S. Maine....1903
Monroe	Rochester	Thomas W. Ford....1902	Henry W. Ford....1902
Montgomery	Fonda	Jay Hare 1903	Jacob Saltsman....1901
Nassau	Oyster Bay	W. H. Wood....1901	Thomas Patterson....1901
New-York	New-York City	William Grell 1901	William Sohmer....1901
Niagara	Lockport	D. G. Spalding....1902	Samuel H. Pettit....1901
Oneida	Utica and Rome	Lincoln E. Brownell...1903	Joseph Porter....1903
Onondaga	Syracuse	Charles W. Marvin....1903	James E. Hubbell....1903
Ontario	Canandaigua	Wm. C. Edmonston....1903	Porter F. Leech....1903
Orange	Goshen	Jacob Herman 1903	William G. Taggart....1903
Orleans	Albion	H. D. Richardson....1901	Harry P. Spencer....1901
Oswego	Oswego	Albert Warren....1902	Francis M. Breed....1903

*Two years.

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SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEW-YORK STATE—(Continued).

County seat.	County.	Sheriff.	Term ends.	County Clerk.	Term ends
Otsego	Cooperstown	Lester L. Rose	1902	S. J. W. Reynolds	1902
Putnam	Carmel	Jeremiah W. Hazen	1903	Edward C. Weeks	1902
Queens	Jamaica	Joseph H. De Bragga	1903	James Ingram	1903
Rensselaer	Troy	Matthew A. Heeran	1903	Francis Riley	1901
Richmond	Richmond	Franklin C. Vitt	1903	Edward M. Muller	1902
Rockland	New City	Fred S. Weiant	1903	Cyrus M. Crum	1901
St. Lawrence	Canton	J. Frank Harder	1903	J. Fred Hammond	1903
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	Franklin Carpenter	1903	Edward F. Grose	1902
Schenectady	Schenectady	James T. Wasson	1902	James B. Alexander	1903
Schoharie	Schoharie	R. W. Bissell	1902	Martin A. Akeley	1903
Schuyler	Watkins	William J. Tucker	1903	Charles R. Watkins	1902
Seneca	Ovid	Hugh McGhan	1903	Patrick Savage	1901
Steuben	Bath	Merritt F. Smith	1903	Charles A. Reynolds	1901
Suffolk	Riverhead	J. Sheridan Wells	1902	Solomon Ketcham	1903
Sullivan	Monticello	John Dycker	1903	William C. Brand	1902
Tioga	Owego	Fred. G. Thurston	1901	F. W. Richardson	1903
Tompkins	Ithaca	Chas. S. Seaman	1902	Leroy H. Van Kirk	1903
Ulster	Kingston	Josiah Hasbrouck	1902	John Fratsher	1903
Warren	Lake George	Dudley Gill	1903	Archibald R. Noble	1903
Washington	Argyle	Bert Austin	1903	Ezra H. Snyder	1903
Wayne	Lyons	George R. Miles	1903	Ledyard S. Cuyler	1902
Westchester	White Plains	Samuel C. Miller	1903	Leverett F. Crumb	1901
Wyoming	Warsaw	William S. Sanford	1902	Edward M. Jennings	1903
Yates	Penn Yan	Edmund Crosby	1903	Henry T. Read	1903

NEW-YORK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Clerk—William Sohmer (D.); term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901, salary, $15,000.

Sheriff—William F. Grell (D.); term, 3 years, ending December 31, 1902; salary, $12,000.

Register—Isaac Fromme (D.); term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901; salary, $12,000.

District Attorney—Asa Bird Gardiner (D.); term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901; salary, $12,000.

Surrogates—Frank T. Fitzgerald (D.); Abner C. Thomas (D.); salary of each, $15,000; terms, 14 years.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes (D.); appointed; no term; salary, $10,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles Welde (D.); appointed; term ends December 31, 1901.

NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIALS.

(Note.—Those credited "Appointed" were appointed by Mayor Van Wyck upon coming into office January 1, 1898. The terms for which appointed are noted in parenthesis. "R." indicates Republican; "D.," Democrat; "C. U.," Citizens' Union.)

Mayor—Robert A. Van Wyck (D.); salary, $15,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

Mayor's Secretary—Alfred M. Downes (D.); salary, $5,000. (Appointed.)

Controller—Bird S. Coler (D.); salary, $10,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

Corporation Counsel—John Whalen (D.); salary, $15,000. (Appointed, 4 years.)

Board of Public Improvements—Maurice F. Holahan, president (D.); salary, $8,000; (Appointed, 6 years.)

Commissioner of Highways—James P. Keating (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed.)

Commissioner of Sewers—James Kane (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed, 6 years.)

Commissioner of Bridges—John L. Shea (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed, 6 years.)

Commissioner of Water Supply—William Dalton (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed.)

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—Percival E. Nagle (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed to fill vacancy created by death of James McCartney.)

Commissioner of Public Buildings—Henry S. Kearney (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed, 6 years.)

City Chamberlain—Patrick Keenan (D.); salary, $12,000. Appointed, 4 years.

City Paymaster—John H. Timmermann (D.); salary, $5,000. Appointed.

Fire Commissioner—John J. Scannell (D.); salary, $7,500. Appointed, 6 years.

Superintendent of Elections—Theophilus F. Rodenbough.

Aqueduct Commissioners—John J. Ryan (D.), Maurice J. Power (D.), William H. Ten Eyck (R.), John P. Windolph (R.); salary of each, $5,000.

Police Commissioners—Bernard J. York (D.), president; John B. Sexton (D.), Jacob Hess (R.), Henry E. Abell (R.); salary of each, $5,000. Appointed, 4 years.

Department of Public Charities—John W. Keller (D.), president of Board and Commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx; salary, $7,500. Adolph H. Goetting (D.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, $7,500; James Feeney (D.), Commissioner for Richmond, $2,500. Appointed.

Department of Correction—Francis J. Lantry (D.), Commissioner; salary, $7,500. Appointed.

Department of Health—Michael C. Murphy (D.), president; salary, $7,500; Dr. William T. Jenkins (D.), $6,000; Dr. John B. Cosby (D.), $6,000. Appointed, 6 years.

Department of Education—Miles M. O'Brien (D.), president; no salary. Appointed.

Department of Parks—George C. Clausen (D.), president and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond; George V. Brower (D.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens; August Moebus (D.), Commissioner for The Bronx; salary of each $5,000. Appointed.

Department of Docks and Ferries—J. Sergeant Cram (D.), salary, $6,000; Charles F. Murphy (D.), $5,000; Peter F. Meyer (D.), $5,000. Appointed, 6 years.

Department of Taxes and Assessments—

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Thomas L. Feitner (D.), president, salary $8,000; Edward C. Sheehy (D.), $7,000; Arthur C. Salmon (D.), $7,000; Thomas J. Patterson (D.), $7,000; Ferdinand Levy (D.), $7,000. Appointed.

Bureau of Municipal Statistics—Dr. John T. Nagle (D.), chief of Bureau, salary, $3,500; Frederick W. Grube (D.), Antonio Rasines (D.), J. Edward Jetter (D.), Thomas Gilleran (D.), Richard T. Wilson, jr. (D.), Ernest Harvier (D.); no salary except for chief of Bureau. Appointed.

Civil Service Commissioners—Charles H. Knox (D.), president; Alexander T. Mason (R.), William N. Dykman (D.); no salary. Appointed.

Board of Assessors—Edward Cahill (D.), Thomas A. Wilson (D.), Edward McCue (D.), Patrick M. Haverty (D.); salary of each, $3,000. Appointed.

East River Bridge Commissioners—Lewis Nixon (D.), president; James W. Boyle (D.), Smith E. Lane (D.), Julian D. Fairchild (D.), John W. Weber (D.), Thomas S. Moore (D.); salary of each, $3,000. Appointed.

Plumbers' Examining Board—John Renehan (D.), president; James E. McGovern (D.), Edward Haley (D.), Horace Loomis (D.), P. J. Andrews (D.); salary of each, $780, for three sittings a week. Appointed.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIALS.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1901.

County Clerk—Peter P. Huberty (D.), Term expires Dec. 31, 1901.

Sheriff—William Walton (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1901.

Treasurer—John W. Kimball (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1901.

Register—James R. Howe (R.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1901.

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(All Democrats, all appointed.)

Deputy Auditor—William McKinney.

Deputy Receiver of Taxes—James B. Bouck.

Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears—M. O'Keefe.

Deputy Chief of Police—Elias P. Clayton.

Superintendent of Elections — George Russell.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply—James Moffett.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways—Thomas R. Farrell.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning—Patrick H. Quinn.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers—William Brennan.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies—James J. Kirwin.

Commissioner of Buildings—John Guilfoyle.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections—J. Morrissey Gray.

Deputy Fire Commissioner—James H. Tully.

Deputy Commissioner of Bridges—Harry Beam.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health—Robert A. Black, M. D.

PRESIDENTS OF BOROUGHS.

(Term, four years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.)

MANHATTAN—James J. Coogan (D.); salary, $5,000.

BRONX—Louis F. Haffen (D.); salary, $5,000.

BROOKLYN—Edward M. Grout (D.); salary, $5,000.

QUEENS—Frederick Bowley (D.); salary, $3,000.

RICHMOND—George Cromwell (R.); salary, $3,000.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The Council.

(Salary, $1,500 each. Term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Ist District—Thomas F. Foley (D.), John T. Oakley (D.), Martin Engel (D.). IId District—George H. Mundorf (D.), Frank J. Goodwin (D.), Patrick J. Ryder (D.). IIId District—George B. Christman (D.), Harry C. Hart (D.), John J. Murphy (D.). IVth District—Stewart M. Brice (D.), Herman Sulzer (D.), Eugene A. Wise (D.). Vth District—Adolph C. Hottenroth (D.), William J. Hyland (D.), Bernard C. Murray (D.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

VIth District—Francis F. Williams (R. and C. U.), Charles H. Francisco (R. and C. U.), Conrad H. Hester (D. and J. D.) VIIth District—Adam H. Leich (R and C. U.), Henry French (D.), Charles H. Ebbetts (D.). VIIIth District—John J. McGarry (D.), William A. Doyle (D.), Martin F. Conly (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Eastern District—Joseph Cassidy (D.). Western District—David L. Van Nostrand (D.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Benjamin Bodine (D.), and Joseph F. O'Grady (D.).

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

(Term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901. Salary, $1,000.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.

1. Michael Kennedy (D.).
2. Jeremiah Cronin (D.).
3. Joseph E. Welling (D.).
4. Isaac Marks (D.).
5. Joseph A. Flynn (D.).
6. F. F. Fleck (D.).
7. Charles W. Calkins (D.).
8. Max J. Porges (D.).
9. Frank L. Dowling (D.).
10. Henry W. Wolf (D.).
11. William H. Gledhill (D.).
12. James J. Smith (D.).
13. Charles Metzger (D.).
14. John T. McMahon (D.).
15. Robert Muh (D.).
16. Emil Neufeld (D.).
17. John J. Toomey (D.).
18. James E. Gaffney (D.).
19. David M. Holmes (R.).
20. Thomas F. Woods (D.).
21. Armitage Mathews (R.).
22. Michael Ledwith (D.).
23. Henry J. Rothman (D.).
24. Frank Dunn (D.).

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25. Herbert Parsons (R.).
26. E. F. McEnearney (D.).
27. Joseph Oatman (R.).
28. John T. McCall (D.).
29. Louis F. Cardani (R.).
30. George A. Burrell (D.).
31. Elias Goodman (R.).
32. William F. Schneider (D.).
33. Thomas F. McCaul (D.).

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

34. L. W. McGrath (D.).
35. Henry Geiger (D.).

Annexed. Frank Gass (D.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1. Robert F. Downing (R.).
2. James J. Bridges (D.).
3. Moses J. Wafer (D.).
4. William H. Delano (R.).
5. Peter Haller (R.).
6. John Diemer (R.).
7. William Keegan (D.).
8. Francis P. Kenney (D.).
9. Frank Hennessey (D.).
10. F. J. Byrne (D.).
11. S. W. McKeever (D.).
12. Ernest A. Seebeck (R.).
13. Owen J. Murphy (D.).
14. Patrick Skeely (D.).
15. Jacob J. Velton (D.).
16. William Wentz (R.).
17. John Wirth (R.).
18. James H. McInnes (R.).
19. Bernard Schmitt (D.).
20. Alexander F. Wacker (R.).
21. Charles Alt (R.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1. Joseph Geiser (D.).
2. Luke Otten (D.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1. John J. Vaughan, jr. (D.).

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The table below gives the names and politics and the terms which the Governors of New-York State have served since the first election. Those marked with an asterisk served three year terms and the others served two year terms. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on July 1 succeeding their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the terms should begin on January 1 succeeding the election. Those with "D. R." following the name were elected as Democratic Republicans, the leaders of that party being of the Thomas Jefferson class of politics, and from which the Democratic party claims direct descent. The present Republican party at its beginning enrolled most of the old Whigs.

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*George Clinton	D. R.	1777–1795
*John Jay	Federal.	1795–1801
*George Clinton	D. R.	1801–1804
*Morgan Lewis	D. R.	1804–1807
*D. D. Tompkins	D. R.	1808–1817

(John Taylor, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded D. D. Tompkins when he became Vice-President, March 4, 1817, and filled out the term.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*De Witt Clinton	D. R.	1817–1823
*Joseph C. Yates	D. R.	1823–1826
De Witt Clinton	D. R.	1826–1828

(Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Governor Clinton at his death, February 11, 1828, and filled out the term.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
Martin Van Buren	D.	1829

(Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Governor Van Buren, who was elected United States Senator and resigned March 12, 1829.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
Enos T. Throop	D.	1831–1833
William L. Marcy	D.	1833–1839
William H. Seward	Whig	1839–1843
William C. Bouck	D.	1843–1845
Silas Wright	D.	1845–1847
John Young	Whig	1847–1849
Hamilton Fish	Whig	1849–1851
Washington Hunt	Whig	1851–1853
Horatio Seymour	D.	1853–1855
Myron H. Clark	Whig	1855–1857
John A. King	R.	1857 1859
Edwin D. Morgan	R.	1859–1863
Horatio Seymour	D.	1863–1865
Reuben E. Fenton	R.	1865–1869
John T. Hoffman	D.	1869–1873
John A. Dix	R.	1873–1875
Samuel J. Tilden	D.	1875–1877
*Lucius Robinson	D.	1877–1880
*Alonzo B. Cornell	R.	1880–1883
*Grover Cleveland	D.	1883–1885

(David B. Hill, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Governor Cleveland January 6, 1885, the latter resigning to accept the Presidency.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*David B. Hill	D.	1885–1892
*Roswell P. Flower	D.	1892–1895
Levi P. Morton	R.	1895–1897
Frank S. Black	R.	1897–1899
Theodore Roosevelt	R.	1899–1901
B. B. Odell, jr.	R.	

STATE FLOWERS OR TREES.

(Those marked with an asterisk adopted by State Legislatures; others adopted by votes of pupils of public schools.)

State.	Flower.
Alabama	Golden Rod
California	California Poppy
Colorado	Columbine
Delaware	*Peach
Idaho	Syringa
Iowa	*Wild Rose
Louisiana	Magnolia
Maine	*Pine cone and tassel
Michigan	*Apple Blossom
Minnesota	*Moccasin
Missouri	Golden Rod
Montana	*Bitter Root
Nebraska	*Golden Rod
New-Jersey	Sugar Maple
New-York	Rose
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Oregon	*Oregon Grape
Rhode Island	Violet
Utah	Sago Lily
Vermont	Red Clover
Washington	*Rhododendron
Wyoming	Golden Rod

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NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

The table below gives the total amount of State taxes assessed (at 1.96 mills on each dollar of valuation in 1900, against 2.49 mills in 1899), against the several counties, together with the valuations of real and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization, on September 1, 1898 and 1899:

Counties.	Equalized value of real and personal property.		State tax assessed.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Albany	$90,659,731	$91,563,298	$225,742 73	$179,464 06
Allegany	14,943,911	15,230,372	37,210 09	29,851 52
Broome	32,954,747	33,463,302	82,057 32	65,588 07
Cattaraugus	22,765,633	23,040,208	56,686 43	45,158 81
Cayuga	31,745,985	32,226,962	79,047 50	63,164 84
Chautauqua	30,823,942	30,894,808	76,751 62	60,553 82
Chemung	24,428,126	24,790,149	60,826 03	48,388 69
Chenango	16,482,012	16,422,114	41,040 21	32,187 33
Clinton	8,621,777	9,013,307	21,468 22	17,666 08
Columbia	23,005,785	23,058,958	57,284 40	45,195 55
Cortland	12,127,482	12,187,906	30,197 43	23,888 29
Delaware	13,867,454	14,125,394	34,529 96	27,685 77
Dutchess	45,921,636	46,190,280	114,344 87	90,532 95
Erie	289,200,706	289,065,354	720,109 76	566,568 09
Essex	9,347,499	9,599,158	23,275 27	188,814 35
Franklin	10,438,776	10,566,692	25,987 57	20,710 72
Fulton	13,633,178	13,670,970	33,946 61	26,795 10
Genesee	22,416,867	22,838,106	55,818 00	44,762 69
Greene	13,207,277	13,232,648	32,886 12	25,935 99
Hamilton	2,416,180	2,582,468	6,016 29	5,061 64
Herkimer	21,304,864	21,049,704	53,049 36	41,257 43
Jefferson	31,314,211	31,820,383	77,972 39	62,367 85
Kings	604,941,003	677,165,577	1,506,303 10	1,327,244 53
Lewis	9,256,621	9,249,681	23,048 99	18,129 37
Livingston	26,165,716	26,472,998	65,152 63	51,887 08
Madison	21,235,801	20,796,135	52,877 14	40,760 42
Monroe	130,661,148	130,909,015	325,346 24	256,581 67
Montgomery	27,761,160	27,259,191	69,125 29	53,428 02
Nassau	22,834,308	24,602,319	56,857 43	48,220 55
New-York	2,456,247,052	2,711,824,407	6,116,055 16	5,315,175 84
Niagara	36,743,029	38,443,638	91,490 14	75,349 52
Oneida	63,899,446	62,824,050	159,109 62	123,135 14
Onondaga	97,036,241	100,374,556	241,620 24	196,734 13
Ontario	28,353,931	28,153,055	70,601 29	55,179 99
Orange	41,206,653	41,949,037	102,604 57	82,220 12
Orleans	14,950,632	15,011,849	37,227 07	29,423 23
Oswego	26,402,832	26,458,502	65,743 05	51,858 66
Otsego	22,084,688	21,693,523	54,990 87	42,519 31
Putnam	7,772,331	7,599,828	19,353 10	14,895 66
Queens	73,963,386	96,382,207	184,168 83	188,909 13
Rensselaer	71,781,142	72,141,718	178,737 54	141,397 77
Richmond	28,591,621	46,593,340	71,193 14	91,322 95
Rockland	15,868,938	15,615,953	39,513 66	30,607 27
St. Lawrence	32,233,445	32,785,297	80,261 28	64,259 18
Saratoga	25,079,692	25,538,171	62,448 43	50,054 82
Schenectady	16,735,250	18,330,792	41,670 77	35,928 35
Schoharie	11,284,555	11,249,894	28,098 54	22,049 79
Schuyler	6,461,162	6,606,573	16,088 29	12,948 89
Seneca	14,642,196	14,767,108	36,459 08	28,943 53
Steuben	30,030,488	30,970,511	74,775 92	60,702 21
Suffolk	42,051,391	42,661,661	104,709 27	83,616 85
Sullivan	5,901,391	5,608,498	14,694 46	10,992 66
Tioga	12,896,275	12,967,105	32,111 72	25,415 52
Tompkins	16,266,351	16,364,112	40,503 21	32,073 67
Ulster	28,258,455	27,779,158	70,363 55	54,447 15
Warren	7,614,529	7,640,473	18,960 18	14,975 33
Washington	18,375,196	18,400,143	45,754 24	36,064 28
Wayne	24,937,391	25,307,521	62,094 10	49,602 74
Westchester	149,035,135	150,514,259	371,097 49	295,007 95
Wyoming	14,601,095	14,976,811	36,356 73	29,354 55
Yates	10,607,853	10,681,595	26,413 56	20,935 92
Totals	$5,076,396,824	$5,461,302,752	$12,640,228 09	$10,704,153 39

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW-YORK.

Commander-in-Chief ..... THE GOVERNOR.
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff ..... EDWARD M. HOFFMAN.
Major-General Commanding ..... CHARLES F. ROE.
Assistant Adjutants-General ..... Colonel STEPHEN H. OLIN. Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Brigadier-General FREDERICK PHISTERER.

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First Brigade, Brigadier-General.....M'COSKRY BUTT, Manhattan.
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General.....JAMES M'LEER, Brooklyn.
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General.....ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Albany.
Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General.....PETER C. DOYLE, Buffalo.
Fifth Brigade, Brigadier-General.....GEORGE MOORE SMITH, Manhattan.

STRENGTH.

Infantry	13,284	Artillery	379	Naval Militia	645
Cavalry	365	Signal Corps	151		

ORGANIZATIONS—First Signal Corps, Captain O. Erlandsen, Manhattan; Second Signal Corps, Captain C. R. Baldwin, Brooklyn; Third Signal Corps, Captain E. J. Wheeler, Albany; Fourth Signal Corps, Captain Charles Plumb, Buffalo; Squadron A, Manhattan, Major O. B. Bridgman; Troop C, Brooklyn, Captain Charles I. Debevoise; 1st Battery, Manhattan, Captain Louis Wendel; 2d Battery, Manhattan, Captain David Wilson; 3d Battery, Brooklyn, Captain H. S. Rasquin; 6th Battery, Binghamton, Captain L. L. Olmstead; 1st Regiment, Mount Vernon, Colonel R. T. Emmet; 2d Regiment, Troy, Colonel J. H. Lloyd; 7th Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel Daniel Appleton; 8th Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel J. M. Jarvis; 9th Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel W. F. Morris; 12th Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel G. R. Dyer; 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, Colonel D. E. Austen; 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, Colonel B. T. Clayton; 22d Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel Franklin Bartlett; 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, Major David K. Case, commanding; 47th Regiment, Brooklyn, Colonel John G. Eddy; 65th Regiment, Buffalo, Colonel S. M. Welch, jr.; 69th Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel Edward Duffy; 71st Regiment, Manhattan, Colonel W. G. Bates; 74th Regiment, Buffalo, Colonel G. C. Fox; 1st Battalion, Niagara Falls, Major M. Butler; 2d Battalion, Geneva, Major William Wilson; 3d Battalion, Oswego, Major A. M. Hall; 4th Battalion, Watertown, Major J. S. Boyer; 10th Battalion, Albany, Major James L. Hyatt; Naval Militia, Captain Jacob W. Miller.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

(See note on next page for explanations of signs and figures.

States and Territories.	Previous residence required.			Registration required.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	District.		
*Alabama	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	14, 15, 16, 19, 20.
*Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	15, 16.
*California	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 21, 22.
Colorado	6 mos.	90 d.	10 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 20.
‡Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	12Yes.	
*Delaware	1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.	13Yes.	15, 16, 19.
*Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	11Yes.	15, 16, 19.
†Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	1, 11Yes.	14, 15, 16, 19.
*Idaho	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25.
*Illinois	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	
*Indiana	6 mos.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	
*Iowa	6 mos.	60 d.	60 d.	27Yes.	15, 16.
*Kansas	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	2.	15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 26.
*Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 d.	3, 25.	15, 16.
*Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	11Yes.	15, 16.
*Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	12Yes.	17, 20.
*Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 d.	Yes.	20.
*Massachusetts	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	13Yes.	15, 16, 17, 20.
*Michigan	3 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	Yes.	21, 24.
*Minnesota	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	11Yes.	14, 15, 16, 20, 24.
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	11, 13Yes.	18, 19.
*Missouri	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	4.	15, 16.
*Montana	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 24.
*Nebraska	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	15, 16.
*Nevada	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	13Yes.	14, 15, 16, 26.
*New-Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	No.	17.
*New-Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 17.
*New-York	1 yr.	4 mos.	1030 d.	Yes.	19.
North Carolina	2 yrs.	6 mos.	4 mos.	11Yes.	14, 15, 16.
*North Dakota	1 yr.	6 mos.	90 d.	5.	15, 16.
*Ohio	1 yr.	30 d.	20 d.	2.	15, 16.
*Oregon	6 mos.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 24.
*Pennsylvania	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	11Yes.	Non-taxpayers.
*Rhode Island	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	7.	15, 16, 17, 19.
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.	11, 13.	15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
*South Dakota	6 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	6Yes.	
*Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	——	11, 13Yes.	14, 15, 16, 20.
*Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	——	9.	15, 16, 17.
*Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 19.
*Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	26.
Virginia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	15, 16.
*Washington	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	24.
*West Virginia	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	15, 16, 17, 19.
*Wisconsin	1 yr.	——	10 d.	2.	15, 16, 19, 20.
*Wyoming	1 yr.	60 d.	30 d.	12, 13Yes.	15, 16.

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Note.—Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. †Ballot contains a column for each party. ‡Official ballot in envelope, each party having a ticket. [1]In some counties. [2]In cities of over 20,000 population. [3]In cities of the first, second and third classes. [4]In cities of 100,000. [5]In cities of 3,000. [7]Non-property owners must be residents two years. [8]Towns of 1,000. [9]Cities of 10,000 [10]Must be citizens ninety days before election. [11]Prepayment of poll tax required. [12]Must be able to read. [13]Must be able to read and write. [14]Guilty of treason. [15]Lunatics. [16]Idiots. [17]Paupers. [18]Bigamists. [19]Guilty of bribery. [20]Under guardianship. [21]Duellists. [22]Dishonorably discharged soldiers. [23]Chinese. [24]Indians holding tribal relations. [25]Polygamists. [26]Persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States and not restored to civil rights by Legislature. [27]Law requires voting machines. [28]Also in cities of fourth class. All States prohibit persons convicted of felony from voting.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1 (New Year's Day)—In all the States, except Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

January 8—Louisiana only; anniversary of battle of New-Orleans.

January 19—Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia only; Lee's birthday.

February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)—Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania and Washington.

February 22 (Washington's Birthday)—All the States, except Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Mississippi and New-Mexico.

March 2—Texas; Texan independence anniversary.

April: First Wednesday—Election Day; Rhode Island.

April 6—Confederate Memorial Day; Louisiana.

April 19—Massachusetts; Patriots' Day.

April 21—Texas; anniversary of battle of San Jacinto.

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day; Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee.

May 10—Memorial Day; North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 20—North Carolina; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

May 30—Memorial Day; in all States except Arkansas, Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

June 3—Jefferson Davis's birthday; Florida and Georgia.

July 4—Independence Day; in all the States, except Colorado, where it is observed, though not a statutory holiday.

July 24—Utah only; Pioneers' Day.

August 16—Vermont; Bennington Battle Day.

September 9—California; Admission Day.

October 31—Nevada; admission into the Union anniversary.

November 1—Louisiana; All Saints' Day.

December 25 (Christmas Day)—Observed in all the States. (Not statutory in Colorado.)

ARBOR DAY—Arizona, first weekday after February 1; Florida, first Friday in February; Kansas, on day set by Governor; Maryland, September 12; Minnesota, on day set by Governor; Montana, third Tuesday in April; Nebraska, April 22; New-Mexico, second Friday in March; New-York, first Friday in May; North Dakota, on day set by Governor; Rhode Island, first Friday in April; Texas, February 22; Utah, April 15; Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, on day set by Governor.

BIRD DAY—Minnesota, designated by the Governor.

ELECTION DAY (first Tuesday after first Monday in November)—In Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

GOOD FRIDAY—Observed as a holiday in Alabama, Connecticut (customarily designated by Governor as Fast Day), Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

LABOR DAY (first Monday in September)—By an act of Congress approved June 28, 1894, this was made a National holiday. Labor Day is observed in Louisiana on the fourth Saturday in November. It is observed in the other States, except Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada, New-Mexico, South Dakota and Wyoming, on the first Monday in September.

MARDI GRAS—Observed in Alabama and Louisiana. It falls on Shrove Tuesday, the day before the first Sunday of Lent.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS—After 12 o'clock noon. Legal holiday in Colorado and Louisiana (in cities and towns of 100,000 population and over), Delaware (Newcastle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September), District of Columbia, Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only), Michigan, Missouri (in cities of 100,000 or over), New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (in Charleston County only) and Virginia.

THANKSGIVING DAY (last Thursday in November)—In all States (except Arkansas, Idaho and Kentucky), though not a statutory holiday in some.

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VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates.	Year	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. voted	Elect'l votes. Each received	Popular vote.
*George Washington	1789	Federalist	Virginia	a10	73	69	
John Adams		Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	34	
*George Washington	1792	Federalist	Virginia	15	135	132	
John Adams		Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	77	
*John Adams	1796	Federalist	Massachusetts	16	138	71	
Thomas Jefferson		Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	68	
*Thomas Jefferson	1800	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	16	138	b73	
Aaron Burr		Dem.-Rep	New-York	—	—	b73	
*Thomas Jefferson	1804	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	—	
C. C. Pinckney		Federalist	So. Carolina	17	176	162	
*James Madison	1808	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	14	
C. C. Pinckney		Federalist	So. Carolina	17	176	122	
*James Madison	1812	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	47	
DeWitt Clinton		Federalist	New-York	18	218	128	
*James Monroe	1816	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	89	
Rufus King		Federalist	New-York	19	221	183	
*James Monroe	1820	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	34	
John Q. Adams		Opposition	Massachusetts	24	235	231	
*John Q. Adams	c1824	Coalition	Massachusetts	—	—	1	
Andrew Jackson		Dem.-Rep	Tennessee	24	261	84	108,740
*Andrew Jackson	1828	Democrat	Tennessee	—	—	99	153,544
J. Q. Adams		Nat.-Rep	Massachusetts	24	261	178	647,231
*Andrew Jackson	1832	Democrat	Tennessee	—	—	83	509,097
Henry Clay		Nat.-Rep	Kentucky	24	288	219	687,502
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat	New-York	—	—	49	530,189
W. H. Harrison		Whig	Ohio	26	294	170	761,549
*W. H. Harrison	1840	Whig	Ohio	—	—	73	
Martin Van Buren		Democrat	New-York	26	294	234	1,275,017
*James K. Polk	1844	Democrat	Tennessee	—	—	60	1,128,702
Henry Clay		Whig	Kentucky	26	275	170	1,337,243
*Zachary Taylor	1848	Whig	Louisiana	—	—	105	1,299,068
Lewis Cass		Democrat	Michigan	30	290	163	1,360,101
*Franklin Pierce	1852	Democrat	New-H'pshire	—	—	127	1,220,544
Winfield Scott		Whig	New-Jersey	31	296	254	1,601,474
*James Buchanan	1856	Democrat	Pennsylvania	—	—	42	1,386,226
John C. Fremont		Republican	California	31	296	174	1,838,169
*Abraham Lincoln	1860	Republican	Illinois	—	—	114	1,341,264
J. C. Breckenridge		Democrat	Kentucky	33	303	180	1,866,352
*Abraham Lincoln	1864	Republican	Illinois	—	—	72	845,663
George B. McClellan		Democrat	New-Jersey	36	314	212	2,216,067
*Ulysses S. Grant	1868	Republican	Illinois	—	—	21	1,808,725
Horatio Seymour		Democrat	New-York	37	317	214	3,015,017
*Ulysses S. Grant	1872	Republican	Illinois	—	—	80	2,709,613
Horace Greeley		Dem. & Lib.	New-York	37	366	286	3,597,070
*R. B. Hayes	1876	Republican	Ohio	—	—	d42	2,834,079
Samuel J. Tilden		Democrat	New-York	38	369	185	4,033,975
*James A. Garfield	1880	Republican	Ohio	—	—	184	4,284,873
W. S. Hancock		Democrat	Pennsylvania	38	369	214	4,454,416
*Grover Cleveland	1884	Democrat	New-York	—	—	155	4,444,952
James G. Blaine		Republican	Maine	38	401	219	4,874,986
*Benjamin Harrison	1888	Republican	Indiana	—	—	182	4,851,981
Grover Cleveland		Democrat	New-York	38	401	233	5,440,708
*Grover Cleveland	1892	Democrat	New-York	—	—	168	5,536,242
Benjamin Harrison		Republican	Indiana	44	444	277	5,554,267
*William McKinley	1896	Republican	Ohio	—	—	145	5,175,201
e William J. Bryan		Dem. (Sil.)	Nebraska	45	447	271	7,111,607
*William McKinley	1900	Republican	Ohio	—	—	176	6,509,052
William J. Bryan		Democratic	Nebraska	45	447	292	7,214,027
				—	—	155	6,342,514

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice-President.

a Three States not voting. b Tie vote; choice decided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No choice by Electoral College; choice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. d Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

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POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892, 1896 AND 1900.

States.	1892.			1896.			1900.					
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	D.-P.	Nat. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. Labor	S. Dem.	Scat.
Alabama	9,197	138,138	85,181	54,737	*131,226	6,462	53,669	96,368	1,407	—	—	3,796
Arkansas	46,974	87,834	11,831	37,512	101,103	—	44,800	81,142	584	—	—	1,924
California	118,149	118,293	25,352	146,688	*144,766	2,006	165,346	124,626	5,024	—	7,572	485
Colorado	38,620	—	53,584	26,271	*161,269	1	93,067	122,733	3,790	684	714	—
Connecticut	77,032	82,395	809	110,285	56,740	4,336	102,572	74,014	1,617	908	1,029	55
Delaware	18,077	18,581	—	20,452	16,615	966	22,537	18,865	546	—	57	—
Florida	—	30,143	4,843	11,257	*31,958	1,772	7,604	28,261	2,234	601	—	1,070
Georgia	48,305	129,386	42,939	60,091	*94,672	2,708	34,028	77,353	1,396	—	—	4,548
Idaho	8,599	—	10,520	6,314	23,192	—	27,198	29,414	857	—	—	445
Illinois	399,288	426,281	22,207	607,130	464,523	6,390	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,373	9,687	2,165
Indiana	255,615	262,740	22,208	323,754	305,573	2,145	336,063	309,581	13,717	663	2,374	1,692
Iowa	219,795	196,367	20,595	289,293	223,741	4,516	307,778	209,266	9,502	259	2,742	779
Kansas	157,241	—	163,111	159,541	171,810	1,209	185,952	162,605	—	—	—	5,210
Kentucky	135,441	175,461	23,500	218,171	217,890	5,114	226,799	234,902	2,262	408	456	1,662
Louisiana	13,331	87,622	13,332	22,037	77,175	1,915	13,928	53,671	—	—	—	—
Maine	62,876	48,049	2,396	80,461	34,587	1,866	65,475	36,822	2,585	—	878	147
Maryland	92,736	113,866	796	136,978	104,746	2,507	136,212	122,271	4,582	391	908	—
Massachusetts	202,914	176,813	3,210	278,976	*105,711	11,749	238,866	156,977	6,202	2,599	9,607	—
Michigan	222,708	202,296	19,931	293,582	237,268	6,968	316,269	211,685	9,916	825	902	2,824
Minnesota	122,823	100,920	29,313	193,503	139,735	3,222	188,779	111,816	8,394	1,316	2,943	—
Mississippi	1,406	40,237	10,256	5,123	*63,793	1,071	5,753	51,706	—	—	—	1,642
Missouri	227,646	268,400	41,204	304,940	363,652	2,355	313,733	351,913	—	—	—	17,629
Montana	18,838	17,534	7,259	10,494	42,537	—	25,373	37,137	298	111	708	—
Nebraska	87,227	24,934	83,134	103,064	115,999	2,797	121,835	113,613	3,685	—	820	1,103
Nevada	2,811	714	7,264	1,938	*8,377	—	3,849	6,347	—	—	—	—
New-Hampshire	45,658	42,081	292	57,444	*21,650	3,520	54,803	35,489	1,271	—	790	—
New-Jersey	156,068	171,042	969	221,367	133,675	6,373	221,707	164,808	7,183	2,074	4,609	669
New-York	609,350	654,868	16,429	819,838	551,369	18,950	821,992	678,386	22,043	12,622	12,869	—
North Carolina	100,346	132,951	44,732	155,222	174,488	678	182,997	157,733	900	—	—	737
North Dakota	17,159	—	17,700	26,335	20,686	—	35,891	20,519	731	—	518	110
Ohio	405,909	404,115	14,850	525,991	*477,497	1,858	543,918	474,882	10,203	1,688	4,847	4,535
Oregon	35,002	12,242	26,965	48,779	46,662	977	46,526	33,385	2,536	—	1,494	275
Pennsylvania	516,011	452,264	8,714	728,300	433,230	10,921	712,665	424,232	27,908	2,936	4,831	638
Rhode Island	26,975	24,356	228	37,437	14,459	1,166	34,784	19,812	1,529	1,423	—	—
South Carolina	13,384	54,698	2,410	9,313	58,801	824	3,580	47,236	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	34,888	9,081	26,544	41,042	41,225	—	54,530	39,554	2,564	—	—	599
Tennessee	99,851	136,594	23,780	148,773	166,268	1,951	123,394	145,744	3,914	—	415	1,360
Texas	81,444	239,148	99,688	167,520	370,434	5,046	120,483	267,243	2,644	162	1,846	20,961
Utah	—	—	—	13,491	64,607	21	47,089	44,949	205	—	—	828
Vermont	37,992	16,325	44	50,991	*10,607	1,329	51,127	10,179	1,032	—	—	289
Virginia	113,262	163,977	12,275	135,388	154,985	2,127	115,687	146,079	2,153	—	—	—
Washington	36,460	29,802	19,165	39,153	51,646	1,668	57,456	44,905	2,363	866	2,006	—
West Virginia	80,293	84,467	4,166	104,414	92,927	677	119,780	99,781	1,585	—	187	267
Wisconsin	171,101	177,325	10,019	268,135	165,523	4,584	265,866	159,285	10,124	524	7,095	—
Wyoming	8,454	—	7,722	10,072	10,655	—	14,482	10,164	—	—	—	—
Totals	5,176,336	5,552,351	1,041,467	7,111,607	6,509,052	134,645	7,214,027	6,342,514	197,112	32,433	82,904	78,444
Plurralities		380,861		602,555			871,513					

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*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vote cast for the head of the ticket. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama, 24,089; California, 21,730; Colorado, 2,389; Florida, 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi, 7,517; Nevada, 575; New-Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennessee, 4,525; Texas, 79,572; Vermont, 461; Wyoming, 286. Prohibition vote, 1892, 270,367; 1896, 145,280. Socialist Labor vote, 1896, 36,373.

Scattering includes the following: Alabama—Pop., 3,796. Arkansas—Pop., 972; Union Reform, 341. Connecticut—Leonard W. Bacon, Independent Presidential elector, 45. Georgia—Pop., 4,548. Idaho—Pop., 213; Anti-Fusion Bryan Pop., 232. Illinois—Pop., 1,141; Un. Christ., 352; Un. Ref., 672. Indiana—Pop., 1,458; Un. Ref., 254. Iowa—Pop., 613; Un. Christ., 166. Kansas—Soc., 1,605; Pro., 3,605. Kentucky—Pop., 1,662. Maryland—Un. Ref., 147. Mississippi—Pop., 1,642. Missouri—Prog. Peop., 4,244; Pro., 5,963; Soc. Dem., 6,128; Soc. Labor, 1,294. Montana—Pop., 110. Nebraska—Pop., 1,103. North Carolina—Pop., 737. Ohio—Un. Ref., 4,284; People's, 251. Oregon—Pop., 275. Pennsylvania—Pop. (Mid. Road), 638. Rhode Island—Soc. Labor, 1,423; Pro., 1,529. Tennessee—Pop., 1,360. Utah—Soc. Labor, 102; Soc. Dem., 717. West Virginia—People's, 267. Texas—Pop., 20,961. Colorado—Pop., 389. Florida—Pop., 1,070.

‡ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1872 TO 1900.

States.	*1872		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.		1900	
	Grant.	[1]Hendricks	Hayes.	Tilden.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Weaver.	McKinley.	Bryan.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	†	†	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8	—	8
California	6	—	6	—	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1	9	—
Colorado	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Delaware	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
Georgia	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Illinois	21	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—	24	—
Indiana	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—
Kansas	5	—	5	—	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	—
Kenutcky	—	8	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1	—	13
Louisiana	†	†	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	8
Maine	7	—	7	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	8	—	6	—	6	—
Maryland	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Massachusetts	13	—	13	—	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—
Michigan	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	5	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—
Mississippi	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9
Missouri	—	6	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17	—	17
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Nebraska	3	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—
Nevada	3	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
New-Hampshire	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
New-Jersey	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
New-York	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—	36	—
North Carolina	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	—
Ohio	22	—	22	—	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—	23	—
Oregon	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	29	—	29	—	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—	32	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
South Carolina	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12
Texas	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15	—	15
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Vermont	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
Virginia	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
West Virginia	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Wisconsin	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—
Totals	286	42	185	184	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155

*Scattering, 21. †Rejected. ‡Republican candidate in first column. Democratic in second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote. [1]Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

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POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

The totals given in the following table represent the strength of each party at the opening session of Congress.

Congress.	Years.	Senate. Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.	House. Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.
XXXV	1857-9	20	39	5	—	92	131	14	—
XXXVI	1859-61	26	38	2	—	113	101	23	—
*XXXVII	1861-3	31	10	12	—	106	42	[1]28	—
*XXXVIII	1863-5	36	9	[1]5	—	102	75	—	9
XXXIX	1865-7	41	11	—	—	145	40	—	—
XL	1867-9	42	11	—	—	143	49	—	—
XLI	1869-71	58	11	—	—	151	78	—	—
XLII	1871-3	57	17	—	—	138	103	—	[2]5
XLIII	1873-5	47	20	—	[2]7	194	92	—	14
XLIV	1875-7	43	29	—	[2]2	107	168	—	—
XLV	1877-9	36	39	—	[2]1	142	151	—	—
XLVI	1879-81	32	44	—	—	129	148	—	[3]16
XLVII	1881-3	37	38	—	1	146	138	—	[3]10
XLVIII	1883-5	†40	36	—	—	124	198	—	[3]1
XLIX	1885-7	42	34	—	—	120	204	—	[3]1
L	1887-9	39	37	—	—	153	168	—	4
LI	1889-91	39	37	—	—	166	159	—	—
LII	1891-3	47	39	—	[2]2	88	236	—	[2]8
LIII	1893-5	[4]37	44	—	[2]4	126	220	—	[2]8
LIV	1895-7	43	39	—	[2]6	244	[7]104	—	[2]7
LV	1897-9	48	[10]34	—	[2]8	[11]199	[12]131	—	[12]26
LVI	[14]1899-1901	[15]52	27	—	8	185	164	—	8
LVII	1901-3	55	31	—	4	197	[16]160	—	—

*During Civil War some Southern States were unrepresented. †Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with Republicans. ‡Four Populists and two Silver, the latter of Nevada. [1]Union party. [2]Liberal Republicans. [3]Populists. [4]Three vacancies. [5]Greenbackers. [6]One vacancy. [7]Five Populists, two Silver Republicans, one Independent. [10]Twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [11]Ten are Silver Republicans; also one vacancy. [12]One hundred and twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [13]Fifteen Populists; eleven Democratic Populists. [14]Three seats, one from Delaware, one from Pennsylvania and one from Utah, remained unfilled during the greater part of the LVIth Congress. [15]During the life of the LVIth Congress two Senators elected as Populists, Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, became Republicans. Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, elected as a Republican, became a Democrat. [16]Four Fusionists from Nebraska, two from Colorado, one from Nevada, one from Kansas and one from Idaho are counted as Democrats.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives.	Population.
Constitution	1789	30,000	65	
First census	1793	30,000	105	3,929,214
Second census	1803	33,000	141	5,308,483
Third census	1813	35,000	181	7,239,881
Fourth census	1823	40,000	213	9,633,822
Fifth census	1833	47,700	240	12,866,020
Sixth census	1843	70,680	223	17,069,453
Seventh census	1853	93,423	233	23,191,876
Eighth census	1863	127,381	243	31,443,321
Ninth census	1873	131,425	293	38,558,371
Tenth census	1883	151,911	325	50,155,873
Eleventh census	1893	173,901	356	62,831,900

Note.—For representation of each State at present see "States and Territories, General Information."

VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1898 AND 1900.

	1898. Rep.	Dem.	1900. Rep.	Dem.	*Scattering.
Alabama	18,967	66,856	36,334	104,626	—
Arizona	7,384	8,212	7,716	8,664	—
Arkansas	[2]2,706	24,204	42,735	84,258	—
California	139,382	[1]128,700	180,549	142,321	4,766

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VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1898 AND 1900—(Continued).

	1898.		1900.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	*Scattering.
Colorado	46,163	[2]95,483	92,811	[2]121,011	3,445
Connecticut	81,747	63,347	102,559	74,521	—
Delaware	17,566	15,053	21,711	18,529	591
Florida	7,316	25,646	5,254	26,451	—
Georgia	8,552	56,424	83,504	11,605	10,679
Idaho	13,056	17,693	26,860	[7]28,087	1,029
Illinois	463,202	390,898	591,886	502,187	24,476
Indiana	283,306	273,097	330,775	310,347	12,048
Iowa	283,762	178,082	304,302	212,347	7,981
Kansas	148,654	130,417	181,187	[6]162,522	—
Kentucky	126,184	138,344	228,476	233,002	—
Louisiana	3,075	27,629	52,925	14,554	28
Maine	55,081	29,455	72,908	40,485	4,128
Maryland	107,704	101,448	135,404	122,778	5,359
Massachusetts	176,292	123,640	230,367	143,356	18,376
Michigan	232,525	176,863	310,753	216,006	14,521
Minnesota	136,797	102,842	158,396	105,895	6,129
Mississippi	1,327	23,804	3,036	47,549	653
Missouri	256,434	285,019	314,109	355,183	5,819
Montana	14,823	23,351	34,887	21,175	—
Nebraska	93,509	[1]94,884	112,952	[6]109,988	—
Nevada	[5]5,766	[5]—	4,190	5,975	—
New-Hampshire	43,778	35,784	53,502	34,918	1,827
New-Jersey	165,120	[1]154,648	250,822	199,268	13,697
New-Mexico	13,722	16,659	21,567	17,857	—
New-York	669,868	638,585	808,474	669,012	40,067
North Carolina	[4]143,947	[4]154,864	122,879	162,260	6,309
North Dakota	27,776	[1]17,844	35,891	29,519	1,359
Ohio	404,660	356,169	537,016	479,168	12,951
Oklahoma	28,456	[1]19,088	38,253	33,529	—
Oregon	42,615	33,922	43,300	30,902	8,746
Pennsylvania	532,898	356,650	683,941	411,552	32,339
Rhode Island	22,309	13,206	30,941	18,715	3,231
South Carolina	2,804	28,967	3,100	47,827	—
South Dakota	38,780	[3]32,314	54,530	39,554	2,057
Tennessee	63,923	106,712	96,921	115,930	12,249
Texas	68,945	256,091	82,229	296,978	17,111
Utah	29,631	35,296	46,150	45,939	—
Vermont	38,078	13,993	46,718	16,732	1,321
Virginia	63,098	108,395	98,730	165,069	5,220
Washington	39,809	[3]36,385	110,661	90,330	9,968
West Virginia	87,999	85,407	118,213	100,496	—
Wisconsin	183,492	126,791	260,544	160,834	14,418
Wyoming	10,762	8,466	14,539	10,017	—
Totals	5,408,750	5,237,627	7,225,507	6,391,728	302,898

[1]Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates. [2]Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists. [3]Includes Silver Republicans and Democrats. No Democratic candidate. The Populist candidate (Wrenn) polled 3,111 votes. [4]In four districts the Republicans supported the Populist candidates; in one district the Democrats and Populists combined. [5]Only one Republican candidate (Xth District) nominated. [6]Fusion. [7]Populist Fusion. [8]This is a fusion of Silver Republicans, Populists and Democrats.

*Included in the scattering column for 1900 are the votes cast in the different States and Territories for the candidates other than those on the Republican and Democratic tickets, as follows: California—Pro., 4,766; Ind., 1,116. Georgia—Pop., 7,310; Ind., 2,685. Idaho—Pro., 798; Middle of Road Pop., 231. Illinois—Pro., 16,716; Soc. Dem., 6,713; Pop., 559; Ind., 9; Soc. Labor, 314. Indiana—Pro., 10,179; Pop., 1,721; Soc. Dem., 148. Iowa—Not enumerated, 7,981. Louisiana—Ind., 24. Maine—Pro., 3,502; Soc., 554; Ind. Rep., 46. Maryland—Pro., 4,161; Ind. Dem., 714; Union Reform, 44; Soc. Dem., 412; Ind. Rep., 28. Massachusetts—Soc. Dem., 8,830; Soc. Labor, 4,868; Ind., 2,858; Pro., 1,677; People's, 115. Michigan—Not enumerated, 14,521. Minnesota—Pro., 2,304; Soc. Labor, 992; Soc. Dem., 725; Ind. Pro., 933; Middle of the Road Pop., 1,175. Mississippi—Pop., 653. Missouri—Soc. Dem., 3,802; Soc. Labor, 840; Prog. Peop., 747; scattering, 430. Montana—Ind. Dem., 2,443; Soc. Dem., 613. New-Jersey—Nat. Pro., 6,999; Soc. Dem., 4,585; Soc. Labor, 2,083; Ind. Work, 30. New-York—Pro., 20,242; Soc. Labor, 12,826; Soc. Dem., 6,999; Ind. Sil. Lab., 30. North Carolina—Ind. Rep., 4,387; Pro., 69. Oregon—Pop., 1,687; Pro., 3,675; Ind. Dem., 3,384. Pennsylvania—Pro., 24,631; Soc. Labor, 2,660; People's, 795; Socialist, 4,026; scattering, 327. Rhode Island—Soc. Labor, 1,580; Pro., 1,651. Tennessee—Pro., 590; Ind. Dem., 10,687. Virginia—Pro., 2,895; Labor, 938; Soc. Labor, 1,284; Ind., 103. Washington—Pro., 4,298; Soc. Labor, 1,800; Soc. Dem., 3,870. South Dakota—Pop., 599. Wisconsin—Pro., 8,928; Soc. Dem., 5,490. Texas—Pop., 17,111. Colorado—Pro., 1,924; Soc., 487; Soc. Dem., 888.

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ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

From reports of Commission of General Land Office and State and Territorial treasurers.

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	Act of organization or date of admission.	Nicknames.	Area. Water. Sq. miles.	Area. Land. Sq. miles.	[2]Indebtedness.
Alabama	French	1713	Dec. 14, 1819	Cotton	710	51,540	$9,357,600
Alaska Territory	[3]	—	July 27, 1868	———	—	—	No debt.
Arizona Territory	Spanish	1590	Feb. 24, 1863	———	100	112,920	1,127,688
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836	Bear	805	53,045	319,915
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850	Golden	2,380	155,980	4,000
Colorado	———	1850	Aug. 1, 1876	Centennial	280	103,645	2,728,667
[1]Connecticut	Em. from Mass.	1633	———	Nutmeg	145	4,845	2,108,873
[1]Delaware	Swedes and Finns	1627	———	Blue Hen	400	1,960	769,750
District of Columbia	English	1660	March 3, 1791	———	10	60	———
Florida	Spanish	1565	March 3, 1845	Everglade	4,440	54,240	1,032,500
[1]Georgia	English	1733	———	Cracker	495	58,980	7,831,500
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	July 3, 1890	Gem of the Mount'ns	510	84,290	339,000
Illinois	French	1720	Dec. 3, 1818	Sucker and Prairie.	650	56,000	No debt.
Indian Territory	Spanish	1832	June 30, 1884	———	400	31,000	———
Indiana	French	1730	Dec. 11, 1816	Hoosier	440	35,910	4,705,615
Iowa	Em. from New-Eng.	1835	Dec. 28, 1846	Hawkeye	350	55,475	No debt.
Kansas	Em. from West. States	1850	Jan. 29, 1861	Jayhawker	380	81,700	692,000
Kentucky	Em. from Virginia	1775	June 1, 1792	Bluegrass	400	40,000	1,000,000
Louisiana	French	1699	April 8, 1812	Creole	3,300	45,420	10,877,800
Maine	English	1630	March 15, 1820	Pine Tree	3,145	29,895	2,453,000
[1]Maryland	English	1634	———	Monumental	2,350	9,800	2,103,000
[1]Massachusetts	English Puritans	1620	———	Bay	275	8,040	16,227,934
Michigan	French	1670	Jan. 26, 1837	Lake	1,485	57,430	251,128
Minnesota	New-England Em.	1819	May 11, 1858	North Star	4,160	79,205	1,279,000
Mississippi	French	1716	Dec. 10, 1817	Eagle	470	46,340	2,903,088
Missouri	French	1755	Aug. 10, 1821	Puke	680	68,735	1,892,000
Montana	Em. from South.	1852	Nov. 8, 1889	Stubtoe	770	145,310	No debt.
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	March 1, 1867	Antelope	670	76,840	No debt.
Nevada	Em. from California	1850	Oct. 31, 1864	Silver	960	109,749	No debt.
[1]New-Hampshire	English	1623	———	Granite	300	9,005	1,118,798
[1]New-Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627	———	Blue	720	7,455	71,000
New-Mexico Territory	Spanish	1582	Sept. 9, 1850	Vermin	120	122,460	1,205,100
[1]New-York	Dutch	1623	July 26, 1788	Empire	1,600	47,620	10,130,660
[1]North Carolina	English	1585	Nov. 21, 1789	Old North	3,670	48,580	6,501,770
North Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	Flickertail	600	70,195	845,300
Ohio	New-England Em.	1768	Feb. 19, 1803	Buckeye	300	40,760	701,665
Oklahoma Territory	Emigrants	1889	May 2, 1890	———	200	28,830	438,000
Oregon	Em. from New-York	1811	Feb. 14, 1859	Beaver	1,470	94,560	164,687
[1]Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	Dec. 12, 1787	Keystone	230	44,985	835,093
[1]Rhode Island	English	1636	May 29, 1790	Plantation	165	1,085	2,300,000
[1]South Carolina	French	1562	May 23, 1788	Palmetto	400	30,170	6,844,946
South Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	Swingecat	600	76,850	552,020
Tennessee	Em. from N. C.	1765	June 1, 1796	Lion's Den	300	41,750	16,273,600
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845	Lone Star	3,490	262,290	718,200
Utah	Spanish	1847	Jan. 4, 1896	Mormon	2,780	82,190	900,000

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Vermont	Em. from Mass	1763	March 4, 1791	Green Mountain	430	9,125	204,713
[1]Virginia	English	1607	——	Old Dominion	2,325	40,125	26,806,434
Washington	Em. from California	1845	Nov. 11, 1889	Chinook	2,300	66,880	23,108,876
West Virginia	English	1607	June 19, 1863	Little Mountain	135	24,645	*1,134,749
Wisconsin	French	1745	May 29, 1848	Badger	1,590	54,450	2,251,000
Wyoming	Em. from Mid. States	1867	July 10, 1890	Plain	315	97,575	320,000
Total					55,600	2,970,000	

[1]Of the thirteen original States. [2]Reports of 1900. [3]Purchased from Russia. *Balance in treasury.

Note.—If the forty-five States be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original States, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other States—Vermont from New-York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; and the remaining twenty-six had been organized as Territories prior to their admission as States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Legislature. Length of term.	Legislature. Next session begins.	Next general election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of Congr's-men.
Alabama	Montgomery	Wm. J. Samford (D.)	50 days	*Tu. a. 2 M. Nov. 1902.	*1 M. Aug. 1902	52,250	9
Alaska Territory	Sitka	John G. Brady (R.)	——	——	——	577,390	—
Arizona Territory	Phœnix	N. O. Murphy (R.)	60 days	*Jan. 21, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	113,020	4
Arkansas	Little Rock	Jeff Davis (D.)	60 days	*Jan. 14, 1901	*1 M. Sept. 1902	53,850	6
California	Sacramento	Henry T. Gage (R.)	90 days	*1 M. Jan. 1901	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	158,360	7
Colorado	Denver	James B. Orman (Fus.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	103,925	2
Connecticut	Hartford	George P. McLean (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	4,990	4
Delaware	Dover	John Hunn (R.)	60 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	2,050	1
Florida	Tallahassee	Wm. C. Jennings (D.)	60 days	*April 2, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	58,680	2
Georgia	Atlanta	Allen D. Candler (D.)	50 days	†4 W. Oct. 1901	*1 W. Oct. 1902	59,475	11
Hawaii Territory	Honolulu	Sanford B. Dole (R.)	60 days	†3 W. Feb. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. 1902	6,600	4
Idaho	Boise City	Frank W. Hunt (Fus.)	60 days	*1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	84,800	1
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates (R.)	No limit.	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	56,650	22
Indiana	Indianapolis	Winfield T. Durbin (R.)	61 days	*Jan. 10, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	36,350	13
Iowa	Des Moines	Leslie M. Shaw (R.)	No limit.	†1 M. Jan. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	56,025	11
Kansas	Topeka	W. E. Stanley (R.)	50 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	82,080	8
Kentucky	Frankfort	J. C. W. Beckham (D.)	60 days	*Jan. 2, 1902	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1904	40,400	11
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	W. W. Heard (D.)	60 days	*2 M. Nov. 1902	[2]2 Tu. April 1904	48,720	6
Maine	Augusta	John F. Hill (R.)	No limit.	*1. W. Jan. 1901	*2 M. Sept. 1902	33,040	4
Maryland	Annapolis	John W. Smith (D.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	12,210	6
Massachusetts	Boston	W. Murray Crane (R.)	No limit.	†1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1901	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	8,315	13
Michigan	Lansing	Aaron T. Bliss (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	58,915	12
Minnesota	St. Paul	Samuel H. Van Sant (R)	90 days	*Jan. 8, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	83,365	7
Mississippi	Jackson	A. H. Longino (D.)	30 days	*1 Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1902	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	46,810	7
Missouri	Jefferson City	A. M. Dockery (D.)	70 days	*1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	69,415	15
Montana	Helena	Joseph K. Toole (Fus.)	60 days	*1 M. Jan. 1901	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	146,080	1
Nebraska	Lincoln	Charles H. Dietrich (R.)	60 days	*1 M. Jan. 1901	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	77,510	6
Nevada	Carson City	Reinhold Sadler (Pop.)	40 days	*Jan. 21, 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	110,700	1
New-Hampshire	Concord	Chester B. Jordan (R.)	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	9,305	2
New-Jersey	Trenton	Foster M. Voorhees (R.)	No limit.	†Jan. 8, 1901	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	7,815	8

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STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Legislature.		Next general election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of Congr's-men.
			Length of term.	Next session begins.			
New-Mexico Ter..	Santa Fe.....	Miguel A. Otero (R.)....	60 days..	*Jan. 20, 1901.....	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	122,580	[4]
New-York.....	Albany	Benj. B. Odell, jr. (R.)..	No limit.	†1 W. Jan. 1901.....	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	49,170	34
North Carolina...	Raleigh	C. B. Aycock (D.).....	60 days..	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901..	*1 Th. Aug. 1902.....	52,250	9
North Dakota....	Bismarck	Frank White (R.).....	60 days..	*Jan. 7, 1901.....	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	70,795	1
Ohio.....	Columbus	George K. Nash (R.)....	No limit.	†1 M. Jan. 1902.....	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	41,060	21
Oklahoma Ter....	Guthrie	C. M. Barnes (R.).....	60 days..	*Jan. 6, 1901.....	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	39,030	[4]
Oregon.....	Salem	T. T. Geer (R.).....	40 days..	*1 M. Jan. 1901.....	*1 M. June, 1902.....	96,030	2
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg ...	William A. Stone (R.)...	No limit.	†1 Tu. Jan. 1901.....	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	45,215	30
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Charles H. Allen (R.)....	.....	.....	.....	3,550	.....
Rhode Island.....	Newp't & Prov	William Gregory (R.)....	60 days..	†1T u. Jan. 1901.....	[3]1 W. April, 1901.....	1,250	2
South Carolina...	Columbia	M. B. McSweeney (D.)....	40 days..	†2 Tu. Jan. 1901.....	*2 Tu. Nov. 1902.....	30,570	7
South Dakota.....	Pierre	Charles N. Herriod (R.)..	75 days..	*T. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901..	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	77,570	2
Tennessee.....	Nashville	Benton McMillin (D.)....	75 days..	*1 M. Jan. 1901.....	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	42,050	10
Texas.....	Austin	J. D. Sayres (D.).....	No limit.	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901.....	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	265,780	13
Utah.....	Salt Lake City	Heber M. Wells (R.).....	60 days..	*Jan. 14, 1901.....	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	84,970	1
Vermont.....	Montpelier	Wm. W. Stickney (R.)..	No limit.	*1 W. Oct. 1902.....	*1 Tu. Sept. 1902.....	5,565	2
Virginia.....	Richmond	J. Hoge Tyler (D.).....	90 days..	*1 W. Dec. 1901.....	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1901	42,450	10
Washington.....	Olympia	John R. Rogers (R.).....	60 days..	*2 M. Jan. 1901.....	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1904	69,180	2
West Virginia....	Charleston	A. B. White (R.).....	45 days..	*2 W. Jan. 1901.....	[2]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1902	24,780	4
Wisconsin.....	Madison	R. M. La Follette (R.)..	No limit.	*Jan. 9, 1901.....	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 190[illegible]	56,040	10
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne	De Forest Richards (R.).	40 days..	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901.....	[2]2 Tu. Jan. 1901.....	97,890	1

Indian Territory has an area of 31,400 square miles.

Note—Abbreviations as "M.," "Tu.," "a" mean "Monday," "Tuesday" and "after." "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat; "F.," Fusion. *Biennial. †Sessions annual. [1]Inclusive of land and water. [2]Quadrennial State elections. [3]Annual elections. [4]One Delegate to Congress. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other State officers (including names of other officials) see under title "State Governments."

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS, 1790-1900.

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017	1,828,697
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,426	36,500	63,441
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198	539,700
Conecticut.....	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,355
Delaware.....	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735
Dist. of Columbia..	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718

Florida	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542
Georgia	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,990	154,001
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772
Illinois	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550
Indiana	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,761	68,152	76,895	180,389	391,960
Iowa	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	220,955	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625
Maine	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466
Maryland	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,190,050
Massachusetts	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394
Mississippi	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	—	20,845	66,557	140,451	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,068,539
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335
New-Hampshire	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588
New-Jersey	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669
New-Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310
New-York	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,012
North Carolina	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,719	319,146
Ohio	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,834	398,248
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536
Pennsylvania	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115
Rhode Island	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556
South Carolina	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,808	401,570
Tennessee	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749
Vermont	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641
Virginia	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,651	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531
Total population	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	76,304,799

Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad, 89,670, including an estimated population of 14,400 for certain military organizations and naval vessels stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, for which the returns have not yet been received. Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except Indian Territory, 145,282. The census of Porto Rico showed a population of 953,243.

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POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1900.

The following statistics, prepared under the direction of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population of the Census Bureau, gives the population of the 159 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, according to the official count of the returns of the Twelfth Census, taken as of June 1, 1900. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, as compared with a population for the same cities of 14,855,489 in 1890, and of 9,933,927 in 1880. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The percentage of increase in population of the 159 cities from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5, as against 49.5 from 1880 to 1890. In 1880 there were but twenty cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 this number had increased to twenty-eight, and in 1900 to thirty-eight. In 1900 there are seventy-eight cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more as compared with fifty-eight in 1890 and thirty-five in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of the nineteen cities of the first class is 11,795,809, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent. The nineteen cities of the first class comprise New-York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of 1,000,000; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a population of 500,000 each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New-Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each. The nineteen cities of the second class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,412,538, and show an increase of 33.3 per cent from 1890 to 1900, as against an increase of 79.2 per cent from 1880 to 1890. The forty cities of the third class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,709,338, as against a population in 1890 of 2,067,169, which is equivalent to an increase during the decade of 31 per cent, as compared with an increase of 51 per cent during the preceding ten years. The eighty-one cities of the fourth class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,776,940, having gained since 1890 676,381 in number, or 32.2 per cent, as against an increase of 68.7 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

Cities.	Population.		Inc.	Cities.	Population.		Inc.
	1900.	1890.	Per cent.		1900.	1890.	Per cent.
New-York, N. Y..	3,437,202	2,492,591	37.8	Portland, Ore.....	90,426	46,385	94.9
Chicago, Ill.....	1,698,575	1,099,850	54.4	Atlanta, Ga.....	89,872	65,533	37.1
Philadelphia, Penn	1,293,697	1,046,964	23.5	Grand Rapids, M'h	87,565	60,278	45.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770	27.3	Dayton, Ohio.....	85,333	61,220	39.3
Boston, Mass.....	560,892	448,477	25.0	Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,388	4.4
Baltimore, Md....	508,957	434,439	17.1	Nashville, Tenn...	80,865	76,168	6.1
Cleveland, Ohio...	381,768	261,353	46.0	Seattle, Wash.....	80,671	42,837	88.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,387	255,664	37.8	Hartford, Conn...	79,850	53,230	50.0
San Francisco, Cal	342,782	298,997	14.6	Reading, Penn....	78,961	58,661	34.6
Cincinnati, Ohio..	325,902	296,908	9.7	Wilmington, Del..	76,508	61,431	24.5
Pittsburg Penn...	321,616	238,617	34.7	Camden, N. J....	75,935	58,313	30.2
New-Orleans, La..	287,104	242,039	18.6	Trenton, N. J....	73,307	57,458	27.5
Detroit, Mich.....	285,704	205,876	38.7	Bridgeport, Conn..	70,996	48,866	45.2
Milwaukee, Wis...	285,315	204,468	39.5	Lynn, Mass.....	68,513	55,727	22.9
Washington, D. C.	278,718	230,392	20.9	Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	37.5
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	35.3	Lawrence, Mass..	62,559	44,654	40.0
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	163,003	26.6	New-Bedford, Mass	62,442	40,733	53.2
Louisville, Ky....	204,731	161,129	27.0	Des Moines, Iowa.	62,139	50,093	24.0
Minneapolis, Minn	202,718	164,738	23.0	Springfield, Mass..	62,059	44,179	40.4
Providence, R. I..	175,597	132,146	32.8	Somerville, Mass..	61,643	40,152	53.5
Indianapolis, Ind..	169,164	105,436	60.4	Troy, N. Y.....	60,651	60,956	10.5
Kansas City, Mo..	163,752	132,716	23.3	Hoboken, N. J...	59,364	43,648	36.0
St. Paul, Minn....	163,065	133,156	22.4	Evansville, Ind..	59,007	50,756	16.2
Rochester, N. Y...	162,608	133,896	21.4	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	44,126	29.1
Denver, Col.....	133,859	106,713	25.4	Utica, N. Y.....	56,383	44,007	28.1
Toledo, Ohio.....	131,822	81,434	61.8	Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	36.7
Allegheny, Penn..	129,896	105,287	23.3	Charleston, S. C..	55,807	54,955	1.5
Columbus, Ohio...	125,560	88,150	42.4	Savannah, Ga.....	54,244	43,189	25.5
Worcester, Mass..	118,421	84,655	39.8	Salt Lake City, U.	53,531	44,843	19.3
Syracuse, N. Y...	108,374	88,143	22.9	San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	37,673	41.5
New-Haven, Conn.	108,027	81,298	22.8	Duluth, Minn.....	52,969	33,115	59.9
Paterson, N. J....	105,171	78,347	34.2	Erie, Penn.....	52,733	40,634	29.7
Fall River, Mass..	104,863	74,398	40.9	Elizabeth, N. J...	52,130	37,764	38.0
St. Joseph, Mo...	102,979	52,324	96.8	Wilkesbarre, Penn	51,721	37,718	37.1
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	126.9	Kansas City, Kan	51,418	38,316	34.1
Los Angeles, Cal..	102,479	50,395	103.3	Harrisburg, Penn.	50,167	39,385	27.3
Memphis, Tenn...	102,320	64,495	58.6	Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	37.6
Scranton, Penn...	102,026	75,215	35.6	Yonkers, N. Y....	47,931	32,033	49.6
Lowell, Mass.....	94,969	77,696	22.2	Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	33.7
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	94,923	10.8	Waterbury, Conn.	45,859	28,646	60.0
Cambridge, Mass..	91,886	70,028	31.2	Holyoke, Mass....	45,712	35,637	28.2

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POPULATION OF CITIES, 1900—(Continued).

Cities.	Population. 1900.	Population. 1890.	Inc. Per cent.	Cities.	Population. 1900.	Population. 1890.	Inc. Per cent.
Fort Wayne, Ind..	45,115	35,393	27.4	Newton, Mass.....	33,587	24,379	37.7
Youngstown, Ohio.	44,885	33,220	35.1	Sioux City, Iowa..	33,111	37,806	¹12.4
Houston, Tex.....	44,633	27,557	61.9	Bayonne, N. J....	32,722	19,033	71.9
Covington, Ky....	42,938	37,371	14.8	Knoxville, Tenn..	32,637	22,535	44.8
Akron, Ohio.....	42,728	27,601	54.8	Chattanooga, Tenn	32,490	29,100	11.6
Dallas, Tex.....	42,638	38,067	12.0	Schenectady, N. Y	31,682	19,902	59.1
Saginaw, Mich....	42,345	46,322	¹8.5	Fitchburg, Mass..	31,531	22,037	43.0
Lancaster, Penn..	41,459	32,011	29.5	Superior, Wis.....	31,091	11,983	159.4
Lincoln, Neb.....	40,169	55,154	¹27.1	Rockford, Ill.....	31,051	23,584	31.6
Brockton, Mass...	40,063	27,294	46.7	Taunton, Mass....	31,036	25,448	21.9
Binghamton, N. Y	39,647	35,005	13.2	Canton, Ohio.....	30,667	26,189	17.0
Augusta, Ga.....	39,441	33,300	18.4	Butte, Mont.....	30,470	10,723	184.1
Pawtucket, R. I..	39,231	27,633	41.9	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346	21,883	38.6
Altoona, Penn.....	38,973	30,337	28.4	Auburn, N. Y....	30,345	25,858	17.3
Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878	34,522	12.6	East St. Louis, Ill	29,655	15,169	95.4
Mobile, Ala.....	38,469	31,076	23.7	Joliet, Ill.....	29,353	23,264	26.1
Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	26,178	46.7	Sacramento, Cal...	29,282	26,386	10.9
Little Rock, Ark..	38,307	25,874	48.0	Racine, Wis.....	29,102	21,014	38.4
Springfield, Ohio..	38,253	31,895	19.9	La Crosse, Wis...	28,895	25,090	15.1
Galveston, Tex....	37,789	29,084	29.9	Williamsport, P'n.	28,757	27,132	5.9
Tacoma, Wash....	37,714	36,006	4.7	Jacksonville, Fla..	28,429	17,201	65.2
Haverhill, Mass...	37,175	27,412	35.6	Newcastle, Penn..	28,339	11,600	144.3
Spokane, Wash....	36,848	19,922	84.9	Newport, Ky.....	28,301	24,918	13.5
Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673	30,217	21.3	Oshkosh, Wis.....	28,284	22,836	23.8
Dubuque, Iowa....	36,297	30,311	19.7	Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204	20,830	35.4
Quincy, Ill.....	36,252	31,494	15.1	Pueblo, Col.....	28,157	24,558	14.6
South Bend, Ind..	35,999	21,819	64.9	Atlantic City, N. J	27,838	13,055	113.2
Salem, Mass.....	35,956	30,801	16.7	Passaic, N. J.....	27,777	13,028	113.2
Johnstown, Penn..	35,936	21,805	64.8	Bay City, Mich...	27,628	27,839	¹0.7
Elmira, N. Y.....	35,672	30,893	15.4	Fort Worth, Tex..	26,688	23,076	15.6
Allentown, Penn..	35,416	25,228	40.3	Lexington, Ky....	26,369	21,567	22.2
Davenport, Iowa..	35,254	26,872	31.1	Gloucester, Mass..	26,121	24,651	5.9
McKeesport, Penn.	34,227	20,741	65.0	South Omaha, Neb	26,001	8,062	222.5
Springfield, Ill....	34,159	24,963	36.8	New-Britain, Conn	25,998	16,519	57.3
Chelsea, Mass.....	34,072	27,909	22.0	Council Bluffs, I'a	25,802	21,474	20.1
Chester, Penn.....	33,988	20,226	68.0	Cedar Rapids, I'a.	25,656	18,020	42.3
York, Penn.....	33,708	20,793	62.1	Easton, Penn.....	25,238	14,481	74.2
Malden, Mass.....	33,664	23,031	46.1	Jackson, Mich.....	25,180	20,798	21.0
Topeka, Kan.....	33,608	31,007	8.3				

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1900.

(From report of United States Bureau of Education for 1899.)

States and Territories.	State Superintendents of Public Instruction.	No. of pupils enrolled in the public schools.	No. of public school teachers.	No. of public high sch's	No. of private high sch's	Total public school expenditures.
Alabama.....	J. W. Abercrombie.....	433,733	7,303	54	56	$808,273
Alaska.....	Sheldon Jackson.....	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona Territory...	Robert L. Long.....	15,898	373	2	1	238,741
Arkansas.....	J. J. Doyne.....	301,387	7,073	53	24	1,292,463
California.....	Thomas J. Kirk.....	253,397	8,157	94	63	6,164,053
Colorado.....	Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.	108,816	3,294	41	6	2,281,713
Connecticut.....	C. D. Hine.....	151,325	4,085	69	58	3,120,516
Delaware.....	.....	33,174	840	13	2	275,000
District of Columbia	A. T. Stuart.....	45,560	1,159	5	19	1,148,850
Florida.....	W. N. Sheats.....	108,455	2,792	22	6	668,242
Georgia.....	Gustavus R. Glenn.....	469,107	9,577	109	71	1,937,954
Idaho.....	Miss Permeal French....	32,696	902	7	6	274,377
Illinois.....	Alfred Bayliss.....	945,143	25,947	343	65	17,650,606
Indian Territory....	John D. Benedict.....	—	—	—	10	—
Indiana.....	Frank L. Jones.....	556,651	15,488	362	28	8,188,089
Iowa.....	R. C. Barrett.....	554,992	28,694	330	35	7,978,060
Kansas.....	Frank Nelson.....	370,240	12,513	189	15	3,991,477
Kentucky.....	H. V. McChesney.....	501,893	9,960	69	82	2,650,190
Louisiana.....	J. V. Calhoun.....	196,169	4,157	21	31	1,126,112
Maine.....	W. W. Stetson.....	131,588	6,447	157	37	1,513,125
Maryland.....	Martin Bates Stephens..	229,332	5,127	48	37	2,912,527
Massachusetts.....	Frank A. Hill.....	471,977	13,402	232	101	13,889,838

¹Decrease.

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EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES—(Continued).

States and Territories.	State Superintendents of Public Instruction.	No. of pupils enrolled in the public schools.	No. of public school teachers.	No. of public high sch's	No. of private high sch's	Total public school expenditures.
Michigan	Jason E. Hammond	498,665	15,564	286	23	5,883,369
Minnesota	J. H. Lewis	384,063	11,250	112	29	5,172,110
Mississippi	Henry L. Whitfield	367,579	7,903	91	46	1,165,840
Missouri	W. T. Carrington	668,018	13,782	211	74	7,048,826
Montana	E. A. Carleton	35,070	1,086	15	2	776,150
Nebraska	W. R. Jackson	277,765	9,192	233	15	3,815,593
Nevada	Orvis Ring	7,348	314	7	—	203,642
New-Hampshire	Channing Folsom	65,193	2,970	52	31	1,051,265
New-Jersey	Charles J. Baxter	304,680	6,276	89	71	5,723,424
New-Mexico Terr'y.	M. C. de Baca	27,173	706	6	4	154,532
New-York	Charles R. Skinner	1,179,351	33,992	369	202	28,052,565
North Carolina	C. H. Mebane	390,616	8,204	17	119	931,143
North Dakota	J. G. Halland	67,375	3,637	25	2	1,288,031
Ohio	Lewis D. Bonebrake	828,500	25,712	613	53	12,671,798
Oklahoma	S. N. Hopkins	85,635	2,182	4	2	596,492
Oregon	J. H. Ackerman	88,485	3,693	15	19	1,159,125
Pennsylvania	Nathan C. Schaeffer	1,186,146	28,829	302	131	20,308,769
Rhode Island	Thomas B. Stockwell	64,537	1,913	18	12	1,570,895
South Carolina	John J. McMahan	269,875	4,973	99	31	769,815
South Dakota	E. E. Collins	98,540	4,806	29	7	1,605,623
Tennessee	M. C. Fitzpatrick	499,845	9,214	101	102	1,628,313
Texas	J. S. Kendall	552,503	14,989	201	64	4,476,457
Utah Territory	Mrs. Emma J. McVicker	71,906	1,419	4	12	991,973
Vermont	Walter E. Ranger	66,429	3,798	54	35	974,611
Virginia	Joseph W. Southall	358,825	8,836	67	80	1,971,264
Washington	Frank J. Browne	97,916	3,321	36	13	1,795,795
West Virginia	J. R. Trotter	236,188	6,808	26	12	2,046,623
Wisconsin	L. D. Harvey	435,914	12,465	183	25	5,132,063
Wyoming	Thomas T. Tynan	13,042	536	6	2	213,291
United States		15,138,715	415,000	5,495	1,957	$197,281,603

THE AMERICAN FLAG OR NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rows—the 1st, 3d and 5th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" of the flag, its name originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross. The "narrow pennant" or "whip" has the union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field, one-fourth the length of the pennant, the remaining three-fourths of a red and a white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost. The Revenue Marine Service flag, created by Act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in many of the States, especially by the children of the public schools.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Baltimore, Md.—Monumental City.
Boston, Mass.—Hub, Puritan City and City of Notions.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—City of Churches.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Queen City of the Lakes.
Chicago, Ill.—Garden City.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Queen City.
Cleveland, Ohio—Forest City.
Detroit, Mich.—City of the Straits.
Hannibal, Mo.—Bluff City.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa—Gate City.
Louisville, Ky.—Fall City.
Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles.
Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks.
New-Haven, Conn.—City of Elms.
New-Orleans, La.—Crescent City.
New-York, N. Y.—Empire City.
Philadelphia, Penn.—Quaker City.
Pittsburg, Penn.—Smoky City and Iron City.
Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mound City.
San Francisco, Cal.—Golden Gate.
Springfield, Ill.—Flower City.
Washington, D. C.—City of Magnificent Distances.

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CENSUS OF 1890.

*POPULATION, SEX, NATIVITY AND RACE.

States and Territories.	Sex.		Nativity.		Race.		
	Male.	Female.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born Whites.	Foreign-born Whites.	Colored.
Alabama	757,456	755,561	1,498,240	14,777	819,114	14,604	679,299
Arizona	36,571	23,049	40,825	18,795	38,117	17,463	4,040
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	1,113,915	14,264	804,658	14,094	309,427
California	700,059	508,071	841,821	366,309	818,119	293,553	96,458
Colorado	245,247	166,951	328,208	83,990	321,962	82,506	7,730
Connecticut	369,538	376,720	562,657	183,601	550,283	183,155	12,820
Delaware	85,573	82,920	155,332	13,161	126,970	13,096	28,427
Dist. of Col.	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	136,178	18,517	75,697
Florida	201,947	189,475	368,490	22,932	206,771	18,178	166,473
Georgia	919,125	917,428	1,825,216	12,137	966,465	11,892	858,996
Idaho	51,290	33,095	66,929	17,456	66,554	15,464	2,367
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347	2,927,497	840,975	57,879
Indiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205	2,000,733	146,003	45,668
Iowa	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069	1,577,154	323,932	10,810
Kansas	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838	1,228,923	147,630	50,543
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	1,799,279	59,356	1,531,222	59,240	268,173
Louisiana	559,350	559,237	1,068,840	49,747	509,555	48,840	560,192
Maine	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,961	580,568	78,695	1,823
Maryland	515,691	526,699	948,094	94,296	732,706	93,787	215,897
Massachusetts	1,087,709	1,151,234	1,581,806	657,137	1,561,870	653,503	23,570
Michigan	1,091,780	1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880	1,531,283	541,601	21,005
Minnesota	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356	829,102	467,057	5,667
Mississippi	649,687	639,913	1,281,648	7,952	537,127	7,724	744,749
Missouri	1,385,238	1,293,946	2,444,315	234,869	2,294,176	234,282	150,726
Montana	87,882	44,277	89,063	43,096	86,941	40,330	4,888
Nebraska	572,824	486,086	856,368	202,542	844,644	202,244	12,022
Nevada	29,214	16,547	31,055	14,706	27,190	11,894	6,677
N. Hampshire	186,566	189,964	304,190	72,340	303,644	72,196	690
New-Jersey	720,819	724,114	1,115,918	328,975	1,068,596	327,985	48,352
New-Mexico	83,055	70,538	142,334	11,259	131,859	10,860	10,874
New-York	2,976,893	3,020,960	4,426,803	1,571,050	4,358,860	1,565,692	73,901
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	1,614,245	3,702	1,051,720	3,662	562,565
North Dakota	101,590	81,129	101,218	81,461	100,775	81,348	596
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816,580	3,213,023	459,293	3,126,252	458,553	87,511
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	59,094	2,740	56,117	2,709	3,008
Oregon	181,840	131,927	256,450	57,317	253,936	47,822	12,009
Pennsylvania	2,666,331	2,591,683	4,412,294	845,720	4,304,668	843,589	109,757
Rhode Island	168,025	177,481	239,201	106,305	231,832	106,027	7,647
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	1,144,879	6,270	455,865	6,143	689,141
South Dakota	180,250	148,558	237,753	91,055	236,447	90,843	1,518
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	1,747,489	20,029	1,316,738	19,899	430,881
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	2,082,567	152,956	1,594,466	151,469	489,588
Utah	110,463	97,442	154,841	53,064	153,766	52,133	2,006
Vermont	169,327	163,095	288,334	44,088	287,394	44,024	1,004
Virginia	824,278	831,702	1,637,606	18,374	1,001,933	18,189	635,858
Washington	217,562	131,828	259,385	90,005	254,319	86,194	8,877
West Virginia	390,285	372,509	743,911	18,883	711,225	18,852	32,717
Wisconsin	874,951	811,929	1,167,681	519,199	1,161,484	518,989	6,407
Wyoming	39,343	21,362	45,792	14,913	44,845	14,430	1,430
Totals	32,067,880	30,554,370	53,372,703	9,249,547	45,862,023	9,121,867	7,638,360

*The figures under the census of 1900 had not been compiled when The Tribune Almanac went to press.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

An Ecumenical Conference for the discussion of missions and missionary wark was held in New-York City, beginning on Saturday, April 21, and closing on May 1. The total number of organizations represented was 108, divided as follows:

United States and Canada	61	Australia	1
Great Britain and Ireland	32	Jamaica, W. I.	1
Germany	4	New-Zealand	1
Norway	2	Finland	1
Sweden	2	Switzerland	1
Holland	2		

Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, was honorary president of the conference, which was composed of about 2,000 delegates. Every subject pertaining to the welfare and spread of foreign missionary work was considered, the two leading questions decided being the need for the extension of schools, and the importance of medical knowledge among missionaries. One of the most significant lessons taught by the conference was the amity existing among all Protestant churches in mission work, and the great religious problems were discussed without a note of discord.

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IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(Year ends June 30.)

Countries.	Number. 1899.	1900.	Countries.	Number. 1899.	1900.
Austria-Hungary	†62,491	114,847	Poland	—	—
Belgium	1,104	1,196	[4]Portugal	2,054	4,234
China	1,660	1,247	Rumania	1,606	6,459
Denmark	2,690	2,026	Russia	[5]60,982	90,787
England	*	—	Scotland	*	—
Finland	[1]	—	Spain	385	355
[2]France	1,694	1,739	Sweden	12,797	18,650
German Empire	17,476	18,507	Switzerland	1,328	1,152
Greece	2,333	3,771	Turkey-in-Asia	4,436	3,962
Ireland	*	—	United Kingdom	[6]45,103	48,237
[3]Italy	77,419	100,135	Wales	*	—
Japan	2,844	12,635	West Indies	2,585	4,656
Mexico	161	237	Other countries	2,035	1,530
Netherlands	1,029	1,735			
Norway	6,705	9,575	Totals	311,715	448,572

*See United Kingdom. †Including Hungary. [1]See Russia. [2]Including Corsica. [3]Including Sicily and Sardinia. [4]Including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands. [5]Russian Empire and Finland. [6]Including England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Location.	Altitude.
Mt. Everest (Himalayas)	India	29,002
Mount Dapsang	Thibet	28,283
Aconcagua	Chili	23,080
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,498
Sorata	Bolivia	21,286
Illimani	Bolivia	21,030
Demavend	Persia	21,000
Hindoo-Koosh	Afghanistan	20,600
Arequipa	Peru	20,320
Mt. McKinley	Alaska	20,464
Mt. St. Elias	Alaska	18,100
Logan	Canada	19,500
Antisana	Ecuador	19,335
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,613
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	18,715
Misti	Peru	20,013
Elbrooz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526
Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,748
Orizaba	Mexico	17,373
Pichincha	Ecuador	15,918
Mont Blanc (Alps)	Savoy	15,810
Mt. Whitney	California	14,898
Fairweather	Alaska	14,500
Rainier	Washington	14,526
Shasta	California	14,380
Ararat	Armenia	14,320
Long's Peak (Rocky)	Colorado	14,271
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,108
Mt. Ophir	Sumatra	13,800
Fremont's Peak	Wyoming	13,790
St. Helen's	Washington	10,000
Logan Peak	Utah	10,004
Peak of Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds.	12,182
Mount Hood	Oregon	11,225
Miltsin (Atlas)	Morocco	11,500
Perdu (Pyrenees)	Spain	10,950
Etna	Sicily	10,874
Lebanon	Syria	10,533
Monte Cerne	Naples	9,523
Mezzovo (Rindus)	Greece	8,950
Sneehattan	Norway	8,115
Mt. Mitchell	No. Carolina	6,711
Sinai	Arabia	6,541
Washington	N. Hampshire	6,293
Mount Marcy	New-York	5,344
Mansfield (Green)	Vermont	4,364
Ben-Nevis	Scotland	4,368
Vesuvius	Naples	3,948
R'nd Top (Catskills)	New-York	3,470

TROOPS IN WARS OF U. S.

Wars.	Years.	Total troops.
Revolution	1775-1783	395,330
Northwest Indians	1790-1795	8,983
With France	1798-1800	[1]4,593
With Tripoli	1801-1805	[1]3,330
Creek Indians	1813-1814	13,781
War of 1812	1812-1815	528,274
Seminole Indians	1817-1818	5,911
Black Hawk Indians	1831-1832	5,031
Creek Indians	1836-1837	12,483
Cherokee troubles	1836-1837	3,926
Florida Indians	1835-1843	29,253
Aroostook troubles	1838-1839	1,500
Mexican	1846-1848	108,475
Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849-1855	2,561
Seminole Indians	1856-1858	3,687
Civil War	1861-1865	2,778,304

[1]Naval forces.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The following table gives the strength of the naval militia of each State, together with the allotment to each, in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men on the rolls on January 1, 1900, from the Congress.

States.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Allotment.
California	36	401	$4,305 33
Connecticut	21	164	1,760 78
District of Columbia.	11	164	1,760 78
Florida	24	167	1,792 99
Georgia	17	159	1,707 10
Illinois	54	466	5,003 20
Louisiana	21	293	3,145 79
Maine	3	46	493 88
Maryland	29	232	2,490 87
Massachusetts	38	606	6,506 81
Michigan	19	285	3,059 90
New-Jersey	32	282	3,027 69
New-York	55	670	7,193 45
North Carolina	40	291	3,124 32
Ohio	22	190	2,039 93
Oregon	16	133	1,427 95
Pennsylvania	9	161	1,728 57
Rhode Island	16	189	2,029 20
South Carolina	25	212	2,276 14
Virginia	18	199	2,125 82

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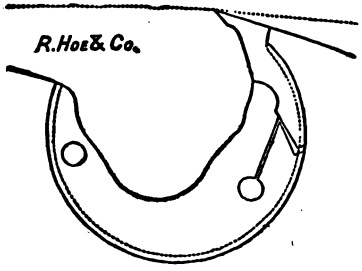

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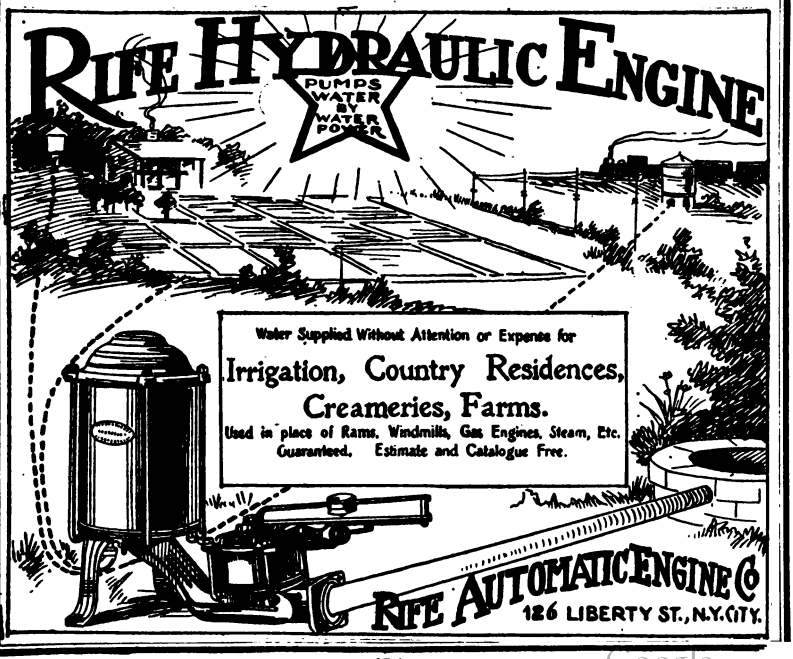

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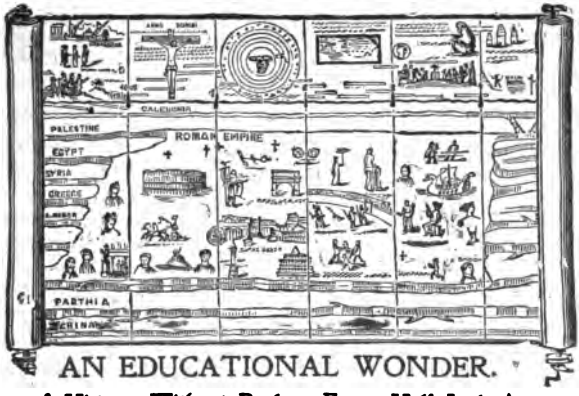

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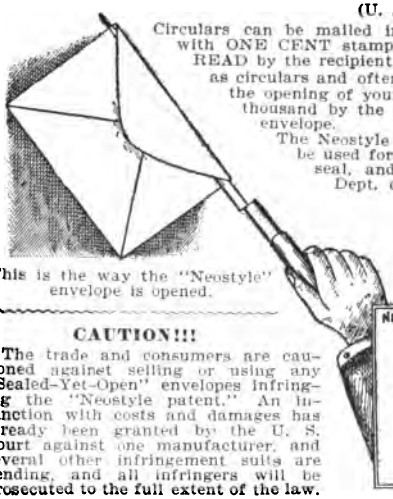

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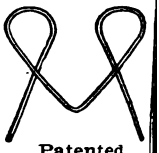

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Its shape adds attractiveness. Its merit is in its simplicity.

Made of the best Spring Wire. The loops being formed with a heavy tension, holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ inch in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than Pins for Filing Letters, Records, Cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pin holes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience.

Agents Wanted.

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Patented.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT BELTING, LACE LEATHER, Etc.

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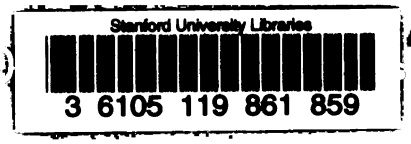

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